考研英语题源阅读100篇

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内 容 简 介

本书选取了100篇来自于《经济学人》和《新闻周刊》的文章，力求题材、体裁、难度与考研英语历年真题高度一致，题型覆盖全面。每篇文章附有“文章体裁结构分析”、“试题解析”、“核心词与超纲词”、“长难句分析”及“全文译文”五个部分，讲解了考研级别的核心词汇、难句解析及精确译文；可以帮助考研学子熟悉考研英语题源文章的行文逻辑和风格，建立考研英语从知识运用到阅读理解的解题思路与技巧分析，在有限的备考时间里达到事半功倍的效果。

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前　言

研究生入学英语考试无论从难度还是题型上来看都是很有挑战的英语考试，其权威性和代表性更令人信服。每年有近两百万考生参加研究生入学考试，都需要参加英语考试，通过这个考试才能有资格参加所报考院校的复试，从而实现自己的研究生梦想！

研究生入学英语考试从题型上来看，完型填空、阅读理解、翻译和写作是四大必考常规题型，但是，深入到每一部分都有内在的花样和复杂性，特别是阅读理解，包括常规考题和新题型两部分。常规阅读包括四篇文章，每篇文章长度约 450 个单词，设计有五道选择题，文章体裁多以论说文为主；且文章所讲述的内容涉及面广，有的是经济类、有的是科技类、有的是文化类，还有一些关于宗教和历史。总之，考研英语阅读的基本特点是：时间紧，阅读量大，内容涉及面广，上下文理解要求高。因此，考生在备考阶段需要有针对性地提高自己的综合能力。首先，考生需要提高阅读速度；其次，考生需要提高准确理解的能力；再次，考生需要针对不同考题进行阅读能力训练；最后，针对不同内容的文章，考生需要进行知识积累，从而总体提升自己的阅读能力。

针对以上要求，考生需要进行大量的阅读训练，进行长难句的理解训练和不同题型的解题方法训练。所以，在您眼前的这本考研英语用书就是针对考研学生提高阅读能力的要求而进行设计和选材编写而成。本书中的 100 篇文章全部选自于《经济学人》和《新闻周刊》，这两本杂志是考研阅读文章选材的主要来源。首先，文章的选取具有应试的特点，是针对考生的需要而设计，这些文章经过考生认真细致阅读训练之后，会使考生在考场上产生似曾阅读过的感觉。这些文章后面都配有译文和长难句的详细解析，这对

提高考生准确的理解能力很重要，考生在阅读的基础上可以核对后面的长难句解析，从而提升自己理解的准确性。其次，每篇文章的五道考题都是经过精心设计而成，所考的考点不同，做题的思路也不同，因此，考生在做题过程中可以提升自己对不同题型的认知能力，从而提高总体阅读水平和阅读能力。

这本考研英语用书着眼于提高学生的理解能力和阅读速度，考生购买之后可按计划每天一篇，在 15 分钟之内把文章读完、把五道考题做完，只要经过这样的坚持训练，考生的阅读速度和阅读能力一定会得到提升，从而在考试中考出理想的分数。

考研英语备考贵在坚持，重在提高阅读速度和准确理解能力。此书一定会助各位莘莘学子实现考研英语阅读的突破。得阅读者得天下，阅读考好了，英语的整体分数就好了。

最后，衷心祝愿各位考研学生旗开得胜，马到成功，金榜题名！

王建华
于人大明德楼
2017 年 8 月

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Passage 1

More than half of the world's population lives in cities and by 2050 urban dwellers are expected to boom to 66 percent of the total, up from 34 percent in 1960. Urbanization is happening fast and 12 percent are now packed into mega-cities of more than 10 million people.

Photographer Adam Dean captured Beijing's 46-year-old subway line, which transports 9.7 million daily commuters across 17 lines on 289 miles of track. Dean, who lives in Beijing, said he chose the subway as it's an attempt to remedy the notorious pollution and traffic problems that regularly choke the city of 11.5 million.

“I rarely use the subway here in Beijing because I tend to cycle most places, so it was interesting for me spending time underground and riding the trains,” said Dean. “It is very crowded, especially at rush hour, but a lot of the system is new and fairly well-organized. In some ways, it can be a more pleasant experience than riding on older, more rundown subway systems like in London and New York. ”

While Beijing’s commuters were largely unfazed by Dean's camera, a Sony A7R that he describes as “discreet”, some security guards objected to his shooting in their stations. A simple remedy was at hand: quickly jumping on the subway and riding to other stations.

More than 7,000 miles away, transportation is also a concern for the 10 million residents of Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Enter real-life robocops, 8-foot-tall machines that give visual and audible directions for human and vehicular traffic.

Designed and built by Women's Tech, a company run by local entrepreneur Therese Korongozi, the robots, which can't catch a break and work 365 days a year, transmit traffic footage back to police headquarters and have been so successful that other countries in the region are looking into employing their own robocops. Crucially, they also don't take bribes.

Heading north 4,000 miles to London, photographer Abbie Trayler-Smith took to the city's rooftops to capture the action of urban beekeeping, which is growing in popularity there. Overall in the U.K. there are 44,000 beekeepers helping 274,000 bee colonies produce 6,000 tons of honey. Globally, the number of honeybees is dwindling, but without them humanity would be at risk because they help to produce $30 billion in crops.

“I'm planning on revisiting in the spring when the hives are re-opened, so we'll see how difficult it is when they're wide awake and hungry, ” she said. “Capturing the whole operation against an urban backdrop was what I found interesting. Because I only discovered this story as the

bees were off for their big sleep, I'm looking forward to returning in the spring and capturing some more of the story. ”

1. Why did Dean choose the subway since it is very crowded?
 [A] Because the system is new and fairly well-organized.
 [B] Because he usually cycles to most places instead of using the subway.
 [C] Because it can be a more pleasant experience for him.
 [D] Because it tries to relieve its pollution and traffic problems.
2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 4 that____.
 [A] Beijing's commuters were offended by Dean's camera
 [B] passengers on the subway did not care much about Dean’s camera
 [C] security guards objected to his shooting in their stations
 [D] security guards were cooperative
3. Robocops built by Women’s Tech ____.
 [A] never take bribes
 [B] can only give visual directions for human and vehicular traffic
 [C] were not successful when used in real life
 [D] cannot work constantly for the whole year
4. It can be seen from paragraph 7 that ____.
 [A] in London, the number of honeybees is dwindling
 [B] globally, the number of honeybees is decreasing
 [C] honeybees matter not much to humans
 [D] urban beekeeping was not popular in London before
5. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?
 [A] It won’t be difficult to capture honeybees when they're wide awake and hungry.
 [B] Taylor-Smith discovered the story when the honeybees are wide awake and hungry.
 [C] Taylor-Smith enjoys capturing the operation against an urban backdrop.
 [D] Taylor-Smith has already captured the whole story.

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了城市化过程中机器人警察的出现及盛行，以及养蜂在伦敦的流行。文章开篇便通过一系列数据表明了城市化的迅速发展，后通过北京的交通问题引出机器人警察在刚果首都的流行，后又介绍了养蜂在伦敦的风行。通过这两个现象来表明城市化发展过程中相应的变化。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于找原因题。根据关键词“Dean choose the subway”定位到第二段第三行。“as it's an attempt to remedy the notorious pollution and traffic problems”表明地铁是为了尝试解决污染和交通问题，因此 D 选项“tries to relieve its pollution and traffic problems”是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据第四段我们得知，乘客对待拍摄并没有觉得不自在，但一些站台的保安人员却不允许，因此并不是 D 选项“cooperative”。故 B 选项“did not care much about Dean’s camera”是原文内容“unfazed by Dean's camera”的同义替换。

3.[A] 此题属于补充句子题。根据题干定位到第五、六两段，其中第六段最后一句“Crucially, they also don't take bribes.”表明机器人警察从不受贿，故选 A。

4.[B] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第七段第三句中的“Globally, the number of honeybees is dwindling”可以判断 B 选项“Globally, the number of honeybees is decreasing.”正确。

5.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据 Taylor-Smith 所说“Capturing the whole operation against an urban backdrop was what I found interesting”可判断 C 选项“Taylor-Smith enjoys capturing the operation against an urban backdrop.”正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. urbanization	n. 都市化，城镇化
2. notorious	adj. 臭名昭著的，声名狼藉的
3. entrepreneur	n. 企业家
4. dwindle	v. 逐渐变少或变小
5. hibernation	n. 冬眠

长难句分析

1. Dean, who lives in Beijing, said he chose the subway as it's an attempt to remedy the notorious pollution and traffic problems that regularly choke the city of 11. 5 million.

“Dean”为全句主语，“said”为谓语，“said”后面为省略了“that”的宾语从句。宾语从句中“as”引导原因状语，原因状语中“that”引导定语从句修饰先行词“problems”。

译文：迪安住在北京，他说自己之所以选择地铁是因为它是一种尝试——试图解决常常使拥有 1150 万人口的北京城窒息的臭名昭著的污染及交通问题。

2. Designed and built by Women's Tech, a company run by local entrepreneur Therese Korongozi, the robots, which can't catch a break and work 365 days a year, transmit traffic footage back to police headquarters and have been so successful that other countries in the region are looking into employing their own robocops.

全句主语为“the robots”，“Designed and built by Women's Tech”为非谓语动词修饰主语。“a company run by local entrepreneur Therese Korongozi”是“Women's Tech”的同位语。“which can't catch a break and work 365 days a year”为定语从句修饰“the robots”。

译文：这些机器人是由当地企业家赛瑞斯·科容姿经营的女性技术公司设计及建造的。它们全年工作，无须休息，将交通视频传送给警察局总部。这一举措十分成功，以至于该地区的其他国家也开始研发他们自己的机器人警察。

全文译文

全球城市居民已超过总人口数的一半，预计到 2050 年，这一比例将由 1960 年的 34%增至 66%。城市化发展迅速，如今 12%的人挤在超过千万人口的各大型都市中。

居住在北京的摄影师亚当·迪安选择拍摄已有 46 年历史、每天客运量 970 万、拥有 17 条路线、全长 289 英里的北京地铁。他说自己之所以选择地铁是因为它是一种尝试——试图解决常常使拥有 1150 万人口的北京城窒息的臭名昭著的污染及交通问题。

“在北京我很少乘地铁，大多数情况下都会骑车，所以对我来说在地铁上消磨时间十分有趣。尽管十分拥挤，尤其是在高峰期，但整个系统井井有条，很多技术设备也都是最新的。因此在某种程度上，在北京乘坐地铁比在伦敦、纽约等地乘坐破旧的地铁更加令人开心。”

地铁上的乘客们面对被迪安描述为“谨慎的”索尼 A7R 型相机毫不慌乱，而一些站点的保安人员则不允许他进行拍摄。这时最简单的解决办法就是迅速跳进地铁车厢，然后换到别的站点。

在离北京 1 万多公里外的金沙萨——刚果民主共和国的首都，交通对于当地 1000 万居民来说也是一大难题。在这里，用动作和声音对行人及车辆进行指挥的高 2.5 米的机器人警察存在于现实生活中。

这些机器人是由当地企业家赛瑞斯·科容姿经营的女性技术公司设计及建造的。它们全年工作，无须休息，将交通视频传送给警察局总部。这一举措十分成功，以至于该地区的其他国家也开始研发他们自己的机器人警察。十分重要的一点是，这些机器人也不受贿。

摄影师阿比·泰勒·史密斯北行 6000 公里来到伦敦。他爬上屋顶，用相机拍摄养蜂过程。养蜂在这里越来越风行，在英国，总共有 44000 个养蜂人，帮助 274000 个蜜蜂群生产 6000 吨的蜂蜜。尽管全球的蜜蜂数量在减少，但没有它们人类就会面临危机，因为它们帮助人类生产价值 300 亿美元的农作物。

“当春天到来蜂房打开的时候我打算再到这里来，这样就可以知道当它们百分百清醒而又饥饿的时候进行拍摄有多困难，”她说，“我觉得在城市的大背景下拍摄整个过程十分有趣。我只是在蜜蜂们冬眠的时候发现了这个故事，所以很期待春天时再返回这里拍摄更多精彩的故事。”

Passage 2

Different manifestations of these problems can be seen across the Euro zone. But the country that most dramatically epitomises all these is France. This week its embattled Socialist president, François Hollande, was forced to reshuffle his government to eject Arnaud Montebourg who, despite being economy minister, was his own side's most persistent critic from the left (see article). Mr. Hollande, who came to office in 2012 promising a painless future, is hardly a Thatcherite reformer. But since he appointed Manuel Valls as prime minister in March, he has at least embraced the principle of public-spending cuts, lower taxes and structural reforms.

In theory a new and more cohesive reforming government could make progress, but public opinion is not remotely prepared for that. Mr. Hollande is not just deeply unpopular; unlike Italy's Matteo Renzi, who has bravely made the case for (as yet undelivered) tough reforms, the French president has failed to convince voters that painful change, including a reduction in the size of the state, is inevitable. Instead, Mr. Montebourg and his chums offer the beguiling notion that, if only the Euro zone scraps its rules and allows bigger budget deficits and generous enough public spending, no more painful reforms will be needed, because the economy will miraculously lift itself out of danger by its own bootstraps.

Explore our interactive guide to Europe's troubled economies.

Mr. Montebourg's argument is all the more seductive because he is right about Europe's third problem: excessive austerity, largely forced on the continent by Germany. Mr. Draghi has just implicitly conceded that fiscal and monetary policy in the Euro zone is too tight at the annual economics jamboree in Jackson Hole. He hinted that he was in favour of quantitative easing, which both America and Britain have used, and he called for fiscal policy to do more to encourage growth—a message plainly aimed at Germany's chancellor, Angela Merkel. She is the leader who insists most firmly on sticking to the Euro zone's rules on fiscal discipline, just as it is the German Bundesbank that is most strongly against quantitative easing.

Angie, we can say you never tried.

Despite the gloom, there should be scope here for a bargain. If Mr. Hollande and Mr. Renzi can show they are sincere about structural reforms, Mrs. Merkel should be willing to tolerate an easier fiscal stance (including higher public investment in Germany) and a looser monetary policy. Close your eyes, and you can imagine the three leaders working with the European Commission to complete the single market and pushing through a trade deal with the United States. Sadly, in the real world, Mrs. Merkel has little reason to trust either France or Italy: whenever external pressure on them has eased, they have promptly backtracked on promises of reform. And she has just

installed Jean-Claude Juncker, the do-nothing candidate, as president of the European Commission.

So it will be hard. But without a new push from the continent's leaders, growth will not revive and deflation could take hold. Japan suffered a decade of lost growth in the 1990s, and is still struggling. But, unlike Japan, Europe is not a single cohesive country. If the currency union brings nothing but stagnation, joblessness and deflation, then some people will eventually vote to leave the Euro zone. Thanks to Mr. Draghi's promise to put a floor under government debt, the market risk that financial pressures could trigger a break-up has receded. But the political risk that one or more countries decide to storm out of the single currency is rising all the time. The euro crisis has not gone away; it is just waiting over the horizon.

1. It can be seen from the first paragraph that ____.
 [A] these problems can only be seen in France
 [B] François Hollande took the initiative to reshuffle his government
 [C] François Hollande is not a radical reformer
 [D] François Hollande has done nothing good since he came to office

2. Which of the following is correct?
 [A] The French people believe that the new government could make progress
 [B] François Hollande didn't succeed in convincing voters that they must make painful change
 [C] If the Euro zone scraps its rules and allows bigger budget deficits and generous enough public spending, no more painful reforms will be needed
 [D] The economy can recover from danger by its own bootstraps

3. We can conclude from paragraph 3 that ____.
 [A] Angela Merkel doesn't render it necessary to stick to the Euro zone's rules on fiscal discipline
 [B] according to Mr. Draghi, fiscal and monetary policy in the Euro zone is too tight
 [C] Mr. Draghi didn't think quantitative easing is a good way to solve the current problem
 [D] the German Bundesbank is in favor of quantitative easing

4. In spite of the gloom, the author holds that ____.
 [A] solutions still exist
 [B] Mrs. Merkel will be willing to tolerate an easier fiscal stance
 [C] there is sound reason for Mrs. Merkel to trust France and Italy
 [D] Jean-Claude Juncker has done much for the European Commission

5. This passage tells us that ____.
 [A] the Euro crisis will soon go away

[B] governments can do something for the current crisis
[C] there is a long way to go for the European countries to get rid of the euro crisis
[D] despite the crisis, no country will leave the Euro zone

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要介绍欧元危机的严峻形势。文章首先说明法国所出现的严重问题，紧接着说明欧元区各国政府之间理念上的差异，以及由此差异可能带来的严重后果，并提出只有各国采取一致行动才能共同应付欧元危机。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段第四句中的“Mr. Hollande…is hardly a Thatcherite reformer”可判断 C 选项“not a radical reformer”是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段第二句中的“the French president has failed to convince voters that painful change… is inevitable”判断，B 选项“didn’t succeed in convincing voters that they must make painful change”正确。

3.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据第四段第二句中的“Mr. Draghi has just implicitly conceded that fiscal and monetary policy in the Euro zone is too tight”表明 B 选项正确。

4.[A] 此题属于观点态度题。第六段首句中的“Despite the gloom, there should be scope here for a bargain”表明仍存在商量的余地，因此 A 选项“依旧存在解决办法”正确。

5.[C] 此题属于文章主旨题。根据最后一段我们可以看出欧元危机目前尚未退去，但作者并未表明其永远不会得到解决，只不过过程会很漫长且艰难，故 C 选项符合。

核心词与超纲词

1. manifestation　n. 表明，现象
2. epitomise　v. 象征，体现，集中体现
3. austerity　n. 苛刻
4. backtrack　v. 放弃
5. stagnation　n. 停滞

长难句分析

1. This week its embattled Socialist president, François Hollande, was forced to reshuffle his government to eject Arnaud Montebourg who, despite being economy minister, was his own side's most persistent critic from the left.

"François Hollande"是主语"its embattled Socialist president"的同位语。"who, despite being economy minister, was his own side's most persistent critic from the left"为定语从句，修饰先行词"Arnaud Montebourg"。

译文：本周，该国四面楚歌的社会党总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德被迫重组其政府——罢免身为经济部长却一直是他自己的左翼阵营中最坚决的批评者的阿诺德·蒙特布赫。

2. Unlike Italy's Matteo Renzi, who has bravely made the case for (as yet undelivered) tough reforms, the French president has failed to convince voters that painful change, including a reduction in the size of the state, is inevitable.

"the French president"为全句主语，"that painful change, including a reduction in the size of the state, is inevitable"为宾语从句。"who has bravely made the case for (as yet undelivered) tough reforms"为定语从句，修饰先行词"Matteo Renzi"。

译文：不像意大利的马泰奥·伦齐为艰苦的改革提供了有利论据（尽管尚未付诸行动），他未能让选民信服诸如缩减政府规模这样的痛苦改革是不可避免的。

3. Instead, Mr. Montebourg and his chums offer the beguiling notion that, if only the Euro zone scraps its rules and allows bigger budget deficits and generous enough public spending, no more painful reforms will be needed, because the economy will miraculously lift itself out of danger by its own bootstraps.

"Mr. Montebourg and his chums offer the beguiling notion"为全句主干，"that"引导的为同位语从句修饰"notion"。在该同位语从句中"if"引导条件状语从句，而"no more painful reforms will be needed"为该从句的主干，"because"在从句中引导原因状语从句。

译文：与此相反，蒙特布赫和他的朋友们却提出了这么一个令人神往的想法：如果欧元区废除其现行的规则并允许更大的预算赤字及足够的公共支出，就不需要进行痛苦的改革，因为经济能够奇迹般地从危机中自行恢复。

全文译文

在整个欧元区，这些问题都以不同方式体现出来，而问题最突出的国家便是法国。本周，该国四面楚歌的社会党总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德被迫重组其政府——罢免身为经济部长却一直是他自己的左翼阵营中最坚决的批评者阿诺德·蒙特布赫。奥朗德在 2012 年就职时承诺给大家无痛苦的未来，但他绝不是一个撒切尔般的改革者。但自 3 月曼努埃尔·瓦尔斯被任命为副总理以来，至少他接受了削减公共开支、降低税收及结构性改革的原则。

从理论上说，一个更具凝聚力且致力于改革的新政府会做出一些成绩，但公众舆论还远

远没有为这样一个政府做好准备。奥朗德不仅仅十分不受欢迎；不像意大利的马泰奥·伦齐为艰苦的改革提供了有利论据（尽管尚未付诸行动），他未能让选民信服诸如缩减政府规模这样的痛苦改革是不可避免的。与此相反，蒙特布赫和他的朋友们却提出了这么一个令人神往的想法：如果欧元区废除其现行的规则并允许更大的预算赤字及足够的公共支出，就不需要进行痛苦的改革，因为经济能够奇迹般地从危机中自行恢复。

探索我们对于欧洲困难经济体的交互指导。

蒙特布赫的观点十分诱人，因为关于欧洲的第三个问题——由德国强加在这片大陆上的过度紧缩——他是正确的。德拉吉刚刚在杰克逊霍尔的年度经济盛会上含蓄地承认欧元区的财政和货币政策太紧。他暗示自己赞成美英曾采取的量化放松。与此同时，他还倡导进一步发挥财政政策对于促进经济增长的作用，而这恰恰就是针对德国总理安格拉·默克尔提出的。默克尔是欧元区严苛财政政策的头号支持者，就像该国的央行是量化放松的头号反对者一样。

安吉，我们很肯定你从未尝试过。

尽管经济很不景气，但应该还是有商量余地的。如果奥朗德和伦齐能够表明他们进行结构改革的决心，默克尔应该愿意容忍更加宽松的财政政策（包括德国接受更多公共投资）和货币政策。请闭上眼睛想象这样一个场景：三国领导人和欧洲委员会一起，为完善统一市场和力争同美国达成一项贸易协议而努力工作。然而悲哀的是，事实上默克尔几乎没什么理由相信法国或意大利，因为每当外界压力缓解时，他们就立即放弃改革的承诺。而且她刚刚任命不作为的候选人让-克劳德·容克为欧委会主席。

因此未来的道路会很艰难。如果欧洲各国领导不行动，经济便不会复苏，通货紧缩会盛行。在 20 世纪 90 年代日本经历了十年的经济停滞，目前仍在苦苦挣扎。但与日本不同，欧洲并不是单一的统一国家。如果统一货币只会导致经济停滞、失业及通货紧缩，那么一些国家最终定会通过民主投票离开欧元区。由于德拉吉承诺为政府债务提供支持，财政压力导致分崩离析的市场风险得到了降低。然而，一些国家决定退出欧元区的政治风险却一直在上升。因此，欧元危机尚未褪去，不过是在远处候着呢。

Passage 3

The immigration offenses being calculated include “illegal entry, illegal reentry, alien smuggling, and visa fraud,” the BJS states. This upswing has contributed significantly to an overall increase in federal arrests. A Pew Research Center analysis of sentencing data suggests that a single immigration offense has fueled the surge in federal prosecutions: unlawful reentry into the United States. Per Pew:

Between 1992 and 2012, the number of offenders sentenced in federal courts more than doubled, rising from 36,564 cases to 75,867. At the same time, the number of unlawful reentry

convictions increased 28-fold, from 690 cases in 1992 to 19,463 in 2012. The increase in unlawful reentry convictions alone accounts for nearly half (48%) of the growth in the total number of offenders sentenced in federal courts over the period. By contrast, the second fastest growing type of conviction—for drug offenses—accounted for 22% of the growth...

Analysts interviewed by Newsweek, as well as Pew data, indicate the increase in unlawful reentry prosecutions stems from a shift in Border Patrol policies. Before 2005, authorities often released immigrants caught at the border "without any penalty," the Pew report points out. They have since ramped up prosecutions under a program named "Operation Streamline."

The BJS report comes amid intensified calls for immigration reform. For advocates, criminalizing these offenses belies President Barack Obama's recent promises to deport "felons, not families."

"They've transformed what we've traditionally treated as civil offenses — and let's face it, nonviolent status offenses — into a matter of criminal justice," Mark Fleming, national litigation coordinator for the advocacy group Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center, says. "It's like the war on drugs in the '80s and '90s when you saw rampant increases in people arrested for possession."

A Department of Homeland Security spokesperson defended the policies, telling Newsweek in a statement: "Criminal federal prosecutions are sought in order to demonstrate that there are serious consequences for those who violate our nation's laws with respect to our borders. Securing our borders is a national security issue. DHS remains focused on smart and effective immigration enforcement which prioritizes the removal of criminals and threats to national security and public safety." Deportations reached an all-time high of 438,421 in fiscal year 2013, according to DHS data.

1. It can be seen from the first paragraph that ____.
 [A] the immigration offenses being calculated include false visa
 [B] the immigration offenses being calculated include legal reentry
 [C] immigration offense doesn't have a strong influence on the number of federal prosecutions
 [D] immigration offense refers to unlawful reentry into the United States only

2. Which of the following is true?
 [A] The increase in unlawful reentry convictions accounts for half of the growth in the total number of offenders from 1992 to 2012.
 [B] The third fastest growing type of conviction is drug offenses.
 [C] The increase in unlawful reentry convictions accounts for nearly half of the growth in the total number of offenders from 1992 to 2012.
 [D] The number of unlawful reentry convictions increased by 28 times from 1992 to 2012.

3. What does “Before 2005, authorities often released immigrants caught at the border ‘without any penalty’” in paragraph 3 mean?

[A] The program called “Operation Streamline” alone has accounted for 45% of all federal immigration-related prosecutions between 2005 and 2012.

[B] The program allows more than 40 unauthorized immigrants charged with unlawful reentry to be prosecuted at the same time.

[C] Before 2005, authorities often released immigrants caught at the border with light penalty.

[D] Before 2005, immigrants caught at the border didn’t receive any penalty.

4. Which of the following is true regarding the new policy?

[A] The new policy has transformed what we've traditionally treated as civil offenses into a matter of criminal justice,

[B] Criminalizing these offenses is in line with Obama’s recent promises to deport “felons, not families.”

[C] People care little about immigration reform.

[D] People were not arrested for possession of drugs in the '80s and '90s.

5. What does the last paragraph tell us?

[A] Federal charges for immigration offenses sometimes do not fit the crime.

[B] DHS will change their attitude towards immigration enforcement.

[C] A mother bringing her child across the border is actually committing smuggling.

[D] Deportations were the highest in history in fiscal year 2013, according to DHS data.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首先提出了移民犯罪案件数量上升这一现象，然后发现这是由于边境巡逻政策的转变而造成的。对于该政策很多人要求改革，认为其不合理，而国土安全部的成员却对其进行了辩护。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于推断题。“false visa”与第一段第一句中的“visa fraud”为同义替换，故选 A 选项。

2.[C] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段第三句中的“The increase of unlawful reentry convictions alone accounts for nearly half (48%) of the growth in the total number of offenders sentenced in federal courts over the period”判断 C 选项正确，其中“over the period”就是文中

所说的“from 1992 to 2012”。

3.[D] 此题属于句子大意题。“without any penalty”与 D 选项“didn’t receive any penalty”同义。

4.[A] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第五段第一句话可以判断 A 选项正确。

5.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据本文最后一句中的“Deportations reached an all-time high of 438,421 in fiscal year 2013, according to DHS data”可以判断 D 选项正确。其中“the highest in history”即“reached an all-time high”。

核心词与超纲词

1. smuggling　　n. 走私
2. prosecution　　n. 起诉，检举
3. conviction　　n. 定罪
4. expiration　　n. 结束，期满

长难句分析

Criminal federal prosecutions are sought in order to demonstrate that there are serious consequences for those who violate our nation’s laws with respect to our borders.

“Criminal federal prosecutions are sought”为全句主干，“in order to”后引导目的状语从句。在该目的状语从句中，“that”引导宾语从句，而在宾语从句中，“who”引导定语从句修饰先行词“those”。

译文：我们之所以将其判定为刑事犯罪是想表明，违反我国边境法律有严重的后果。

全文译文

所计算的移民犯罪包括“非法入境、非法再入境、偷渡及签证造假”，司法统计局是这样界定的。移民犯罪的增长已使联邦逮捕率大幅度上升。Pew 研究中心对于判刑数据的分析显示，仅移民犯罪一项就使得联邦检举数量激增：非法再次进入美国。指 Pew 分析称：被联邦法院判刑的人数从 1992 年的 36564 人翻倍至 2012 年的 75867 人。与此同时，非法入境美国的案件数增长了 28 倍，从 1992 年的 690 例增加到 2012 年的 19463 例。也就是说，仅仅是非法入境这一项就占案件增加总数的近一半（48%）。与之相比，增长第二快的犯罪类型——毒品犯罪——占总增长数的 22%。

接受《新闻周刊》采访的分析家及 Pew 数据均表明，非法入境控告的增加源于边境巡逻政策的转变。Pew 报告指出，在 2005 年之前，在边境被抓的移民通常“不受任何惩罚”便被

释放。从那以后，相关部门通过“操作流线”项目加大了检举力度。

与此同时，BJS 的报告称，要求移民政策改革的呼声十分强烈。对于改革的提倡者来说，这些犯罪与奥巴马总统近期将“罪犯，而不是家人”驱逐出境的承诺相悖。

“这将传统意义上的民事犯罪——而且我们不得不承认这些犯罪是非暴力的身份犯罪——转变为刑事犯罪”，中心联盟的国家移民司法中心的诉讼协调人马克·弗莱明说，“这就像二十世纪八九十年代打击毒品的斗争一样，因拥有毒品而被捕的人数大肆上升。”

国土安全部（DHS）的一位发言人在接受采访时对移民政策进行了辩护：“我们之所以将其判定为刑事犯罪是想表明，违反美国边境法律有严重的后果。维护边境安全是关乎国家安全的问题。”DHS 依旧致力于有效、巧妙的移民执法行为，并优先考虑清除有害国家和公众安全的罪犯及威胁。根据 DHS 的数据，驱逐出境数量在 2013 年财政年度达到了史上最高——438421 例。

Passage 4

Volunteer Andrew Matzen receives a trial Ebola vaccine at the Centre for Clinical Vaccinology and Tropical Medicine in Oxford, U.k., Jan. 16, 2015. Eddie Keogh/Reuters The first doses of an experimental Ebola vaccine are expected to arrive in Liberia on Friday.

More than 8,675 people have died and 21,797 have been infected with Ebola in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, the three-worst hit countries, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Sierra Leone has seen the highest number of cases, 10,340, and Liberia has seen the most deaths, 3,605.

Front-line health-care workers have been at particular risk during the epidemic: Of the 828 who have been infected, 499 have died, according to WHO. In December, the U.S. opened a 25-bed hospital in Monrovia, Liberia, especially to treat health-care workers.

Ebola cases have been declining in recent weeks, marking a turning point in the fight against the deadly disease, the Guardian reports. Mali, which saw eight cases and six deaths from Ebola, was declared free of the Ebola transmission earlier this week. Liberia reported eight Ebola cases each of the past two weeks, down from a peak of more than 300 per week in August and September. Guinea saw case numbers declining for the third week in a row and, while still high, Sierra Leone saw 117 cases last week, compared to 184 the week before, according to WHO.

The GSK vaccine is currently in phase I trials in the U.S., the U.K., Canada, Switzerland and Mali. The vaccine has an acceptable safety profile, according to scientists, and will now move into phase III trials in West Africa, led by the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH). If standards are met, 10,000 people will receive the candidate Ebola vaccine and 10,000 will be given a placebo vaccine to test whether the positive immunological results seen in phase I trials are also present in

the fight against Ebola on a large scale.

"It is important to remember that this vaccine is still in development and any potential future use in mass vaccination campaigns will depend on whether WHO, regulators and other stakeholders are satisfied that the vaccine candidate provides protection against Ebola without causing significant side effects and how quickly large quantities of vaccine can be made," Dr. Moncef Slaoui, chairman of global vaccines at GSK, said in a statement.

International governments, NGOs and philanthropists have donated $1 billion to fight the epidemic, but Dr. David Nabarro, the U.N. secretary general's special envoy on Ebola, told the Guardian the U.N. is looking for another $1 billion to add to the fund.

1. It can be seen from the first two paragraphs that ____.
 [A] more than 3,500 people died in Liberia due to the epidemic
 [B] more than 8,675 people have died and 21,797 have been infected with Ebola
 [C] the first large-scale trials in the coming weeks could involve more than 30,000 volunteers, besides health-care workers
 [D] Sierra Leone has seen the highest number of death cases

2. Which group are most likely to be infected with Ebola ?
 [A] People working in the 25-bed hospital in Monrovia, Liberia.
 [B] Health-care workers in Liberia.
 [C] Health-care workers in Sierra.
 [D] Health-care workers who work at the frontline.

3. Which of the following is true according to WHO?
 [A] Ebola was transmitted quickly in Mali.
 [B] Ebola cases reported in Liberia reached its peak in August and September.
 [C] Case numbers in Guinea was not high anymore.
 [D] Sierra Leone saw 117 cases last week, compared to 184 the week before, the highest recorded number.

4. We can learn from paragraph 5 that ____.
 [A] positive immunological results were seen in phase I trials
 [B] the GSK vaccine is already very successful
 [C] the vaccine's safety is in doubt
 [D] the vaccine will be used widely soon

5. What is Dr. Moncef Slaoui's attitude towards the vaccine and the fund?
 [A] The fund to fight the epidemic have already reached $2 billion.
 [B] International governments are the main donators to the fund.

[C] The fund is sufficient enough to fight Ebola.

[D] The potential future use of this vaccine in mass vaccination campaigns will depend on many factors.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首先介绍了首批试验的埃博拉病毒疫苗的实验进展，提出其在抗击埃博拉过程中具有里程碑意义。然后用一系列数据说明目前疫情得到了缓解，最后说明了该疫苗的应用前景。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段最后一句可以判断 A 选项正确。

2.[D] 此题属于找信息题。D 选项是对第三段第一句话中的“Front-line health-care workers have been at particular risk during the epidemic”的同义改写。

3.[B] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第四段第三句中的“Liberia reported eight Ebola cases each of the past two weeks, down from a peak of more than 300 per week in August and September”可判断 B 选项正确。

4.[A] 此题属于推断题。根据第五段最后一句中的“…whether the positive immunological results seen in phase I trials…”可以判断 A 选项正确。

5.[D] 此题属于观点态度题。根据倒数第二段蒙塞夫·斯拉维所说的话可以判断 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. vaccine	n. 疫苗
2. epidemic	n. 流行病
3. immunological	adj. 免疫学的
4. philanthropists	n. 慈善家

长难句分析

1. If standards are met, 10,000 people will receive the candidate Ebola vaccine and 10,000 will be given a placebo vaccine to test whether the positive immunological results seen in phase I trials

are also present in the fight against Ebola on a large scale.

“If”引导条件状语从句，主句为一个由“and”连接的并列句。其中后半句中“whether”引导宾语从句，在该宾语从句中“seen in phase I trials”做后置定语，修饰“the positive immunological results”。

译文：如果达到标准，1 万名患者将接受该疫苗，另有 1 万名会接受安慰剂疫苗，以测试在阶段一出现的积极免疫效果是否在大范围抗击埃博拉病毒的过程中依旧存在。

2. It is important to remember that this vaccine is still in development and any potential future use in mass vaccination campaigns will depend on whether WHO, regulators and other stakeholders are satisfied that the vaccine candidate provides protection against Ebola without causing significant side effects and how quickly large quantities of vaccine can be made.

“It”做形式主语，真正的主语为“to”后面的内容。而在主语里“that”引导宾语从句，在该宾语从句里面又有两个由“and”连接的分句。其中后一分句里“whether”引导宾语从句。

译文：我们要谨记，疫苗仍处在研发阶段，而未来对于疫苗的任何大规模应用都取决于 WHO、管理者及其他利益相关者对于该疫苗能够抗击埃博拉病毒而又没有太大副作用的满意程度，而且取决于生产大批量疫苗的速度。

全文译文

2015 年 1 月 16 日，志愿者安德鲁·马岑在英国牛津的临床疫苗及热带疾病研究中心接受了埃博拉病毒的试验疫苗。据路透社记者埃迪·基奥报道：第一剂埃博拉病毒试验疫苗预计在周五运达利比里亚。

根据世界卫生组织（WHO），在埃博拉疫情最严重的三个国家即利比里亚、塞拉利昂及几内亚，超过 8675 人死于疫情，而 21797 人被感染。塞拉利昂被感染人数最多，达 10340 例，而利比里亚死亡人数最多，为 3605 例。

一线的医疗工作者处境尤其危险：根据 WHO 的数据，在 828 名被感染者当中，有 499 人死亡。在 12 月，美国在利比里亚的蒙罗维亚开了一家拥有 25 张病床的医院，专门用来治疗医疗工作人员。

《卫报》报道称，埃博拉疫情近几周呈缓和趋势，标志着抗击这一致命疾病的斗争的转折点。马里曾有 8 例感染病例及 6 例死亡病例，而在本周早些时候有幸被确认埃博拉病毒并未扩散。根据 WHO 的数据，在过去两周，利比里亚每周新增 8 例感染病例，而在 8～9 月高峰期每周有超过 300 例。几内亚连续三周病例数量减少。塞拉利昂上周感染病例数为 117，尽管数量依旧很大，但比起前一周的 184 例已有了很大改观。

GSK 所研制的疫苗目前在美国、英国、加拿大、瑞士及马里正处于第一试用阶段。科学家们称该疫苗的安全性值得信赖，并将在美国国立卫生研究院（NIH）的引导下在西非进入第三试用阶段。如果达到标准，1 万名患者将接受该疫苗，另有 1 万名会接受安慰剂疫苗，以测试在阶段一出现的积极免疫效果是否在大范围抗击埃博拉病毒的过程中依旧存在。

“我们要谨记，疫苗仍处在研发阶段，而未来对于疫苗的任何大规模应用都取决于 WHO、

管理者及其他利益相关者对于该疫苗能够抗击埃博拉病毒而又没有太大副作用的满意程度，并且取决于生产大批量疫苗的速度”，GSK 的全球疫苗主席蒙塞夫·斯拉维如是说。

国际政府、非政府组织及慈善家们已经为抗击埃博拉病毒捐赠了 10 亿美元，而联合国秘书长埃博拉特派使节大卫·纳巴罗在接受《卫报》采访时说，联合国正在为该基金筹集另外 10 亿美元。

Passage 5

Currency speculators, especially large global macro hedge funds with big short positions in the Swiss franc, are staring massive losses in the face after the Swiss National Bank shocked markets on Thursday by removing a three-year-old cap on the currency. The move sent the safe-haven franc soaring against the Euro and the U.S. dollar at a time when more than $3.5 billion was positioned in favor of franc weakness, the largest such position in more than a year and a half.

Global macro hedge funds that use fundamental analysis to bet on the financial markets and representing $288 billion in assets on the Lyxor platform had net short position of 2.6 percent, indicating a loss for them given the currency move. The Euro dropped as much as 30 percent below the 1.20 cap to 0.85 franc per Euro at one point on Thursday before rebounding to roughly 1.04. The dollar plunged to 0.736 franc, its lowest since 2011, before paring losses. It was last trading at 0.894 franc, down 12 percent. Hedge fund portfolio positioning at the start of the year indicates that commodity trading advisors, hedge funds that use computer-driven models to evaluate risk, pricing and timing in financial markets, stand to gain.

“This is one of those moments where some people would have been lucky. Many more people, I suspect, would have been unlucky because they would have positioned with the policy of the central bank,” said Morrison, whose fund profited from the move.

These puts, a bet on the Euro falling against the franc, were cheap because of how aggressively the Swiss had defended their currency. He said with the European Central Bank poised to boost its own monetary policy, the SNB was looking at having to purchase even more euros in order to defend the franc.

Kevin, a broker for RCO Financial who mainly deals in currency markets, said he was shocked when he strode onto the trading floor in Chicago. Because the news came out during London trading hours, the “initial shock and awe was over, ” but he still said “everybody was stunned.” Kevin was unsure whether the SNB will take more action. “No one thought they would do this, ” he said of scrapping the cap. “Will they telegraph it any better next time? May be. It caught a lot of people off guard. ”

1. It can be seen from the first paragraph that ____.
[A] no one has expected that franc would depreciate
[B] the Swiss National Bank shocked markets by withdrawing the currency cap
[C] all large global macro hedge funds will suffer great loss
[D] many people thought that franc would appreciate

2. According to the passage, Chris Morrison ____.
[A] thinks SNB's move is acceptable
[B] does not care much about SNB's move
[C] is not happy with SNB's move
[D] thinks those massive policies can guide people's investment properly

3. Which of the following statements is true?
[A] Hedge funds that use computer-driven models to evaluate risk, pricing and timing in financial markets will benefit from the currency move.
[B] Global macro hedge funds using fundamental analysis to bet on the financial markets will suffer little from the currency move.
[C] It is not sure whether global macro hedge funds using fundamental analysis to bet on the financial markets will suffer a loss from the currency move.
[D] Hedge funds that use computer-driven models to evaluate risk, pricing and timing in financial markets will suffer from the currency move.

4. According to Morrison, ____.
[A] many people would suffer loss this time because they didn't position with the policy of the central bank
[B] some but not many people are lucky this time
[C] the Swiss had not done much to defend their currency
[D] the SNB may not purchase more euros recently

5. According to the last three paragraphs, ____.
[A] Kevin was depressed when he strode onto the trading floor in Chicago
[B] the cap has increased volatility in the franc for the last few years
[C] the currency cap has kept the franc relatively stable for the last few years
[D] the SNB will take more action

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要介绍瑞士国家银行宣布取消汇率上限给市场带来的巨大冲击。本文引用一系列数据说明该举措给很多货币投机者及全球宏观对冲基金带来的巨额损失。并希望央行未来能

够更加谨慎地做决策，同时不要误导投资者。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。B 选项是对原文中的“the Swiss National Bank shocked markets on Thursday by removing a three-year-old cap on the currency”的同义改写。

2.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段中“Chris Morrison”所说的话，表明其对瑞士国家银行的该举措持反对态度。

3.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段得知，使用计算机模型来评估风险、定价和定点的对冲基金此次将盈利。故 A 选项正确。

4.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段第一句中的“This is one of those moments where some people would have been lucky”可以判断 B 选项正确。

5.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据倒数第三段最后一句中的“the cap has dampened volatility in the franc for the last few years”可判断 C 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. speculator	n. 投机者，投机商
2. hedge funds	n. 对冲基金
3. volatility	n. 波动性
4. dampen	v. 减弱，抑制

长难句分析

Currency speculators, especially large global macro hedge funds with big short positions in the Swiss franc, are staring massive losses in the face after the Swiss National Bank shocked markets on Thursday by removing a three-year-old cap on the currency.

本句主干为“Currency speculators are staring massive losses”，“after”后面为状语。“especially large global macro hedge funds with big short positions in the Swiss franc”可理解为插入语。

译文：本周四，瑞士国家银行（SNB）宣布取消对其货币长达三年的汇率上限，此举给市场带来巨大冲击，同时使货币投机者，尤其是大量持有瑞士法郎空头头寸的大型全球宏观对冲基金，面临着巨大损失。

全文译文

本周四，瑞士国家银行（SNB）宣布取消对其货币长达三年的汇率上限，此举给市场带来巨大冲击，同时使货币投机者，尤其是大量持有瑞士法郎空头头寸的大型全球宏观对冲基金，面临着巨大损失。该举措使得安全的瑞士法郎对欧元及美元的币值大幅上升，而此时 35 亿多美元的投资，即超过一年半时间内的最大投资，都是基于瑞郎的下跌。

全球宏观对冲基金在 Lyxor 平台上共有 2880 亿美元资产，净空头头寸为 2.6%，意味着瑞郎波动使其遭受巨大损失。周四欧元兑瑞郎汇率一度下跌 30%，至 0.85，随后回升至 1.04 左右。美元兑瑞郎汇率一度暴跌至 0.736，创下自 2011 年来的新低。而上一次汇率为 0.894，也就是下降了 12%。对冲基金投资组合年初的持仓显示，使用计算机模型来评估风险、定价和定时的对冲基金此次成功盈利。

“这是一个部分人幸运的时刻。而我认为更多的人将不会那么好运，因为他们围绕央行的政策设置了头寸。”受益于该举措的莫里森如是说。

这些举措——欧元兑瑞郎下跌的赌注——不需要花费太多考虑，因为瑞士十分卖力地捍卫其货币。他说，随着欧洲央行准备促进其货币政策，瑞士央行也在考虑不得不购买更多欧元以捍卫法郎。

凯文是 RCO 金融的一名主要负责货币市场的掮客。他说当自己踏进芝加哥交易市场的时候十分吃惊。因为消息是在伦敦交易时间发布的，“最初的震惊已经结束了”，但他仍说：“每个人都目瞪口呆。”凯文并不确定瑞士央行是否会采取进一步措施。“没人料到他们会这么做，”他指的是取消汇率上限，“下一次他们会把消息传播得好一些吗？也许吧。这一次很多人都毫无准备。”

Passage 6

It would be good to get rid of Mr. Blatter, but that would not solve FIFA’s structural problem. Though legally incorporated as a Swiss non-profit organization, FIFA has no master. Those who might hold it to account, such as national or regional football organizations, depend on its cash. High barriers to entry make it unlikely that a rival will emerge, so FIFA has a natural monopoly over international football. An entity like this should be regulated, but FIFA answers to no government.

All the same, more could be done. The Swiss should demand a clean-up or withdraw FIFA’s favourable tax status. Sponsors should also weigh in on graft and on the need to push forward with new technology: an immediate video review of every penalty and goal awarded would be a start.

The hardest bit of the puzzle is the host-selection process. One option would be to stick the World Cup in one country and leave it there; but that nation’s home team would have a big

advantage, and tournaments benefit from moving between different time zones. An economically rational option would be to give this year's winner, and each successive champion, the option of either hosting the tournament in eight years' time or auctioning off that right to the highest bidder. That would favour football's powerhouses. But as most of them already have the stadiums, there would be less waste—and it would provide even more of an incentive to win.

Sadly, soccer fans are romantic nationalists, not logical economists—so our proposal stands less chance of winning than England does. One small step towards sanity would be formally to rotate the tournament, so it went, say, from Europe to Africa to Asia to the Americas, which would at least stop intercontinental corruption. But very little of this will happen without change at the top in Zurich.

1. Which of the following is true about FIFA?
 [A] It is an organization incorporated for making profit.
 [B] It would be impossible to solve FIFA's structural problem.
 [C] FIFA has a natural control over international football.
 [D] FIFA has a real master.

2. Which of the following could not be done according to paragraph 2?
 [A] Promoting new technology.
 [B] Canceling FIFA's favourable tax status.
 [C] An immediate video review of every penalty and goal awarded.
 [D] Sponsors can take more bribes.

3. What does "The hardest bit of the puzzle" refer to?
 [A] Building stadiums in different countries.
 [B] How to determine the host countries.
 [C] Some countries will benefit more from the tournament than others.
 [D] Soccer fans are not logical economists

4. How many ways of selecting host countries are mentioned in this passage?
 [A] 2
 [B] 3
 [C] 4
 [D] 5

5. We can draw the conclusion that ____ from the last two paragraphs.
 [A] sticking the World Cup in one country would benefit teams of other nations
 [B] it would be better to hold the tournaments in different time zones
 [C] the option which is economically rational is welcomed by soccer fans
 [D] rotating the tournament would do little in stopping intercontinental corruption

文章体裁结构分析

本文首先提出国际足联无人掌管这一问题，后又提出最难解决的是如何选举主办方。文章后两段针对这一问题提供了几种思路和作者的见解。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于判断正误题。C 选项是对第一段倒数第二句中的“FIFA has a natural monopoly over international football”的同义改写。

2.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段第三句中的“Sponsors should also weigh in on graft”可以得知 D 选项正确。

3.[B] 此题属于短语理解题。根据第三段第一句中的“The hardest bit of the puzzle is the host-selection process”可判断 B 选项正确。

4.[B] 此题属于归纳总结题。本文第三段提出了两种举办方的选举方式，最后一段提出了一种，故总共有三种。

5.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据第三段第二句中的“tournaments benefit from moving between different time zones”可判断 B 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. monopoly　　n. 垄断
2. successive　　adj. 连续不断的
3. tournament　　n. 比赛，锦标赛
4. incentive　　n. 刺激；奖励
5. corruption　　n. 贪污，贿赂

长难句分析

1. High barriers to entry make it unlikely that a rival will emerge, so FIFA has a natural monopoly over international football.

此句为由“so”连接的一个并列句，其中前半句中“it”为“make”的形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的“that”从句，即“that a rival will emerge”。

译文：高高的进入门槛使得竞争无法形成，因此 FIFA 自然就对国际足球形成了垄断。

2. One small step towards sanity would be formally to rotate the tournament, so it went, say, from Europe to Africa to Asia to the Americas, which would at least stop intercontinental corruption.

此句为由“so”连接的一个并列句。其中后半句里面“which”引导非限定性定语从句，修饰整个句子。

译文：比较明智的一个做法是轮流举办赛事，也就是从欧洲到非洲到亚洲再到美洲，这么做至少会阻止洲际的腐败。

全文译文

解雇布拉特先生是一件好事，但这并不能解决国际足联（FIFA）的结构问题。尽管它是根据法律程序组建的瑞士非营利组织，国际足联却无人掌管。那些可以证实这一点的机构，比如国家或地区性足球组织，依赖其提供资金。高高的进入门槛使得竞争无法形成，因此 FIFA 自然就对国际足球形成了垄断。像这样的一个机构应该受到管制，但 FIFA 却不受任何政府控制。

然而，很多事情照样可以做。瑞士应该要求进行清除工作或者撤除 FIFA 的最惠税收地位。赞助者们也应在行贿和积极推进新技术间进行权衡：对于每一次惩罚及奖励都要立即进行视频回顾，这就是开始。

最难的问题在于选举主办方的程序。一个可能的选择是固定世界杯的主办国家，但这样一来该国的队伍就会有很大的优势，而且在不同时区举办比赛是有好处的。一个经济上的理性选择是让每一届的冠军决定是自己举办下一届比赛，还是将该权利拍卖给出价最高的国家。这种方法对足球强国有利，但因为它们大多数都有体育场，浪费就会减少，而且会激励大家去赢得比赛。

然而悲哀的是，足球迷们都是浪漫的爱国主义者，而不是有逻辑头脑的经济学家，因此我们的提议被采纳的概率很小。比较明智的一个做法是轮流举办赛事，也就是从欧洲到非洲到亚洲再到美洲，这么做至少会阻止洲际的腐败。但如果苏黎世不改变的话，这一切也都只是空谈。

Passage 7

Humans have been screwing with their body clocks—and getting less sleep—ever since the Wizard of Menlo Park had his very bright idea. Indeed, our classic eight-hour-night only dates back to the invention of the light bulb in the late 1800s. Historians believe that before the dawn of

electric lighting most people got plenty of sleep, and practiced what they call “segmented sleep”, snoozing for several hours in the first part of the night, when darkness fell, then waking in the middle of the night for a few hours of eating, drinking, praying, chatting with friends or maybe even canoodling, before ducking back under the covers again until morning. The arrival of electricity, argues sleep historian A. Roger Ekirch, led to later bedtimes and fewer hours of sleep overall.

We’re still waging a war on sleep, and we are, alas, still winning. Researchers at the University of Chicago recently studied our sleep patterns over time and concluded that we now sleep between one and two hours less than we did 60 years ago. In the 1970s, most Americans slept about 7.1 hours per night: Now the mean sleep duration has plunged to 6.1 hours. An hour lost in 40 years? If we keep up at this rate, we’ll be down to less than four hours a night by the end of the century. And very, very cranky.

Modern technology, which seems particularly adept at messing with our sleep schedules, is certainly a large part of the problem. Smartphones, tablets and computer screens all emit a bluish light; great for saving power (most energy efficient CFLs and LEDs burn blue, as do the backlights of most screens), but also just right for disrupting our body clocks. “The lights on these electronic devices are colored like enriched moonlight,” says Charles Czeisler, the director of Harvard Medical School’s Division of Sleep Medicine. These blue lights drastically suppress the production of melatonin, the hormone that controls the body’s day-night cycle. So reading in bed with an iPad, he says, or any other backlit device, makes it harder to fall asleep at night and makes you more tired the next day.

Shifting all the blame for our sleep problems onto blue light, however, might be disingenuous. The bigger problem might be that we’ve created and now live in a world where stimulation doesn’t stop when the sun goes down—thanks, Tom!—and it’s making us all addicts. Research shows that every time we check our email, Twitter feed or Facebook timeline and find a new piece of information, we get a shot of dopamine—a chemical our brains release to simulate pleasure.

“We eventually associate texts, Twitter and Facebook with the promise of instant gratification,” says Kathy Gill, a researcher at the University of Washington who is an expert in human-computer interaction. The temptation to get that quick dopamine shot can be ignored through willpower, says Gill, but willpower’s at an all-time low when we haven’t gotten enough sleep. Hence the cycle of sitting up in bed, listlessly refreshing our email (a recent Pew study found that 83 percent of millennials sleep with their phones nearby) even when it’s way past our bedtime and we really should put our computers and phones down. And our head down on a pillow.

1. In what way does electricity influence our sleep?
 [A] It is impossible for modern people to get enough sleep.
 [B] Before electric lighting was invented, all people got plenty of sleep.
 [C] Before electric lighting was invented, people’s sleep was often divided.
 [D] The arrival of electricity led to “segmented sleep”.

2. What does the author mean by saying “We’re still waging a war on sleep, and we are, alas, still winning”?

[A] We can still get enough sleep nowadays.

[B] We hate sleep and have managed to beat it.

[C] We enjoy the process of fighting against sleep.

[D] We sleep less than before.

3. What does the author think of modern technology?

[A] Smartphones, tablets and computer screens are good in terms of saving power.

[B] Modern technology disturbs our sleep schedules only slightly.

[C] We should put all our blame on modern technology.

[D] Smartphones, tablets and computer screens should not be praised since they disrupt our body clocks

4. Which of the following is true about melatonin?

[A] Its production will increase under those blue lights.

[B] Its production will remain the same under those blue lights.

[C] It is essential for the production of a kind of hormone.

[D] It controls the body’s day-night cycle.

5.What do the last two paragraphs tell us?

[A] Dopamine can suppress pleasure.

[B] Twitter and Facebook can provide lasting gratification.

[C] Our willpower is the highest when we haven’t gotten enough sleep.

[D] The root cause for our sleep problem might be that modern world is full of stimulation even at night.

文章体裁结构分析

本文首先提出电的发明导致人类睡眠时间的推迟和减少，并利用数据证明这一趋势。随后作者提出睡眠时间为何减少的疑问，并在文章最后给予了回答。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段第三句“before the dawn of electric lighting most people got plenty of sleep, and practiced what they call ‘segmented sleep’” 可知 C 选项正确。

2.[D] 此题属于句子理解题。根据第二段第二句“we now sleep between one and two hours less than we did 60 years ago”可知 D 选项正确。

3.[A] 此题属于观点态度题。根据第三段第二句“Smartphones, tablets and computer screens …great for saving power…”可判断 A 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第三段倒数第二句“…melatonin, the hormone that controls the body’s day-night cycle…”可判断 D 选项正确。

5.[D] 此题属于推断题。根据倒数第二段第二句“The bigger problem might be that we’ve created and now live in a world where stimulation doesn’t stop when the sun goes down…”可判断 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. screw	v. 拧紧
2. snooze	v. 小睡，打盹儿
3. duration	n. 持续时间，期间
4. disingenuous	adj. 不真诚的，不坦白的
5. dopamine	n. 多巴胺

长难句分析

Historians believe that before the dawn of electric lighting most people got plenty of sleep, and practiced what they call “segmented sleep”, snoozing for several hours in the first part of the night, when darkness fell, then waking in the middle of the night for a few hours of eating, drinking, praying, chatting with friends or maybe even canoodling, before ducking back under the covers again until morning.

“Historians”为全句主语，“believe”是谓语，“that”后面引导的是宾语从句。在宾语从句里，“before”引导时间状语，而“most people got plenty of sleep, and practiced what they call ‘segmented sleep’”为该宾语从句的主干。

译文：历史学家认为在电灯发明前大多数人睡眠都十分充足，而且他们一般称自己的睡眠是“分段的”。也就是说，在夜幕降临后的几个小时里，他们会小睡一会儿，然后在夜晚中间会有几个小时的清醒时间。在这段时间内，他们会吃喝、祈祷、和朋友聊天，接着会继续躺下睡觉直到天亮。

全文译文

自从鬼才爱迪生有了发明灯泡的伟大想法后，人类就一直在拧紧他们的生物钟，同时睡

得更少。的确，标准的 8 小时夜晚只能追溯到发明电灯的 19 世纪末期。历史学家认为在电灯发明前大多数人睡眠都十分充足，而且他们一般称自己的睡眠是“分段的”。也就是说，在夜幕降临后的几个小时里，他们会小睡一会儿，然后在夜晚中间会有几个小时的清醒时间。在这段时间内，他们会吃喝、祈祷、和朋友聊天，接着会继续躺下睡觉直到天亮。睡眠历史学家罗杰·艾克认为电的发明导致人们睡觉时间的延迟及整体睡眠时间的减少。

我们仍然在开展一场针对睡眠的战争，而且我们也一直是胜利的一方。芝加哥大学的研究者们最近研究了不同时期人们的睡眠模式，并得出我们现在的睡眠时间比 60 年前要少一两个小时的结论。在 20 世纪 70 年代，大多数美国人平均每晚睡 7.1 小时，而现在已骤降为 6.1 小时。也就是说，在 40 年间我们丧失了一小时的睡眠时间。照这个趋势下去，到 21 世纪末我们的睡眠时间将会不足 4 小时。而且，非常不稳定。

现代技术对我们的睡眠时间产生了严重干扰，也是上述问题产生的重要原因。智能手机、平板计算机以及计算机屏幕都释放出浅蓝色的光，这对于节能来说无疑是大有裨益的（大多数高能效的紧凑型荧光灯、LED 显示屏及大多数屏幕的背景灯光都是蓝色的），但与此同时它们也干扰了我们的生物钟。“这些电子设备上的灯光颜色就像深化了的月光”，哈佛医学院睡眠医学部主任查尔斯·蔡斯勒说。这些蓝色的灯光严重阻碍了褪黑激素（控制身体昼夜循环的激素）的产生。因此，晚上躺在床上玩 iPad 或任何有背景灯的设备都会使你更难以入睡，而且第二天更加疲劳。

然而，将我们的睡眠问题全都归结到蓝色亮光上并不符合事实。实际上更大的问题在于我们已经创造且生活在一个即使是在夜晚也会有各种刺激的世界，而这些刺激使我们上瘾。研究表明，每当我们查收邮件、推特（Twitter）消息或脸书（Facebook）时间表及发现一条新消息时，体内便会释放多巴胺——一种大脑释放的可以产生快感的化学物质。

“最终我们将信息、推特及脸书与即刻的满足感相联系，”华盛顿大学的研究员、人类计算机互动专家凯西·吉尔说。得到多巴胺快感的诱惑可以通过意志力得到控制，但当睡眠不充足时意志力是最弱的。这样一来就形成了熬夜和无精打采地更新邮件（一项最近的 Pew 调查表明），83%的新千年一代睡觉时手机就放在身边）的恶性循环，即使早就过了就寝的时间。我们应该放下计算机和手机，躺下睡觉。

Passage 8

Scientists at the University of California Irvine have developed a way to unboil egg whites by “untangling” their proteins, a development that has the potential to significantly reduce costs for any biotechnology process that requires the folding of proteins.

“Yes, we have invented a way to unboil a hen egg,” UCI biochemistry professor Gregory Weiss said in a statement. “We start with egg whites boiled for 20 minutes at 90 degrees Celsius and return a key protein in the egg to working order.”

Proteins are the workhorses within human cells. They copy DNA, and make it possible for the body to read the DNA. The folding of proteins is key to several fields; industrial chemists use it to make chemical reactions possible, and the medical industry needs to fold proteins for therapeutic treatments of diseases such as cancer. Often, though, when scientists attempt to fold proteins, they come out as "scrambled messes," Weiss says.

"When they're produced, they're being jam packed into the cells at the same time as they are trying to synthesize. They get tangled up with each other and it's a complete mess. That process is called 'aggregation', and that's what happens when you boil and egg," Weiss explains. "This drives us nuts, as scientists, because it's really hard to disentangle them later. Often times we have this protein that we want to study and it comes out and they're just goo."

To solve this, Weiss and his team invented a way to gently apply mechanical energy to pull the tangled proteins apart and give them a chance to refold.

The process doesn't result in a gooey raw egg you would want to cook up and eat, because the egg white has been dissolved in other compounds. But one of the key proteins found in egg white is returned.

Weiss and his team have filed for a patent, and are raising funds to scale up the process to meet the needs of biotech companies. If all goes well, the invention has the potential to save several industries a lot of headache, and money.

1. Which of the following is true about the new development?
 [A] It can significantly reduce costs for any biotechnology process.
 [B] It is unable to allow tangled proteins to refold.
 [C] It requires that egg whites be boiled for at least 20 minutes.
 [D] It can return a key protein in the egg to working order.

2. Why are proteins important?
 [A] The folding of proteins is essential in many different industries.
 [B] They are outside the human cells.
 [C] They can read the DNA.
 [D] It is impossible to fold proteins.

3. What can we learn from Weiss's words?
 [A] It's quite easy to disentangle proteins later.
 [B] Aggregation happens when you boil an egg.
 [C] When produced, proteins are being jam packed into the cells, then they try to synthesize.
 [D] They can often get the protein that they want to study.

4. What did Weiss and his team do and what is the result?

[A] Egg whites remain solid during the process.

[B] Weiss and his team invented a way to gently apply mechanical energy to pull the tangled proteins apart.

[C] Vortex Fluid Device spins the solution at a low speed.

[D] The process can result in a gooey raw egg you would want to cook up.

5. What might happen in the future?

[A] The process has already met the needs of biotech companies.

[B] The invention has the potential to cure headaches.

[C] If all goes well, the invention will be of great use for many industries.

[D] Weiss and his team are preparing to file for a patent.

文章体裁结构分析

本文首先提出科学家们发明了一种通过“理清”蛋白质来使熟的鸡蛋清变生的方法。接着说明了这一发明的作用、存在的局限性及应用前景。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段最后一句可知 D 选项正确。

2.[A] 此题属于找原因题。根据第三段第三句中的“The folding of proteins is key to several fields”可知 A 选项正确。

3.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据第四段第三句中的“That process is called ‘aggregation,’ and that’s what happens when you boil and egg”可判断 B 选项正确。

4.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段中的“…invented a way to gently apply mechanical energy to pull the tangled proteins apart…”可判断 B 选项正确。

5.[C] 此题属于观点态度题。根据最后一段最后一句“If all goes well, the invention has the potential to save several industries a lot of headache, and money.”可判断 C 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. biotechnology	n. 生物工艺学
2. tangle	v. 乱作一团，绞在一起

3. therapeutic	adj. 治疗术的，治病的
4. synthesize	v. 合成，综合
5. aggregation	n. 聚集，总和

长难句分析

Scientists at the University of California Irvine have developed a way to unboil egg whites by "untangling" their proteins, a development that has the potential to significantly reduce costs for any biotechnology process that requires the folding of proteins.

全句主干为"Scientists have developed a way to unboil egg whites by 'untangling' their proteins"为方式状语。而"a development"则是一个同位语，后面的"that"引导宾语从句，修饰先行词"a development"。在该宾语从句里面又套有一个宾语从句"that requires the folding of proteins"，修饰先行词"any biotechnology process"。

译文：加利福利亚大学欧文分校的科学家们发明了一种通过"理清"蛋白质来使熟的鸡蛋清变生的方法。该发明可能会大幅降低任何需要折叠蛋白质的生物技术过程的成本。

全文译文

加利福利亚大学欧文分校的科学家们发明了一种通过"理清"蛋白质来使熟的鸡蛋清变生的方法。该发明可能会大幅降低任何需要折叠蛋白质的生物技术过程的成本。

"的确，我们发明了一种将熟鸡蛋变生的方法"，加州大学欧文分校的生物化学教授格雷戈里·韦斯在一份声明中说道，"我们首先将蛋清放在 90℃的热水中煮 20 分钟，然后使鸡蛋中的一种重要蛋白质返回到正常运转序列当中。"

蛋白质是人类细胞内的载重马。它们复制 DNA，并使机体能够阅读 DNA 上的信息。蛋白质的折叠对于很多领域来说都是十分关键的：工业化学家利用它引发化学反应；医疗行业需要折叠蛋白质来治疗诸如癌症等的疾病。然而，当科学家们试图折叠蛋白质的时候，通常他们得到的都是"乱糟糟的一团"，韦斯如是说。

"在形成过程中，它们被塞进细胞同时进行合成。它们相互绕在一起，完全是一团糟的。这一过程叫做'聚集'，也就是煮鸡蛋的时候所发生的过程，"韦斯解释说，"这使得我们这些科学家抓狂，因为之后要想解开它们十分困难。常有的情况是我们得到了想要研究的蛋白质，但当它们出来时都是黏糊糊的。"

为了解决这个问题，韦斯和他的队友发明了一种缓慢运用机械能量分开这些蛋白质并使它们有机会重新折叠的方法。

这一过程并不能产生可以煮着吃的黏稠的生鸡蛋，因为蛋白已被溶解在了别的化合物中。但是鸡蛋里一种重要的蛋白质被恢复了。

韦斯和他的团队已经申请了专利，并正在筹集资金升级这种工艺，以达到生物技术公司的需求。如果一切顺利，这一发明能够为很多行业解决难题，同时还能省钱。

Passage 9

MARION NESTLE'S heavyweight polemic against Coca-Cola and PepsiCo comes at an odd moment for the industry. Americans are drinking fewer sugary sodas—in 2012 production was 23% below what it had been a decade earlier. Even sales of diet drinks are losing their fizz, as consumers question the merits of artificial sweeteners. From one angle, it would seem that health advocates such as Ms Nestle have won. Yet in America companies still produce 30 gallons of regular (not diet) fizzy drinks per person per year. In many countries, particularly developing ones, consumption is on the rise.

Ms Nestle, a professor at New York University, is both heartened by recent progress and dissatisfied with it. That is no surprise. Her first book, "Food Politics" (2002), remains a bible for those who bewail the power of food companies. In her new book she attacks the industry's most widely consumed, least healthy product. "Soda Politics", she says, is a book "to inspire readers to action". As a rallying cry, it is verbose. When readers learn on page 238 that she will pick up a particular subject in chapter 25, it is with no little dismay that they realise they are only on chapter 17. But what the author wants most is to craft a meticulous guide to the producers' alleged transgressions, and how to stop them. Ms Nestle says she would have no quibbles with sweet fizzy drinks if they were sipped occasionally, as a treat. However, for millions of people in many countries, they are not. In Mexico companies sold 372 cans of fizzy drinks per person in 2012. About half of Americans do not drink them regularly, but those who do are disproportionately poor, less educated, male, Hispanic or black. Ten percent of Americans down more than four cans a day.

Drinking a lot of sweet fizzy drinks is plainly unhealthy. Unlike a Big Mac, they have no nutritional value; nor do their calories satisfy hunger. One large study found that for each can added to a person's daily diet, the risk of diabetes jumped by 22%. There are also links between sugar and heart disease, stroke and cancer. Drinking lots of sodas imposes clear costs on individuals, Ms Nestle argues, but it has a broader cost, too. American taxpayers subsidise corn production (and thereby corn syrup) and let the poor use government food vouchers to buy fizzy drinks. More important, taxpayers foot the health bill for those who develop chronic disease.

Coca-Cola and PepsiCo do have a few notable adversaries. Mr. Bloomberg, a billionaire, remains their single biggest foe. It is telling that in two rare instances when a soda tax has been passed—in Berkeley, California and in Mexico—it was with the help of cash from Mr. Bloomberg. Drinks companies must also reckon with a small army of health advocates, among which Ms Nestle is a major-general. With the slow decline of soda in America, she and her allies are advancing. Coca-Cola and PepsiCo are peddling healthier drinks, such as bottled water. However, as they try to

face down a long-term threat while maintaining near-term profits, they are still pushing their syrupy fare.

1. In the second paragraph, what does the sentence “As a rallying cry, it is verbose” mean?
 [A] The truth proved by the book makes people want to cry.
 [B] The book is slightly redundant and not well organized.
 [C] The new book was received with great disappointment by readers
 [D] The book is intended to inspire readers to take action

2. According to the third paragraph, which of the following is true?
 [A] Drinking much sweet fizzy drinks is slightly unhealthy.
 [B] Sweet fizzy drinks have no nutritional value, but their calories satisfy hunger.
 [C] Sugar could be one of the causes to heart disease, stroke and cancer.
 [D]The health bill for those who develop chronic disease has to be paid by themselves.

3. In the fourth paragraph, what does the word “foe” mean?”
 [A] competitor
 [B] partner
 [C] friend
 [D] enemy

4. Which of the followings is not true according to the last paragraph?
 [A] Coca-Cola and PepsiCo are not adversaries
 [B] Ms Nestle is moving forward as soda in America is in great decline
 [C] Coca-Cola and PepsiCo have started to focus on healthier drinks
 [D] Coca-Cola and PepsiCo will not give up their sweet fizzy drinks.

5. What’s the author’s attitude towards sweet fizzy drinks?
 [A] positive
 [B] negative
 [C] indifferent
 [D] neutral

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了碳酸饮料带给人们的一些负面影响，以及人们对待含糖饮料态度上的一些改变。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于语义推断题，根据这句话的下一句可以推断出，作者的意思是说这本书作为口号来讲有点冗长，因此 B 选项最符合题意。

2.[C] 此题属于综合分析题。根据第三段中的“There are also links between sugar and heart disease, stroke and cancer”可知 C 选项为正确答案。

3.[A] 此题属于词义推断题。根据第四段第一句话中的“Coca-Cola and PepsiCo do have a few notable adversaries”可得知其中的“adversary”为“foe”的同义词，因此 A 选项最符合题意。

4.[A] 此题属于常识题。众所周知，可口可乐和百事可乐是一对竞争对手，其他三个选项都可以在最后一段找到依据。

5.[B] 此题属于观点态度题。从全文来看，作者列举了碳酸饮料带来的种种害处，可得知作者是持否定态度的。

核心词与超纲词

1. fizz	n. 兴奋，活力；嘶嘶声；充气饮料
2. merit	n. 优点，价值；功绩；功过
3. meticulous	adj. 一丝不苟的，小心翼翼的，拘泥小节的

全文译文

软饮料工业正处不尴不尬之际，马里昂·奈斯特对可口可乐及百事可乐的抨击颇具影响力。越来越少的美国人选择饮用含糖碳酸饮料——与十年前相比，2012 年含糖碳酸饮料的生产减少了 23%。人们甚至也失去了对膳食饮料的青睐，因为消费者们对饮料中是否添加人工甜味剂提出了质疑。从某个角度来看，像奈斯特女士这样的健康倡导者似乎赢得了胜利。然而，美国软饮料公司每年生产的常规碳酸饮料（而非膳食饮料）人均多达 30 加仑。在许多国家，尤其是发展中国家，常规碳酸饮料的消费仍呈上涨趋势。

对于最近取得的进展，奈斯特女士这位纽约大学的教授颇受鼓舞，但并不满足于此。这也不足为奇。她的第一本书《粮食政治》（2002 年）依旧被那些哀叹食品企业权势的人们奉为经典。在她的新书中，奈斯特女士对软饮料行业消费最广、最有害健康的产品进行了抨击。“《软饮料政治》这本书旨在激励人们采取行动”，奈斯特说道。然而作为战斗口号，它却显得颇为繁冗。读者们在第 238 页了解到奈斯特将在第 25 章讲述一个特别的主题，却意识到自己

才看到第 17 章，但他们并没有因此而沮丧。作者最想做的是拟订一份详细的指南，指出生产商曾经的过失，并想方设法阻止他们的这种行为。奈斯特说，如果人们只是在吃饭招待的时候偶尔饮用添加甜味剂的碳酸饮料，她不会提出异议。但实际上许多国家成千上万的人们都在喝这种饮料。2012 年，仅墨西哥人均消费的碳酸饮料就高达 372 罐。大约一半的美国人不会经常性地饮用碳酸饮料，但是那些选择碳酸饮料的人多半是些穷困潦倒、未接受过良好教育的西班牙人或者黑人男性。百分之十的美国人平均每天要喝掉至少 4 罐碳酸饮料。

很显然，过度饮用碳酸饮料对身体健康是有害的。与巨无霸不同的是，这些碳酸饮料毫无营养价值，它们产生的热量也无法抵抗饥饿。一项大型研究表明，如果在日常饮食中加入碳酸饮料，那么人们罹患糖尿病的风险就会增加 22%。心脏病、中风及癌症与过多的糖分摄入不无关系。奈斯特说，大量饮用碳酸饮料会增加个人开支，但实际上个人花费要远大于此。美国的纳税人为玉米生产作出了贡献（也就是为玉米糖浆的生产作出了贡献），同时，他们让穷人用政府提供的食品券来购买碳酸饮料。更重要的是，纳税人为那些罹患慢性疾病的人支付医疗账单。

可口可乐和百事可乐确实有一些颇为出名的对手。布隆伯格这位亿万富翁是他们最大的对手。据说在两个颇为罕见的通过征收碳酸饮料税的例子中——一个是加利福尼亚的伯克利市，另一个是墨西哥——都是在布隆伯格的资金帮助下通过了碳酸饮料税法案。饮料公司还得去对付那些以奈斯特为首的健康军团。随着美国人慢慢地拒绝碳酸饮料，奈斯特和她的盟友们正向成功一步步迈进。可口可乐和百事可乐正忙于推销更健康的饮料，如瓶装水。然而，他们仍旧努力推动碳酸饮料事业的发展，试图在维持短期利润的同时，努力克服长期以来的威胁。

Passage 10

Demonstrators wearing “I AM A MAN” signs protest outside LaGuardia Airport during a protest march in New York, January 15, 2015. Scores of airport workers gathered to rally on Thursday in New York and other cities to demand higher wages in one of several protests planned by an array of interest groups to mark the birthday of civil rights leader Martin Luther King (Jr. Mike Segar/Reuters).

Economists have long argued that increases in worker pay can lead to improvements in productivity—indeed, that it can actually be profitable to pay workers higher wages.

As Alfred Marshall, the father of modern economics, argued almost 125 years ago, “any change in the distribution of wealth which gives more to the wage receivers and less to the capitalists is likely, other things being equal, to hasten the increase of material production.” Since then, economists have compiled rich data validating Marshall’s hypothesis that paying higher wages generates savings:

Higher wages motivate employees to work harder. Janet Yellen (1984) suggested that higher wages create the conditions for workers to be more productive, pointing to "reduced shirking by employees due to a higher cost of job loss; lower turnover; an improvement in the average quality of job applicants and improved morale."

Higher wages attract more capable and productive workers.

The evidence that higher wages attract more high-quality applicants for new jobs is voluminous. Ernesto Dal Bó et al. (2013) show that offering higher salaries yielded an applicant pool with a higher IQ and with personality scores and motivation that made them a better fit for the advertised jobs. Moreover, the first firm to offer higher wages is more likely to attract and retain more productive workers.

Higher wages lead to lower turnover, reducing the costs of hiring and training new workers.

Reich et al (2003) calculated that typical turnover costs exceed $4,000 for each worker and that an increase in wages at the San Francisco airport led to a decline in turnover of 34 percent, yielding turnover-related savings of $6.6 million per year. Arindrajit Dube et al. (2007) found that when a San Francisco living-wage ordinance raised wages among low-paid workers, those workers were more likely to stay with their employers.

Higher wages enhance quality and customer service.

Using data from more than 500 retail stores, Marshall L. Fisher et al. (2006) found a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and the payroll level of associates and managers in the store. Higher wages were also associated with employers having more knowledge about the inventory.

1. We can conclude from the first two paragraphs that ____.
 [A] economists have already realized the importance of paying workers higher wages
 [B] those protests mentioned in paragraph one are led by people seeking interest for themselves
 [C] demonstrators held that increases in worker pay could bring higher productivity
 [D] demonstrators succeeded in achieving their purpose

2. Alfred Marshall ____.
 [A] is the greatest economist in the world
 [B] believes that any change in the distribution of wealth can accelerate the increase of material production
 [C] is a person of vision and foresight
 [D] was not recognized by people recording his view towards higher wages when he was alive

3. Which of the following is not true as to higher wages?
 [A] They stimulate employees to work harder.
 [B] They can attract more qualified job applicants.

[C] They raise the rate at which employees leave a company.
[D] They enhance the spirit of employees.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
[A] there aren't many evidences that higher wages attract more high-quality applicants for new jobs
[B] higher wages improve employees' life quality
[C] the costs of training new workers remain the same despite higher wages
[D] firms offering higher wages at an earlier time are more likely to keep good workers

5. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
[A] There is a negative relationship between customer satisfaction and the amount of money paid to workers in many retail stores.
[B] There is a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and the amount of money paid to workers in many retail stores.
[C] An increase in the pay of both lower-level employees and management increased the quality of production.
[D] There is no definite relationship between customer satisfaction and the amount of money paid to workers in many retail stores.

文章体裁结构分析

本文开篇介绍了一些要求提高工人工资的示威游行，紧接着便提出“付给工人更高工资是有利的”这一观点。然后引用了一些调查结果来证明这一观点，并在文章最后进行了总结。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于归纳总结题。根据第二段得知经济学家都认为增加工人工资可以提高生产力，故 A 选项正确。

2.[C] 此题属于补充句子题。根据第三段可知阿尔弗雷德·马歇尔早在 125 年前就意识到了提高工人工资是有利可图的，因此他是一个十分有远见的人，故 C 选项正确。

3.[C] 此题属于判断正误题。C 选项中的中的“the rate at which employees leave a company”就是指“turnover”，而第四段中说的是“lower turnover”，故 C 选项说反了。

4.[D] 此题属于推断题。根据第六段最后一句中的“the first firm to offer higher wages is more likely to attract and retain more productive workers”可判断 D 选项正确。

5.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据最后一段第一句“a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and the payroll level of associates and managers in the store”可判断 B 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. capitalist	n. 资本家
2. validate	v. 证实，确证
3. voluminous	adj. 大量的
4. turnover	n. 人员调整（更替率）
5. inventory	n. 存货清单

长难句分析

1. Scores of airport workers gathered to rally on Thursday in New York and other cities to demand higher wages in one of several protests planned by an array of interest groups to mark the birthday of civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

全句主干为“Scores of airport workers gathered”。后面“to”表示目的，“planned by an array of interest groups…”为非谓语动词做后置定语修饰“several protests”。

译文：本周四，一些机场工作人员在纽约及其他城市集会要求提高工资，这是为了纪念民权领袖马丁·路德·金的诞生，由利益团体策划的一系列抗议之一。

2. Ernesto Dal Bó et al. (2013) show that offering higher salaries yielded an applicant pool with a higher IQ and with personality scores and motivation that made them a better fit for the advertised jobs.

“that offering high…”为宾语从句，而在该宾语从句中又有一个定语从句“that made them a better fit for the advertised jobs”。

译文：欧内斯托等人（2013 年）的调查显示，高工资更能吸引高智商、高人品、高积极性从而更能胜任工作的员工。

全文译文

2015 年 1 月 15 日，在纽约的一场抗议游行中，示威者们在拉瓜迪亚机场外打出“我是一个人”的标语。本周四，一些机场工作人员在纽约及其他城市集会，要求提高工资，这是为了纪念民权领袖马丁·路德·金的诞生，由利益团体策划的一系列抗议之一（迈克·西格斯/路透社）。

很久以来经济学家都认为增加工人工资可以提高生产力——的确，付给工人更高的工资是有利的。

正如现代经济学之父阿尔弗雷德·马歇尔在 125 年前所说："在其他条件不变的情况下，任何给工人更多钱、给资本家更少钱的财富分配上的改变，都有可能加快物质生产速度。"从那时起，经济学家们就收集了证明马歇尔假设的丰富数据，即支付更高的工资实际是有利可图的。

高工资激励员工更加努力工作。珍妮特·耶伦提出高工资为提高生产力创造了条件。她指的是"由于丢失工作的损失变大，员工逃避工作现象会减少；更低的人员更替率；工作申请者平均素质的提高以及增强的士气。"

高工资吸引更多有能力、高效率的员工。

大量证据可以证明高工资可以吸引更多高素质员工。欧内斯托等人（2013 年）的调查显示，高工资更能吸引高智商、高人品、高积极性，从而更能胜任工作的员工。此外，第一个提供高工资的公司更有可能吸引并留住高效率的员工。

高工资使得人员更替率降低，从而缩减雇用及训练新员工的成本。

据瑞奇等人（2003 年）计算，平均每名员工的更替费用超过 4000 美元，而旧金山机场员工工资的增加使得人员更替费降低了 34%，相当于每年节省 660 万美元相关费用。阿林德拉吉特·杜伯等人（2007 年）发现在旧金山的一项法令规定提高低收入者的工资后，这些低收入者更可能留在原岗位。

高工资提高产品及客户服务质量。

马歇尔·费舍尔等人（2006 年）通过分析来自 500 多家零售商店的数据，发现顾客满意度与经理及合伙人工资高低成正比。与此同时，高工资也意味着雇主对于存货信息了解得更多。

Passage 11

Despite lower oil prices and an improving U.S. economy, global economic growth remains gloomy, the International Monetary Foundation (IMF) announced Tuesday. In its World Economic Outlook Update, the IMF lowered global growth for 2015 to 3.5 percent, down 0.3 percent from the growth rate it predicted in the October 2014 World Economic Outlook. The October 2014 prediction was also a downgrade from an earlier prediction—of 4 percent growth. Overall, the global economy will "rise moderately" to 3.7 percent growth, in 2016. Both 2015 and 2016 have been revised down by 0.3 percent.

In October, crises such as the Ebola outbreak in West Africa affected once-promising regional economies. In 2015, low oil prices and the faltering strength of the Euro and the yen are expected to affect future growth, the IMF said. Nevertheless, it said low oil prices were welcome in most advanced economies.

"At the country level, the cross currents make for a complicated picture," Olivier Blanchard, IMF economic counselor and director of research, said in a statement.

“It means good news for oil importers, bad news for oil exporters. Good news for commodity importers, bad news for exporters. Continuing struggles for the countries which show scars of the crisis, and not so for others. Good news for countries more linked to the Euro and the yen, bad news for those more linked to the dollar,” he said.

U.S. growth was revised upward by 0.5 percent and remains a bright spot, mirroring the findings in October’s World Economic Outlook. Among advanced economies, there is a widening gap between the U.S. economy—forecast to grow by 3.6 percent in 2015, bolstered by cheap oil prices and private domestic demand—and the economies of the Euro area, revised down to 1.2 percent growth in 2015. In the Euro area, only Spain’s economy was revised upward and is expected to grow by 0.3 percent.

Japan, meanwhile, is expected to manage only a meager 0.6 percent growth rate this year. China’s sluggish growth in 2014, its slowest-paced in 24 years, is contributing to the faltering economies of some Asian countries. While it grew 7.4 percent in 2014, down from 7.8 percent in 2013, the IMF forecasts growth below 7 percent for the next two years.Russia fared even worse, with a growth rate of -3.0 percent forecast for 2015, due to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and plummeting oil prices.

1. Which of the following statements is true according to IMF?
 [A] Lower oil prices have boosted world economy.
 [B] The IMF lowered its prediction of global growth for 2015 for more than once.
 [C] U.S. economic growth remains discouraging.
 [D] US economy has not been affected by lower oil price.

2. What can we infer from the second paragraph?
 [A] Crises such as the Ebola outbreak in West Africa were the main reason for economic slowdown.
 [B] Low oil prices were welcome in most countries.
 [C] Crises such as the Ebola outbreak in West Africa only affected regional economies.
 [D] The instability of the euro will affect future growth.

3. According to Olivier Blanchard, ____.
 [A] the cross currents influence countries in two opposite directions
 [B] exporters benefit from the cross currents
 [C] both exports and importers don’t welcome the cross currents
 [D] the cross currents will benefit those countries more linked to the dollar

4. Which of the following statements is true according to paragraph 7?
 [A] Advanced economies all gain from lower oil prices.
 [B] The findings in October’s World Economic Outlook were proved by US economic growth.

[C] Cheap oil prices are the main driving force for economic growth of the US.
[D] The economy of all countries in the euro area was revised downward.

5. According to the last paragraph, ____.
[A] according to the IMF forecasts, China's economy will recover soon
[B] Japan's economic growth has come to a halt
[C] the influence of plummeting oil prices on Russian economy is not as much as that of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine
[D] the economy of China, Japan and Russia is not so good

文章体裁结构分析

本文首先提出世界经济增速放缓，并简要分析了原因；其次又指出美国经济依旧保持良好态势，而日本、中国、俄罗斯的情况则不乐观。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于段落理解题。根据第一段得知 IMF 对于 2015 年世界经济增速的预测至少下调了两次，故 B 选项正确。

2.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段第二句中的“…the faltering strength of the euro and the yen are expected to affect future growth…”得知 D 选项正确，其中“the faltering strength”被“instability”所替换。

3.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段中的“the cross currents make for a complicated picture”以及第二段“Olivier Blanchard”的解释可以得知，复杂的局势使得一些国家受益而一些国家的经济增长则受到制约，即影响包括两个相反的方向，故 A 选项正确。

4.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段第一句中的“U.S. growth…mirroring the findings in October's World Economic Outlook”可判断 B 选项正确。

5.[D] 此题属于归纳大意题。根据最后二段可知日本、中国、俄罗斯的经济增长放缓甚至出现了负增长，故经济形势并不太好，因此 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. faltering　　adj. 犹豫的，蹒跚的
2. bolster　　v. 支持，支撑，加强

3. meager　　adj. 少量的，贫乏的
4. sluggish　　adj. 萧条的

长难句分析

Among advanced economies, there is a widening gap between the U.S. economy—forecast to grow by 3.6 percent in 2015, bolstered by cheap oil prices and private domestic demand—and the economies of the euro area, revised down to 1.2 percent growth in 2015.

全句主干为“there is a widening gap between the U.S. economy and the economies of the euro area”，而两个破折号之间的部分则是对美国经济状况的补充说明；“revised down to 1.2 percent growth in 2015”为非谓语动词做后置定语。

译文：在发达经济体之间存在着巨大差异：一方面，由于油价降低及国内旺盛的私人需求，预计美国经济 2015 年会增长 3.6%；另一方面，欧元区国家 2015 年的经济增速则下调至 1.2%。

全文译文

本周二，国际货币基金组织（IMF）宣布，尽管油价降低且美国经济正在复苏，全球经济形势依旧并不乐观。在世界经济展望报告中，IMF 将其对 2015 年世界经济增长率的预测降低至 3.5%，相比 2014 年 10 月的预测降低了 0.3 个百分点，而在那之前的预测则为 4%。总的来说，2016 年全球经济将会“缓慢增长”至 3.7%。2015 年及 2016 年的经济增长率都下调了 0.3 个百分点。

10 月，诸如在西非爆发的埃博拉疫情等危机影响了曾一度繁荣的区域经济体。而根据 IMF 所言，在 2015 年，低油价及欧元和日元价值的波动均会影响经济的增长。然而，大多数发达国家都是十分欢迎低油价的。

“在国家层面上，交叉的趋势使得情况十分复杂”，IMF 的经济顾问及研究主任奥利维尔·布兰查德在一份声明中如是说，“这对于石油及商品进口国来说是好事，对于出口国则是坏事。对于已受危机危害的国家意味着持续的斗争，对别的国家则不是。有利于与欧元及日元联系紧密的国家，而对于与美元更有交集的国家来说则是坏消息。”

美国经济增速上调了 0.5 个百分点，依旧是世界经济的亮点，同时证实了世界经济展望报告 10 月份的调查结果。在发达经济体之间存在着巨大差异：一方面，由于油价降低及国内旺盛的私人需求，预计美国经济 2015 年会增长 3.6%；另一方面，欧元区国家 2015 年的经济增速则下调至 1.2%。在整个欧元区，只有西班牙的经济增速被上调了，预计其会上升 0.3 个百分点。

与此同时，日本今年的经济增速预计仅为 0.6%。2014 年中国经济增速为 24 年来的最低，这也导致一些亚洲国家经济的不景气。其增长率由 2013 年的 7.8%降至 2014 年的 7.4%，而 IMF 预测未来两年其增速将低于 7%。俄国的情况更糟糕，由于目前的乌克兰冲突及骤降的油价，其 2015 年的经济增长率预计为-0.3%。

Passage 12

The Vice empire's nearly year-old hard-news channel, Vice News, took a step into the future this week when it announced it had created the first-ever virtual reality (VR) news feature.

Digital artist and video director Chris Milk partnered up with Vice's creative director (and noted film director) Spike Jonze to produce the film Vice News VR: Millions March, which places viewers among the thousands of people who took to the streets of New York City on December 13 to protest police brutality.

Viewers at Sundance Film Festival were provided with "wraparound-style headsets" to view the films, but because Oculus Rift is still far from reaching the mass market, Milk created his own solution for distributing Millions March to a wide audience: the VRSE app.

Vice recently invested an undisclosed amount into Milk's venture, and plans to collaborate more on VR journalism projects. In a phone interview with Newsweek, Vice News's editor in chief, Jason Mojica, elaborated on how the channel's VR feature came to be and future plans to incorporate VR into its work. Edited excerpts follow:

What are some of those ideas? How are you going to integrate VR in the future?

You can use VR to do something that you already do but in 360 and 3D and that is pretty incredible in and of itself, but I think we are trying to challenge ourselves to kind of think in VR --and by that I mean really think about the medium and what it offers and what it can do that a traditional camera cannot, and what we can't do in time-locked documentary form. So it kind of opens the door to new types of storytelling.

Some things that come to mind are, we did a documentary in the Dominican Republic recently and one of the scenes there on the DR/Haiti border and they're waiting for the gates at the border for daily trading, it's one of the craziest things I've ever seen; just this wave of humans flowing in opposite directions and kind of crashing into each other. It's just this amazing mass of humanity. And to be able to drink that in for 30 minutes, for an hour, without narration, without commentary, without even a correspondent -- just being able to look all around you and take it all in would be interesting.

1. What can we infer from the first two paragraphs?

[A] The film Millions March was produced by Vice itself.

[B] Chris Milk is a digital artist and video director working for Vice.

[C] Vice News has a long history.

[D] Spike Jonze played an important role in producing the film Millions March.

2. Which of the following about the film Millions March is true?
[A] It cannot reach the mass market.
[B] Viewers were provided with “wraparound-style headsets” to view the film.
[C] Milk worked out how to distribute Millions March to a wide audience.
[D] The VRSE app was provided at Sundance.

3. What does the word “elaborate” in paragraph 4 mean?
[A] To give a general idea of something.
[B] To explain something in a detailed way.
[C] To draw a conclusion.
[D] To make a prediction.

4. Which of the following is inconsistent with the excerpts of the phone interview?
[A] People in Vice have been talking about using virtual reality for a while.
[B] If you just talk about virtual reality, it is easy for you to doubt it.
[C] You can only use VR to do things that you already do.
[D] Documentary form is limited by time.

5. How does Jason Mojica like the documentary done in the Dominican Republic?
[A] He was totally absorbed in the scene on the DR/Haiti border.
[B] He does not like this documentary.
[C] He thinks the scene on the DR/Haiti border is too common.
[D] He doesn’t like the presence of correspondents.

文章体裁结构分析

本文首先提出 Vice 新闻本周宣布已开创首个虚拟现实新闻特写，接着对其进行了详细介绍，文章的最后是对 Vice 传媒主编詹森·莫伊察的电话采访内容。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于推断题。根据第二段首句“…Vice’s creative director (and noted film director) Spike Jonze… Millions March…”得知 D 选项正确。

2.[C] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第三段中的“Milk created his own solution for distributing Millions March to a wide audience”得知 C 选项正确。

3.[B] 此题属于词汇理解题。根据第四段第一句中的“Vice recently invested an undisclosed

amount into Milk's venture”知 B 选项正确，其中“undisclosed”与“unknown”可视为同义替换。

4.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据倒数第二段中的“…really think about the medium and what it offers and… and what we can't do in time-locked documentary form.”可判断 C 选项说法不正确，故应该被选，其他几项在文中都有提到。

5.[A] 此题属于观点态度题。根据最后一段中的“one of the craziest things I've ever seen”和“this amazing mass of humanity”等可以看出“Jason Mojica”是完全沉浸在其中的，故 A 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. immersive	adj. 拟真的
2. configure	v. 装配，配置
3. documentary	adj. 记录的；n. 纪录片
4. illuminate	v. 阐明，解释；照亮，照明
5. correspondent	n. 记者，通讯员

长难句分析

Digital artist and video director Chris Milk partnered up with Vice's creative director (and noted film director) Spike Jonze to produce the film Vice News VR: Millions March, which places viewers among the thousands of people who took to the streets of New York City on December 13 to protest police brutality.

全句主干为“Digital artist and video director Chris Milk partnered up with Vice's creative director (and noted film director) Spike Jonze”，后面“to”表示目的。“which places viewers…”为非限定性定语从句修饰“Millions March”，而在该定语从句中又有一个由“who”引导的限定性定语从句修饰先行词“people”。

译文：数字艺术家、录像指导克里斯·迈克与 Vice 的创意总监（兼著名导演）斯派克·琼斯合作拍摄了 Vice 传媒的虚拟现实电影——百万人大游行。12 月 13 日，该影片的观看者与成千上万民众一起来到纽约市街头，就警察暴力进行抗议。

全文译文

Vice 传媒约一年前推出的硬新闻频道 Vice 新闻，本周宣布已开创首个虚拟现实（VR）新闻特写，这使它朝着未来又迈进了一步。

数字艺术家、录像指导克里斯·迈克与 Vice 的创意总监（兼著名导演）斯派克·琼斯合

作拍摄了 Vice 传媒的虚拟现实电影——“百万人大游行”。12 月 13 日，该影片的观看者与成千上万民众一起来到纽约市街头，就警察暴力进行抗议。

圣丹斯电影节为观看者们提供“全景式的耳机”，但由于 Oculus Rift 远未为大众所知，迈克通过 VRSE 应用程序来使人们观看《百万人大游行》这部电影。

Vice 传媒近期向迈克的项目投入了一笔数目不知的钱，并打算与虚拟现实新闻项目开展更多合作。在与《新闻周刊》的一个电话采访中，Vice 传媒的主编詹森·莫伊察详述了该频道的虚拟现实特写如何诞生，以及未来将虚拟现实并入其工作的计划。采访的部分内容编辑如下：

有哪些新观点呢？将来你打算如何并入虚拟现实？

你可以使用虚拟现实去做一些你现在已经在做的事情，但是它是 360 度全方位且是 3D 的，这简直难以置信，但我认为我们正尝试挑战自己去以虚拟现实的方式思考。也就是说，我们真正去思考这一媒介，思考它能提供什么，能做什么传统相机及受时间限制的纪录片不能做的事情。因此，它实际上打开了用新方法叙述故事的大门。

我脑子里想到的事情是，最近我们在多米尼加共和国做了一个纪录片，其中一个场景是在该国和海地的边境：一些人等在边境关口以进行日常贸易。这是我所见过的最疯狂的情景之一——人流朝着相反的方向，就好像要互相撞到。这简直是太神奇了。能够沉醉于其中 30 分钟或 1 小时，没有叙述，没有评论，甚至连记者都没有——仅观看周围的一切也是十分有趣的。

Passage 13

The house where the novel lives today had its foundation laid about 1,000 years ago by Lady Murasaki, with a little help from Homer and the ancient Babylonian scribes who punched The Epic of Gilgamesh into clay tablets. Henry Fielding helped with the walls, Cervantes added the windows, warped glass and all. The great 19th century Russians raised the sturdy roof beams. Dickens and Austen added a fireplace and drawing room. Proust, Joyce and Woolf built a somewhat severe modernist wing. Pynchon plopped down some prurient lawn gnomes.

But no house stands forever, and, lately, the novel has started to tilt toward oblivion. That’s largely because it has been supplanted as the primary means of telling stories. For pure narrative whiz-bang, it’s hard for the page to compete with the screen. All the way back in the cultural prehistory that was 1996, Jonathan Franzen worried in a landmark Harper’s essay that “we are truly up against what truly seems like the obsolescence of serious art in general.” And that was before The Sopranos, before Grand Theft Auto, before Twitter and Facebook and even Friendster. Franzen wrote on paper, for people who read on paper, for whom reading was still the primary gateway to unreal realities. Little did they know. Little do any of us, ever.

Perhaps a restoration is possible, if not exactly to the form of those resplendent Don Quixote days, when one could look out over the hills and see no other mansions (now, the gaudy Netflix palace crowds out the views). Reading is a basic human activity: It predates Jeff Bezos, as I understand it, and will persist as long as nerves from the retina lead to the brain. Telling stories is just as central to the human enterprise: stories not just of what happened yesterday but what could have happened, and what happened 1,000 yesterdays ago, and what might happen 10,000 days from now. The novel has served this purpose well, but, facing extinction, it might need a transformation to survive; what digital natives call a hack.

Precisely such a hack was loudly and convincingly suggested four years ago by David Shields in Reality Hunger: A Manifesto. An aphoristic, weird work of literary criticism, Reality Hunger argues that to survive, the novel must become less like itself, to just stop with the whole plot-character-theme business. Homeland can do that better anyway, so why even bother trying to keep up, especially without Claire Danes on your side? If you have something to say, say it plainly, without all the juvenile disguises of the novel.

The novel, Shields says, is just a form and "[forms] serve the culture; when they die, they die for a good reason: They're no longer embodying what it's like to be alive." Shields suggests that creative nonfiction—the essay as an art form, which he calls the lyrical essay—is a solution that retains the novel's artistry while discarding its artifice. "We like nonfiction because we live in fictitious times." Along with the lyrical essay, the memoir rides high in Reality Hunger: storytelling as self-examination, à la Montaigne or Joan Didion, true life instead of fake life.

Wait a minute, you're surely thinking, a novel that isn't telling a fictional story isn't a novel. No, I suppose it isn't. Shields is advocating for some hybrid, a bricolage of true stuff and made-up stuff and thought and observation and rumination and conjecture. He cites portions of both Moby-Dick and Hamlet as showcasing this very quality, forgoing the devices of the novel and simply preaching truth to the reader. But you know the notion of plot that your ninth-grade English teacher taught you, the one that Aristotle first suggested in the Poetics? That, says Shields, is about as outdated as your first Kindle, the one with the panoply of buttons beneath the screen.

1. We can conclude from the first paragraph that ____.
 [A] homer and the ancient Babylonian scribes did nothing for the development of novels
 [B] the great 19th century Russians did most for the development of novels
 [C] many people have contributed to building the house where the novel lives today
 [D] henry Fielding did most for the development of novels

2. Which of the following about novels is true?
 [A] There are some literary forms that will be popular forever.
 [B] They are beginning to be ignored by people.
 [C] Books can no longer compete with the screen for pure narration.
 [D] People in Jonathan Franzen's times did not read novels often.

3. What does the first sentence in paragraph 3 imply?

[A] In the Don Quixote days, novels were the most popular literary form.

[B] People take the death of novels for granted.

[C] Stories are what happened in the past.

[D] Novels will restore to its former glory one day.

4. Reality Hunger maintains that ____.

[A] novels must discard plots, characters and themes to survive

[B] novels should say things in a roundabout way

[C] novels are destined to become extinct

[D] novels must change itself to continue to exist

5. What is Shields's attitude towards novels?

[A] It is a good thing for novels to die.

[B] Creative nonfiction can not keep novels' artistry.

[C] Moby-Dick and Hamlet are bad literary works.

[D] The concept of plot that your ninth-grade English teacher taught you is obsolete.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段先简单介绍了小说的发展历程，后转而提出小说现在受到冷遇，并对小说能否复苏以及该不该改变其叙述方式进行了讨论。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第一段可知很多人都为小说的发展演进做出了贡献，故 C 选项正确。

2.[B] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段第一句中的“lately, the novel has started to tilt toward oblivion”得知 B 选项正确，其中“tilt toward oblivion” 就是“be ignored”。

3.[A] 此题属于推断题。根据第三段第一句中的“those resplendent Don Quixote days, when one could look out over the hills and see no other mansions”可知小说的受欢迎程度最高，故 A 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段第一句中的“to survive, the novel must become less like

itself”可判断 D 选项说法正确。

5.[D] 此题属于观点态度题。从最后一段最后两句中的“the notion of plot that your ninth-grade English teacher taught you… says Shields… as outdated as your first Kindle”可看出“Shields”认为关于情节的概念是过时的，即“obsolete”，故 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. supplant	v. 取代，代替
2. sangfroid	n. 冷静，泰然，沉着
3. resplendent	adj. 华丽的，辉煌的
4. hybrid	n. 杂交动/植物；混合物；adj. 杂交的；混合的
5. rumination	n. 沉思，默想

长难句分析

The house where the novel lives today had its foundation laid about 1,000 years ago by Lady Murasaki, with a little help from Homer and the ancient Babylonian scribes who punched The Epic of Gilgamesh into clay tablets.

全句的主语是“the house”，“where the novel lives today”是定语从句修饰主语。在后面的“with”伴随结构里有一个由“who”引导的定语从句，修饰“the ancient Babylonian scribes”。

译文：约 1000 年前，穆兰萨基女士为小说之屋奠定了地基，荷马以及将《吉尔伽美什史诗》刻在黏土碑上的古巴比伦抄写员也出了一点力。

全文译文

约 1000 年前，穆兰萨基女士为小说之屋奠定了地基，荷马以及将《吉尔伽美什史诗》刻在黏土碑上的古巴比伦抄写员也出了一点力。亨利·菲尔丁建造了墙，赛凡提斯安装了窗户、玻璃及其他的东西。19 世纪伟大的俄国人搭建了坚实的屋顶横梁。狄更斯和奥斯汀为其添加了壁炉和画室。普鲁斯特、乔伊斯和伍尔夫建造了朴素的略带现代化的耳房。品钦拆毁了草坪上一些色情的守护神塑像。

然而没有房屋可以永久伫立，最近小说开始逐渐被冷落。这主要是因为其作为讲故事的主要方式的地位已经被取代。对于纯叙述而言，纸张是很难与屏幕相抗衡的。追溯到文化的史前时期——1996 年，在哈珀一篇具有里程碑意义的文章里，乔纳森·弗兰岑担心“实际上我们真正的敌人是看似过时的严肃艺术”。说这话时，《黑道家族》、《侠盗猎车手》、推特、脸

书甚至 Friendster 都还未出现。当时弗兰岑用纸张为读纸质文字的人写作，对这些人来说，阅读仍然是打开虚构世界大门的主要方式。他们几乎不知道未来会有如此巨大的变化，我们也从未料到。

但或许现在还没达到这个程度。小说也许还会复兴，即使不能回到像《唐·吉诃德》出现时那样的辉煌时代——那时人们放眼望去，除了小说之屋便看不到别的建筑（如今，满眼都是花哨的电影网站的宫殿）。阅读是人类的一项基本活动：在我看来，在杰夫·贝索斯之前它便存在，而且会一直延续下去。讲故事对人类来说十分重要：它不仅仅是关于昨天发生了什么，还包括可能发生的事，以及 1000 年前发生的事和 10000 年后可能发生的事。小说就是在讲故事，但如今面临消失的境地，它或许需要进行转变以求得存续——数据专家们称其为反攻。

四年前，大卫·西尔德斯在《现实饥饿：一个宣言》一书中明确且有力地提出了这样的一种反攻。该书是格言式的非传统意义上的文学批评，大卫在该书中提出为了能够继续存续下去，小说应少些“小说”味，而不是依旧局限于情节、人物及主题。无论怎样，故乡可以做得更好，因此为何还要自找麻烦继续保持原样呢？尤其是当克莱儿·丹妮丝已不在你身边的时候。如果你想要表达什么，直接说出来就好，而不是像小说那样进行幼稚的伪装。

西尔德斯认为小说仅仅是一种形式，而“（形式）是为文化服务的，当形式消亡时，一定有其消亡的原因：它们不再体现生存的真实状态”。西尔德斯还提出创造性的写实文学——也就是散文这种艺术形式（他称之为抒情散文）——就是一种解决方法。它保留了小说的艺术性，同时丢弃了小说的伎俩。“我们喜欢写实文学，因为我们生活在虚构的时代。”同抒情散文一样，回忆录在《现实饥饿》一书中受到了极高评价：将讲故事作为一种自我反省，无论是拉·蒙田还是琼·迪丹都强调真实生活而不是虚构的生活。

等一下，我想你一定认为如果小说不讲虚构的故事，那它就不算小说。实则不然。西尔德斯所提倡的是一种混合体——它综合了真实与虚构，以及思想、言语、沉思及推测。他还引用了《白鲸》与《哈姆雷特》的部分片段进行例证，也就是放弃小说的种种技巧，而仅仅是将事实展现给读者。但你一定记得九年级英语老师教给你的什么是情节，也就是亚里士多德在诗学中首次提出的概念。西尔德斯认为那些就像你的第一部屏幕下方有整排按钮的 Kindle 阅读器一样过时。

Passage 14

Nearly every history of Top 40 launches from an anecdote about how radio station manager Todd Storz came up with the idea sometime between World War II and the early 1950s, watching

with friends in a bar in Omaha as customers repeatedly punched up the same few songs on the jukebox.

A waitress, after hearing the tunes for hours, paid for more listens, though she was unable to explain herself. "When they asked why, she replied, simply: 'I like 'em.' " As Storz said on another occasion, "Why this should be, I don't know. But I saw waitresses do this time after time." He resolved to program a radio station following the same principles: the hits and nothing but the hits.

Though sponsored broadcasting had been part of radio in America, unlike much of the rest of the world, since its beginnings, Top 40 raised hackles in a postwar era concerned about the numbing effects of mass culture. "We become a jukebox without lights," the Radio Advertising Bureau's Kevin Sweeney complained. Time called Storz the "King of the Giveaway" and complained of broadcasting "well larded with commercials."

Storz and those who followed answered demands that licensed stations serve a communal good by calling playlist catholicity a democracy of sound: "If the public suddenly showed a preference for Chinese music, we would play it …. I do not believe there is any such thing as better or inferior music."

Mike Joseph boasted, "When I first go into a market, I go into every record store personally. I'll spend up to three weeks doing interviews, with an average of forty-five minutes each. And I get every single thing I can get: the sales on every configuration, every demo for every single, the gender of every buyer, the race of every buyer … I follow the audience flow of the market around the clock."

Go back to Storz's jukebox. In the late 1930s, jukeboxes revived a record business collapsed by free music on radio and the Great Depression. Jack Kapp in particular, working for the US branch of British-owned Decca, tailored the records he handled to boom from the pack: swing jazz dance beats, slangy vernacular from black urban culture and significant sexual frankness.

This capitalized on qualities inherent in recordings, which separated sound from its sources in place, time and community, allowing both new artifice—one did not know where the music came from, exactly—and new realism: one might value, permanently, the warble of a certain voice, suggesting a certain origin.

1. What do the first two paragraphs tell us?
 [A] Todd Storz was inspired by what he saw in the bar.
 [B] The waitress knew why she paid for more listens after hearing the tunes for hours.
 [C] Only few customers repeatedly punched up the same few songs on the jukebox.
 [D] People repeatedly punched up the same few songs on the jukebox because they were accustomed to them.

2. Which of the following is not true regarding sponsored broadcasting?
 [A] It raised hackles in the rest of the world except the US.
 [B] It had been part of radio in America.

[C] Top 40 belongs to it.
[D] It was received differently in the US and the rest of the world.

3. For Storz, ____.
[A] some music is better than the others
[B] the public's taste is not important
[C] the music they play should cater to the public's taste
[D] the public's taste is not that important

4. Which of the following is not mentioned by Mike Joseph?
[A] Spending time doing interviews.
[B] Getting as much information as possible.
[C] Going into every record store in person.
[D] Following audience wherever they go.

5. Why are qualities inherent in recordings important?
[A] Sound is separated.
[B] People don't want to know where the music came from exactly.
[C] Allowing both new artifice and new realism.
[D] The warble of a certain voice is highly valued.

文章体裁结构分析

文章开篇便介绍了 Top 40 广播电台经理“Todd Storz”的轶事，接着便详细叙述了 Top 40 的创办历程及其将音乐平民化的过程。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第一段可知是酒吧顾客的点歌行为给“Todd Storz”带来了灵感，即“inspired”，故 A 选项正确。

2.[A] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第三段第一句中的“Though sponsored broadcasting…unlike much of the rest of the world…Top 40 raised hackles in a postwar era…mass culture”可知 A 选项说法不正确，故应选它。

3.[C] 此题属于观点态度题。根据第四段 storz 所说的话“If the public suddenly showed a preference for Chinese music, we would play it”可知 C 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。D 选项是对第五段中的“I follow the audience flow of the market around the clock”的错误理解。

5.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据最后一段中的“allowing both new artifice…and new realism…”得知 C 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. jukebox	n. 自动唱机
2. entrepreneur	n. 企业家
3. inarticulate	adj. 不善言辞的
4. extravagant	adj. 奢侈的，挥霍的；放肆的，过度的
5. vernacular	n. 本地话，土语

长难句分析

Nearly every history of Top 40 launches from an anecdote about how radio station manager Todd Storz came up with the idea sometime between World War II and the early 1950s, watching with friends in a bar in Omaha as customers repeatedly punched up the same few songs on the jukebox.

全句主干为“Nearly every history of Top 40 launches from an anecdote”。介词“about”后面是一个宾语从句，该宾语从句的主干为“radio station manager Todd Storz came up with the idea”。

译文：几乎每一段关于 Top 40 的历史都以广播电台经理 Todd Storz 的轶事作为开篇。当 Todd Storz 和几个朋友一起在奥马哈的一间酒吧观看顾客们不断往自动点唱机里投钱点播相同的几首歌时，他突然决定创办一个 Top 40 的广播电台，那是在第二次世界大战至 20 世纪 50 年代初之间。

全文译文

几乎每一段关于 Top 40 的历史都以广播电台经理 Todd Storz 的轶事作为开篇。当 Todd Storz 和几个朋友一起在奥马哈的一间酒吧观看顾客们不断往自动点唱机里投钱点播相同的几首歌时，他突然决定创办一个 Top 40 的广播电台，那是在第二次世界大战至 20 世纪 50 年代初之间。

一名女服务员在听了几小时之后，仍然投钱继续听，但她自己却不知道为何要这么做。“当他们问她原因时，她仅仅回答‘我很喜欢这些歌’。”Storz 在另外一个场合如是说：“我也不知道为何会这样，但我看过很多服务员都这么做。”而他也决定以同样的原则去创办一个广播电台，而这一切仅仅源于冲动。

尽管接受赞助的广播一直是美国广播的一部分，但跟大部分国家不同的是，自其兴起以来，Top 40 在关注大众文化的麻痹效应的战后时期即引起公愤。“我们在无形中成为自动唱机，”广播广告局的 Kevin Sweeney 这样抱怨。《时代周刊》称 Storz 为“免费赠品之王”，并抱怨广播“夹杂了太多商业广告”。

Storz 和其他一些人要求授权的电台通过播放大众喜欢的歌曲（他们称其为声音的民主）来为公众谋福利：“如果人们突然对中国音乐感兴趣，我们就会播放中国音乐……我认为音乐没有好坏之分。”

Mike Joseph 吹嘘道：“当我第一次去某个市场时，我会独自去每个唱片商店。我会花三周的时间采访，平均每个店 45 分钟。这样我就能知道所有可以知道的信息：每一种摆放格局的销售量，每一张单曲唱片的样本唱片，每一位买家的性别、种族等。我一直在跟进市场听众流。”

回到 Storz 的自动唱机。在 20 世纪 30 年代末期，自动唱机使因免费广播音乐和大萧条而衰败的唱片业得以复苏。在英国迪卡的美国分公司工作的 Jack Kapp 使其所管理的唱片适应公众需求从而畅销：改变爵士舞节拍，采用源自黑人城市文化且含俚语的本地话以及对于性的坦白。

这是利用了唱片固有的特质，那就是使声音与其产生的地点、时间和环境分开，从而产生新的妙计——听的人不知道音乐确切的来源——以及新的现实主义：听者或许会珍视表明特定起源的特定颤声。

Passage 15

School shootings have pervaded the news and the national conversation in recent years, casting a shadow on what should be safe spaces devoted to learning. Scenes from Columbine, Virginia Tech and Sandy Hook are etched into collective memory as clearly as the questions they conjured: Who are these shooters? Why do shootings happen? How can they be prevented?

Peter Langman, a psychologist who has evaluated potential school shooters and studied incidents across the country and around the world, maintains a trove of resources online and published his first book on the topic, *Why Kids Kill: Inside the Minds of School Shooters, in 2010.*

In his new book, *School Shooters: Understanding High School, College and Adult Perpetrators,* released Friday, Langman presents four dozen brief sketches of shooters. He covers cases ranging from Charles Whitman’s 1966 rampage at the University of Texas through Adam Lanza’s 2012 massacre of first graders and staff members at Sandy Hook Elementary School, before parsing out themes and addressing prevention.

In a Q&A, Langman discusses patterns that emerged from years of research into school shooters, common misconceptions and warning signs. Edited excerpts follow:

What spurred your research interest in school shooters? Back in 1999 I was doing my doctoral internship in a hospital for children and adolescents with psychiatric problems. On April 20, 1999 the attack on Columbine High School occurred. Just 10 days later, April 30, a 15-year-old boy was admitted to the psychiatric hospital because he was seen as a risk for going on a Columbine-type ramage. He was the first potential school shooter I had to evaluate but he was not the last. Over the 12 years I was at that organization, each year there'd be one to two kids, sometimes more, coming through the hospital who presented a serious risk of mass violence in schools. So my interest in the topic began kind of out of necessity, because I was dealing with this population of potential shooters.

What do you think are some of the most common misconceptions or stereotypes about school shooters that you wanted to address, dispel or add nuance to? One is that the perpetrators are always isolated loners. I think that perception comes from certain cases in which that may have been true, for example Adam Lanza at Sandy Hook. He was profoundly isolated. But most shooters have some level of social connection. If people think they know what a school shooter looks like and they see a kid playing on the football team and socializing with friends and going out with girls, they may assume that kid cannot be a danger. And that would be a dangerous assumption to make.

Another big misconception is that school shooters are virtually always the victims of horrendous bullying that is so bad it drives them to seek retaliation against their tormentors. School shooters have been picked on, but not all of them.

1. What can we infer from the first two paragraphs?
 [A] "Why Kids Kill: Inside the Minds of School Shooters"is Peter Langman's first book.
 [B] People soon forgot the details of those school shootings.
 [C] People still regard schools as safe places devoted to learning despite school shootings.
 [D] School shootings have aroused much attention in recent years.

2. In "School Shooters: Understanding High School, College and Adult Perpetrators", ____.
 [A] many cases are provided
 [B] langman elaborates on the themes at the very beginning
 [C] there are no preventive measures offered
 [D] themes and prevention are less important than cases

3. What spurred Langman's research interest in school shooters?
 [A] Because school shooters have received too much attention.
 [B] Because he is sympathetic towards them.
 [C] It is due to necessity to some extent.
 [D] Because he hates school shooters.

4. What does the word “stereotype” in paragraph 6 mean?

[A] Conception which is formed based on the reality.

[B] Popular idea.

[C] Image, idea, character, etc. that has become fixed and is perhaps false.

[D] Absurd idea.

5. Which of the following about school shooters is true?

[A] Some school shooters have received awful treatment.

[B] A kid playing on the football team and dating with girls cannot be a school shooter.

[C] Most school shooters are separated with other people.

[D] School shooters all hate the world.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首先提出校园枪击案频频出现，接着简要介绍了从事相关研究的心理学家 Peter Langman 和他的书，最后是一个问答环节。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于推断题。由第一段第一句中的“School shootings have pervaded the news and the national conversation in recent years”可知近年来人们对校园枪击案十分关注，故 D 选项正确。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段第二句中的“He covers cases ranging from…through…”得知 A 选项正确。

3.[C] 此题属于找原因题。根据第五段最后一句中的“my interest in the topic began kind of out of necessity”知 C 选项正确。

4.[C] 此题属于词义推断题。Stereotype 的意思是“模式化的形象、思想等”，且根据第六段第一句话它应该和“misconception”为近义词，故 C 选项说法最贴切。

5.[A] 此题属于判断正误题。根据文章最后一段可以看出一些校园枪击案凶手是遭受过严厉的对待的，故 A 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. perpetrator　　n. 犯罪者，行凶者

2. internship　　n. 实习期
3. psychiatric　　adj. 精神病的，治疗精神病的
4. stereotype　　n. 模式化形象，老一套
5. retaliation　　n. 报复；反击

长难句分析

1. Peter Langman, a psychologist who has evaluated potential school shooters and studied incidents across the country and around the world, maintains a trove of resources online and published his first book on the topic, Why Kids Kill: Inside the Minds of School Shooters, in 2010.

整句话的主体部分为“Peter Langman maintains a trove of resources online and published his first book on the topic”，而“a psychologist who… around the world”为“Peter Langman”的同位语，其中“who has…around the world”为定语从句修饰“a psychologist”。

译文：Peter Langman 是一名曾对潜在的校园枪杀案凶手进行评估且对全国乃至全世界相关案例进行研究的心理学家。他在网上搜集了大量信息，并在 2010 年出版了自己关于这一话题的第一本书——《孩童为何行凶：深入校园枪杀案凶手的内心》。

2. Another big misconception is that school shooters are virtually always the victims of horrendous bullying that is so bad it drives them to seek retaliation against their tormentors.

“that school shooters…their tormentors”为表语从句。该表语从句的主体为“school shooters are…horrendous bullying”，后面“that”引导定语从句修饰“horrendous bullying”。

译文：另一个严重的错误看法是校园行凶者都遭到了可怕的欺辱，以至于他们向欺负自己的人寻求报复。

全文译文

近年来，校园枪击案频频在新闻中出现，并成为全民讨论的话题。这给学校作为学习的安全地点的地位蒙上了一层阴影。哥伦拜高中、弗吉尼亚理工学院暨州立大学、桑迪胡克小学枪杀案的情景清晰地镌刻在了人们的记忆中，正如它们所激起的疑问一般：这些案件的凶手是什么人？为什么会发生校园枪杀案？怎样进行预防？

Peter Langman 是一名曾对潜在的校园枪杀案凶手进行评估且对全国乃至全世界相关案例进行研究的心理学家。他在网上搜集了大量信息，并在 2010 年出版了自己关于这一话题的第一本书——《孩童为何行凶：深入校园枪杀案凶手的内心》。

在周五发布的新书——《校园枪杀案凶手：了解高中、大学及成年行凶者》中，Langman 简要描述了 48 种行凶者。书中的案例包含 1966 年 Charles Whitman 在得克萨斯大学狂暴的乱冲乱闯，2012 年 Adam Lanza 对桑迪胡克小学一年级学生及员工的大屠杀等，在分析了案例之后该书才开始分析主题并提出预防措施。

在一个问答环节中，Langman 讨论了多年对于行凶者进行研究所总结的作案手法、常见

的错误观念及危险迹象：是什么使你对研究校园枪击案凶手感兴趣？1999 年我在读博士，并在一所专门治疗有精神问题的儿童和青少年的医院实习。同年 4 月 20 日，哥伦拜高中发生了枪击案。而就在十天后，一名 15 岁的男孩被送到这所医院，因为他被认为可能会成为类似枪杀案的凶手。这名男孩是我需要评测的第一位潜在校园枪击案凶手，在他之后还有别人。在我任职于那家医院的 12 年里，每年都会有一两名（有时更多）孩子因为相同原因被送进去。因此，我对于该话题的兴趣从某种意义上说是出于必要，是因为我所接触的便是这一群潜在的行凶者。

你想让人们摆脱的关于校园暴力行凶者最常见的误解或老套看法是什么？一个观点是这些行凶者都是被孤立的不合群的人。我认为这一观念源于特定案例，而这些案例中的行凶者的确是这样，比如桑迪胡克小学案件中的 Adam Lanza，他就十分孤立。但大多数行凶者都有一定程度的社交。如果人们认为他们知道校园行凶者的样子，而当他们看到一个男孩在足球队踢球，和朋友一起玩，和女孩们出去约会，他们就认为这个男孩不会行凶的话，那就十分危险。

另一个严重的错误看法是校园行凶者都遭到了可怕的欺辱，以至于他们向欺负自己的人寻求报复。然而事实是一些行凶者的确常常被耍弄，另一些则没有。

Passage 16

Waif-like, gangly and “with a face like Frankenstein that never seems to age,” according to Runaways songwriter Kari Krome, Fowley had a talent for spinning yarns and mythologizing himself. To some, he claimed he had been born in the Philippines, and had known Nancy Sinatra in high school.

The real story was that Fowley was born in 1939 and grew up in southern California. His parents were actors—his father, Douglas Fowley, appeared in Singin’ in the Rain—and Fowley became entrenched in the gritty, dark side of Hollywood. At one point he was a male prostitute, he claimed in his 2012 autobiography, *Lord of Garbage.*

Fowley worked in the music industry for the better part of six decades, getting his start by taking whatever odd jobs he could with the hope of breaking into the business. He was Thelonius Monk’s food runner, a studio janitor, and was taken under the wing of notorious DJ Alan Freed; he was also an associate of Frank Zappa’s Mothers of Invention. He kick-started his career in the early 1960s by co-producing successful records by the Hollywood Argyles (“Alley Oop”) and Paul Revere & the Raiders.

Fowley became a fixture in the burgeoning Los Angeles punk scene in the 1970s, and is perhaps best remembered for discovering Joan Jett and putting together the all-girl punk rock group the Runaways. In 1975, he introduced a then-15-year-old Jett, a “perfect rhythm guitarist”, and

drummer Sandy West. The pair went on to form the Runaways with guitarist Lita Ford, bassist Jackie Fox and lead vocalist Cherie Currie, for whom Fowley and Jett co-wrote "Cherry Bomb", perhaps the Runaways' most memorable tune, as her official audition for the band. Michael Shannon, of *Boardwalk Empire* acclaim fame, portrayed Fowley on-screen in the 2010 film about the band, entitled *The Runaways*.

Fowley and the Runaways parted ways in 1977, following disagreements about money. But Currie, who had been outspoken about Fowley's verbal abuse of the band members, helped care for him this past year as he was battling cancer, and even moved him into her home, reports The Guardian. "After everything I went through as a kid with him," she said, "I ended up becoming a mom and realized it was difficult for a man in his 30s to deal with five teenage girls. He's a friend I admire who needed help, and I could be there for him."

"The loneliness of a visionary is that you might be the only one in the universe at that time who recognizes magic. I'm a magical person, and so I recognize other magical people. It takes one to know one," Fowley told *We Got the Neutron Bomb* co-authors Marc Spitz and Brendan Mullen.

1. What do we know about Fowley according to the first two paragraphs?
 [A] He had been born in the Philippines.
 [B] He did not have a good impression of Hollywood.
 [C] Lord of Garbage is a biography of him written by others.
 [D] He had known Nancy Sinatra in high school.

2. We can draw the conclusion from paragraph 3 that ____.
 [A] fowley worked in the music industry for around 40 years
 [B] fowley did many different jobs before breaking into the music industry
 [C] DJ Alan Freed had a good reputation
 [D] since Fowley was sick, he did not work anymore

3. Which of the following is not true about the Runaways?
 [A] It was set up by Fowley.
 [B] It has five members altogether.
 [C] Its most memorable tune is written by its leading singer.
 [D] All of its members are girls.

4. Which of the following is true about the relationship between Fowley and the Runaways?
 [A] They were constantly arguing with each other.
 [B] After they parted ways, they did not contact each other anymore.
 [C] Fowley treated the five girls very badly.
 [D] Currie still regards Fowley as a friend even though they had some disagreements.

5. According to what Fowley told Marc Spitz and Brendan Mullen, ____.

[A] he thinks he is a man of vision and magic

[B] a visionary is destined to be lonely

[C] he is too arrogant

[D] he thinks he has magical power

文章体裁结构分析

文章先介绍了 Fowley 在音乐界打拼的事迹，并对其对朋克音乐的迅速发展所起到的作用进行了说明。最后引用 Fowley 自己的一段话来说明其传奇人生。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据第二段第二句中的“Fowley became entrenched in the gritty, dark side of Hollywood”可知 Fowley 对于好莱坞的印象并不好，故 B 选项正确。

2.[B] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第三段得知 Fowley 在进入音乐界前打了很多零工，故 B 选项正确。

3.[C] 此题处于判断正误题。根据第四段第三句中的“lead vocalist…for whom Fowley and Jett co-wrote ‘Cherry Bomb’, perhaps the Runaways, most memorable tune…”可知 Cherry Bomb 这首歌不是“leading singer”写的，而是 Fowley 和 Jett 为她写的，故 C 选项说法错误。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段第一句中的“…following disagreements about money”及最后一句“He’s a friend I admire…”可判断 D 选项说法正确。

5.[A] 此题属于观点态度题。根据最后一段中的“The loneliness of a visionary…”、“I’m a magical person…”等可以看出 Fowley 认为自己是一个有远见、有魔力的人，故 A 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. entrench	v. 牢固地确立（某人/某事物）
2. notorious	adj. 臭名昭著的，声名狼藉的
3. vocalist	n. 声乐家，歌手
4. audacious	adj. 大胆的，有冒险精神的
5. visionary	n. 有远见的人，有智慧的人

长难句分析

1. Fowley worked in the music industry for the better part of six decades, getting his start by taking whatever odd jobs he could with the hope of breaking into the business.

整句话的主干为“Fowley worked…six decades”，后面“getting his start…into the business”为伴随结构，而在该伴随结构中“whatever odd jobs he could”则是宾语从句。

译文：Fowley 在音乐界混迹了将近 60 年，最初他做各种零工，希望能够踏入这一行业。

2. The pair went on to form the Runaways with guitarist Lita Ford, bassist Jackie Fox and lead vocalist Cherie Currie, for whom Fowley and Jett co-wrote “Cherry Bomb,” perhaps the Runaways’ most memorable tune, as her official audition for the band.

整句话的主干为“The pair went on to…Cherie Currie”。“for whom Fowley and Jett…official audition for the band”为非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“Cherie Currie”。而“perhaps the Runaways’ most memorable tune”则是“Cherry Bomb”的同位语。

译文：这两人后来与吉他手 Lita Ford、低音提琴手 Jackie Fox 及主唱歌手 Cherie Currie 一起组建了逃亡乐队。Fowley 和 Jett 一起为 Cherie Currie 编写了“Cherry Bomb”作为她进入该乐队的试唱歌曲，而这也成为该乐队最值得纪念的歌曲。

全文译文

脸色苍白、身体瘦长、“拥有一副弗兰肯斯坦般的不老面孔”，逃亡乐队的歌曲作家 Kari Krome 说 Fowley 具有讲故事和神话自己的天赋。他曾对一些人说他出生于菲律宾，而且在高中的时候就认识 Nancy Sinatra。

实际情况是 Fowley 在 1939 年出生并成长于加利福尼亚州南部。他的父母都是演员——他的父亲 Douglas Fowley 出演过电影《雨中曲》——而 Fowley 对于好莱坞坚毅不拔而阴暗的一面则深信不疑。在 2012 年出版的自传《废物之王》中，他说自己在某种程度上是一名性工作者。

Fowley 在音乐界混迹了将近 60 年，最初他做各种零工，希望能够踏入这一行业。他曾做过 Thelonius Monk 的传菜员、播音室的守门人，也曾受过臭名昭著的 Alan Freed 的资助；他还是 Frank Zappa 的 Mothers of Invention 乐队的合伙人。在 20 世纪 60 年代早期通过合作创作 Hollywood Argyles (“Alley Oop”)的成功唱片，他开启了自己的职业生涯。

Fowley 对于 20 世纪 70 年代洛杉矶朋克音乐的迅速发展起到不可替代的作用。或许人们对他记忆最深的就是他发现了 Joan Jett 并组建了女子朋克摇滚乐队“逃亡乐队”。1975 年，他引荐了当时年仅 15 岁、被其称为“完美的节奏吉他手”的 Jett 和鼓手 Sandy West。这两人后来与吉他手 Lita Ford、低音提琴手 Jackie Fox 及主唱歌手 Cherie Currie 一起组建了逃亡乐队。Fowley 和 Jett 一起为 Cherie Currie 编写了“Cherry Bomb”，作为她进入该乐队的试唱歌曲，而这也成为该乐队最值得纪念的歌曲。在 2010 年关于该乐队的电影《逃亡乐队》中，因出演电视剧《大西洋帝国》而成名的 Michael Shannon 扮演 Fowley 的角色。

由于金钱问题上的分歧，Fowley 和逃亡乐队分道扬镳。据《卫报》报道，尽管 Currie 直言 Fowley 对于乐队成员的辱骂，但在 Fowley 与癌症抗衡的过去一年里，Currie 一直帮着照顾他，甚至把他接到自己家里养病。“我和他一起度过了孩童时代，”她说，“现在我已为人母，并意识到对于一个 30 多岁的男人来说，管理 5 个女孩儿并不容易。他是一个需要帮助的朋友，而我可以帮助他。”

“一个有远见的人的孤独之处在于他有可能是全世界唯一能够识别魔力的人。我是一个有魔力的人，因此我能认出其他有魔力的人。只有有魔力的人才能识别彼此。” Fowley 对《我们得到了中子弹》一书的共同作者 Marc Spitz 和 Brendan Mullen 这样说。

Passage 17

None of this means that the digital revolution is bad for humanity. Far from it. This newspaper believes firmly that technology is, by and large, an engine of progress. IT has transformed the lives of billions for the better, often in ways that standard income measures do not capture. Communication, knowledge and entertainment have become all but free. Few workers would want to go back to a world without the internet, the Smartphone or Facebook, even for a pay increase. Technology also offers new ways to earn a living. Etsy, an online marketplace for arts and crafts, enables hobbyists to sell their wares around the world. Uber, the company that is disrupting the taxi business, allows tens of thousands of drivers to work as and when they want.

Nonetheless, the growing wedge between skilled elite and ordinary workers is worrying. Angry voters whose wages are stagnant will seek scapegoats: witness the rise of xenophobia and protectionism in the rich world. In poor countries dashed expectations and armies of underemployed people are a recipe for extremism and unrest. Governments across the globe therefore have a huge interest in helping remove the obstacles that keep workers from wealth.

The answer is not regulation or a larger state. High minimum wages will simply accelerate the replacement of workers by machines. Punitive tax rates will deter entrepreneurship and scare off the skilled on whom prosperity in the digital era depends. The best thing governments can do is to raise the productivity and employability of less-skilled workers. That means getting rid of daft rules that discourage hiring, like protections which make it difficult to sack poor performers. It means better housing policy and more investment in transport, to help people work in productive cities such as London and Mumbai. It means revamping education. Not every worker can or should complete an advanced degree, but too many people in poor countries still cannot read and too many in rich ones fail to complete secondary school. In future, education should not be just for the young: adults will need lifetime learning if they are to keep up with technological change.

Yet although governments can mitigate the problem, they cannot solve it. As technology progresses and disrupts more jobs, more workers will be employable only at lower wages. The

modest earnings of the generation that technology leaves behind will need to be topped up with tax credits or wage subsidies. That need not mean imposing higher tax rates on the affluent, but it does mean closing the loopholes and cutting the giveaways from which they benefit.

In the 19th century, it took the best part of 100 years for governments to make the investment in education that enabled workers to benefit from the industrial revolution. The digital revolution demands a similarly bold, but swifter, response.

1. What is the author's attitude towards technology?
 [A] Negative
 [B] Neutral
 [C] Not given
 [D] Positive

2. Which of the following is true according to the first paragraph?
 [A] Standard income measures can capture the extent to which IT has transformed the lives of billions.
 [B] Most people are willing to be paid more even though they might live in a world without the internet, the Smartphone or Facebook.
 [C] Etsy makes online selling very convenient.
 [D] Uber is bad for the development of the taxi business.

3. What does "…are a recipe for extremism and unrest" in paragraph 2 mean?
 [A] …cure extremism and unrest
 [B] …extinguish extremism and unrest
 [C] …can lead to extremism and unrest
 [D] …are against extremism and unrest

4. How to solve the problem of the growing gap between skilled elites and ordinary workers?
 [A] Improving the quality of less-skilled workers.
 [B] Government should strengthen regulation.
 [C] Imposing more tax on high-income groups.
 [D] Raising the standards of minimum wages.

5. We can conclude from the last two paragraphs that ____.
 [A] governments must make courageous and quick response in order to solve the current problem
 [B] governments can completely settle the problem if they are dedicated enough
 [C] imposing higher tax rates on the rich is reasonable
 [D] technology progress is a bad thing since it disrupts many jobs

文章体裁结构分析

文章开篇便提出作者对信息技术的态度：总的来说，技术是进步的动力。但第二段又提出这样一个担忧：技术精英与普通工人之间的收入差距日益扩大。后就如何解决该问题提出了自己的看法。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于观点态度题。根据第一段第三句中的“This newspaper believes firmly that technology is, by and large, an engine of progress”可知作者对技术进步是持肯定态度的，故 D 选项正确。

2.[C] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第一段倒数第二句中的“Etsy, an online marketplace for arts and crafts, enables hobbyists to sell their wares around the world”得知 C 选项正确。

3.[C] 此题属于句子理解题。根据第二段内容及常识可知“dashed expectations and armies of underemployed people”应该会“导致”极端主义与社会动荡，故 C 选项正确。

4.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段第四句中的“The best thing governments…raise the productivity and employability of less-skilled workers”可判断 A 选项说法正确，其中“productivity and employability”其实就是“quality”。

5.[A] 此题属于推断题。根据文章最后一段最后一句可知 A 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. scapegoat	n. 替罪羊
2. xenophobia	n. 仇外，排外
3. punitive	adj. 处罚的，惩罚性的
4. entrepreneurship	n. 企业家精神

长难句分析

Uber, the company that is disrupting the taxi business, allows tens of thousands of drivers to work as and when they want.

“the company…taxi business”是主语“Uber”的同位语，而“that is disrupting the taxi business”则是定语从句，修饰先行词“the company”。

译文：还有 Uber，一家对出租车行业产生重大影响的公司，使成千上万的司机能在合

适的时间以他们喜欢的方式工作。

全文译文

这些并不意味着数字革命对人类有害。与此相反，本文坚定地认为，总的来说，技术是进步的动力。信息技术已使数十亿人生活得更好，而一般用来衡量收入的标准并未捕捉到这些。通信、知识、娱乐几乎都已成为免费品。就算是提高他们的工资，也很少有人愿意回到没有网络、智能手机或脸书的时代。与此同时，技术也提供了谋生的新方法。比如 Etsy，一个网上买卖艺术品及手工艺品的市场，使业余爱好者能够将他们的物品卖到世界各地。还有 Uber，一家对出租车行业产生重大影响的公司，使成千上万的司机能在合适的时间，以他们喜欢的方式工作。

然而，技术精英与普通工人之间日益扩大的收入差距着实令人担忧。那些工资得不到提升的愤怒的投票者们将会寻找替罪羊：见证富人们排外情绪与保护主义的上升。在贫穷国家，破灭的希望和大批失业人群很可能导致极端主义与社会动荡。因此，全世界的政府都致力于清除工人致富的障碍。

解决问题的方式并不是监管或更大的政府。提高最低工资标准只会加快机器代替工人的速度。惩罚性税率则会阻碍创新的企业家精神且会吓跑技术人员，而数字时代的繁荣靠的就是这些人。政府能做的最好的事情就是提高低技术工人的生产力和就业力。这意味着要废除那些抑制雇佣的愚蠢的规定，比如说使得公司难以解雇表现差的员工的保护政策。这意味着更好的住房政策，更多对于交通的投入，以帮助那些在伦敦、孟买等发达城市工作的人。这意味着提升教育水平。并不是每个劳动者都能或应该取得高等学位，但问题是在贫穷国家，太多人依旧不识字，在富有国家也有很多人未能念完中学。未来，教育应不仅限于年轻人：若想跟上技术进步的步伐，成年人需要终身学习。

然而，虽然政府能使问题得以缓解，却不能彻底解决问题。技术的进步扰乱了更多的工作，使得很多工人只有以更少的工资才能被雇用。人们可怜的工资需要在税收抵免和工资津贴上得到补偿。但这并不意味着向富人征收更高的税，真正需要做的是消除使富人受益的体制漏洞和额外优惠。

在 19 世纪，政府花了将近 100 年时间对教育进行投资，以使工人们受益于工业革命。同样，数字革命也需要一个大胆却更加迅速的回应。

Passage 18

Today’s youth are also at tremendous risk for long-term, sleep-related health impacts. Sleep-related disorders are on the rise, creeping upward among older workers and becoming staggeringly common in young adults. We've long known that sleep is crucial to good health:

Bodies subjected to sleep deprivation undergo an ugly metamorphosis until they are in many ways fundamentally different from their sufficiently-slept counterparts. A study published recently in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) showed that chronic sleep deprivation caused "shifts" in the expression levels of more than 700 genes. "Many of these [genes] are related to inflammation and immune and stress response, and overlap with the program of gene expression that is generally associated with high stress levels," explains Malcolm von Schantz, a researcher at the University of Surrey who helped conduct the PNAS study.

Sleep loss has tremendous cognitive consequences: Dozens of studies have connected lack of sleep to deficits ranging from poor insight formation to diminished working memory. Chronic sleep deprivation is also associated with increased mortality and especially obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and impaired cognitive function, says von Schantz. REM sleep in particular is needed for maintaining brain cells: "Brain cells are some of the few cells in our bodies that we retain throughout our lives," says Czeisler. "We store our memories, and through their complicated architecture, they are difficult to replace." Sleep is when toxins accumulated by the body get flushed out of the brain—including big-name baddies like amyloid beta, the plaque that, if it builds up, eventually causes Alzheimer's.

With all the talent we've got working on keeping us up later and later, there's a chance one of the burgeoning "wakefulness" treatments will solve corporate America's sleep problem without ruining our bodies and minds. But even if it turns out that zapping our brains or sleeping two hours of every 24 over the long term is completely safe (assuming we don't, say, do any weightlifting), we can't keep cutting down on sleep forever. We need to sleep some or eventually we'll die.

One solution is to make a trade: What if we could cram 24 hours of work into 16, and use the leftovers to get some rest? Sadly, in many ways the use of smart drugs is a terrifyingly rational reaction to the parallel demands of "do more" and "sleep more"; unlike coffee, Coca-Cola or modafinil, smart drugs are thought to increase efficiency without robbing sleep. Poppers of Piracetam don't have to worry about crashing, burnout or ominous future health risks; they can meet all the demands of daily life while still sleeping that blessed eight hours.

But do we really want an entire society running on smart drugs to keep up with our self-inflicted rat race? Though the health risks associated with the use and abuse of smart drugs haven't been extensively studied, a 2014 study published in Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience indicates that long-term use of cognitive enhancers may decrease brain plasticity—especially in younger users. In other words, the cost of short-term productivity may be long-term creativity, adaptability and intelligence.

There are also some thorny ethical issues to navigate. As millennials move from college into the workforce, their desire to beat back sleep is coming with them. The only real solution might be to make fundamental alterations to our work environment.

1. Why is sleep important for good health?

[A] Lack of sleep will lead to the death of many genes.

[B] Lack of sleep will cause bodies to change towards a bad direction.
[C] Lack of sleep will lower working efficiency.
[D] Sleep is important for a good memory.

2. Which of the following is not the cognitive consequences of loss of sleep?
[A] poor insight formation
[B] early death
[C] fatness
[D] enhanced working memory

3. What is the author's attitude towards the burgeoning "wakefulness" treatments?
[A] definitely agree
[B] unclear
[C] completely deny it
[D] does not advocate it

4. What does the 2014 study published in Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience imply?
[A] The cost of short-term productivity is serious in the long run.
[B] Using cognitive enhancers is a good solution.
[C] Long-term use of cognitive enhancers will only decrease young people's brain plasticity.
[D] The cost of short-term productivity is worthwhile.

5. According to the article, what is the real solution to our sleep problem?
[A] Relying on drugs
[B] Changing our working environment fundamentally
[C] Increasing working efficiency
[D] Sleeping more during working hours

文章体裁结构分析

文章首先陈述如今缺乏睡眠已成为十分严重的社会问题。接着分析了睡眠不足的严重后果，并提出了几种可能的解决办法，最后呼吁大家重视这一问题。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于找原因题。根据第一段中的“Bodies subjected to sleep deprivation undergo an ugly metamorphosis until they are in many ways fundamentally different from their sufficiently-slept counterparts”得知 B 选项正确。其中“change towards a bad direction”是“an

ugly metamorphosis”的同义替换。

2.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段第一句得知 D 选项不正确。其中“enhanced working memory”与“diminished working memory”意思相反。

3.[D] 此题属于观点态度题。根据第三段最后一句中的“we can’t keep cutting down on sleep forever. We need to sleep some or eventually we’ll die”得知作者并不提倡该做法，而 C 选项太过绝对。

4.[A] 此题属于推断题。A 选项是对第五段最后一句中的“the cost of short-term productivity may be long-term creativity, adaptability and intelligence”的同义替换，故正确。

5.[B] 此题属于归纳总结题。B 选项是对最后一段最后一句中的“make fundamental alterations to our work environment”的同义替换，故正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. staggeringly	adv. 令人吃惊地
2. inflammation	n. 炎症
3. cardiovascular	adj. 心血管的
4. Alzheimer’s	n. 老年痴呆
5. plasticity	n. 可塑性，适应性

长难句分析

1. Sleep is when toxins accumulated by the body get flushed out of the brain—including big-name baddies like amyloid beta, the plaque that, if it builds up, eventually causes Alzheimer’s.

“When”后面为表语从句。在该表语从句里“the plaque that...”为“amyloid beta”的同位语，用来对其进行解释说明。而“that”又是一个定语从句，修饰先行词“the plague”。

译文：睡觉的时候，体内积累的毒素会从大脑中释放出来。这些毒素包括像β-淀粉样蛋白这样臭名昭著的有害物质——一旦积累过多，便会导致老年痴呆。

2. Though the health risks associated with the use and abuse of smart drugs haven’t been extensively studied, a 2014 study published in Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience indicates that long-term use of cognitive enhancers may decrease brain plasticity—especially in younger users.

“Though”引导让步状语，“a 2014 study...”为主句。在主句里“indicates”后为宾语从句，“published in Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience”为后置定语，修饰主语“a 2014 study”。

译文：尽管使用及滥用健脑药物对健康的危害未被广泛研究，但《系统神经科学前沿》2014年的一篇报道表明，长期使用认知增强剂也许会降低大脑的可塑性，对年轻人来说尤为如此。

全文译文

如今的年轻人因睡眠问题而使健康受到影响的概率也很大。与睡眠相关的机体失调在高龄员工中逐渐增加，而在年轻人当中则惊人地变得常见。我们一直都深知睡眠对于健康的重要性：缺乏睡眠使得机体发生恶变，直至变得面目全非。《美国国家科学院院刊》（PNAS）最近发布的一项研究表明，长期缺乏睡眠导致 700 多个基因表达水平的“改变”。“这些（基因）很多都和炎症、免疫及应激反应有关，并与和高压力水平相关的基因表达程序相重叠”，帮助实施该项研究的萨里大学的一名研究者 Malcolm von Schantz 这么解释。

睡眠不足有很严重的认知后果：很多研究表明缺乏睡眠会抑制见解的形成，减弱工作记忆。而 von Schantz 表明睡眠不足还会导致死亡率增高，引发肥胖、糖尿病和心血管疾病，以及损害认知功能。快速眼动睡眠（REM 睡眠）对于维护大脑细胞尤为重要：“大脑细胞是伴随我们一生的细胞，”Czeisler 说，“我们用这些脑细胞来存储记忆，而因为结构复杂它们很难被替换。”睡觉的时候，体内积累的毒素会从大脑中释放出来。这些毒素包括像 β-淀粉样蛋白这样臭名昭著的有害物质——一旦积累过多，便会导致老年痴呆。

随着我们越来越能干的同时睡得却越来越晚，正在迅速发展的“清醒”疗法可以在不影响身心健康的前提下解决全体美国人的睡眠问题。然而即使事实证明高强度用脑或长期每天只睡两小时是绝对安全的（假设我们不进行举重运动），我们也不能一直缩减睡眠时间。我们总归需要睡眠，否则我们最终定会死去。

一个可能的解决办法是进行一笔交易：将 24 小时的工作压缩在 16 小时内完成，而将剩下的时间用来休息如何？悲哀的是，从很多方面而言，使用健脑药物是对于“做更多”同时“睡更多”的要求的理性回应；不像咖啡、可口可乐和莫达非尼，人们一般认为健脑药物在提高效率的同时并未剥夺睡眠。服用吡乙酰胺成瘾的人不必担心崩溃、筋疲力尽或潜在的健康危险；他们的日常生活照旧进行，同时每天也能睡 8 小时。

但我们真的希望整个社会都靠健脑药物来维系吗？尽管使用及滥用健脑药物对健康的危害未被广泛研究，但《系统神经科学前沿》2014 年的一篇报道表明，长期使用认知增强剂也许会降低大脑的可塑性，对年轻人来说尤为如此。换言之，短期效率的提高是以长期的创造力、适应性及智力为代价的。

同时还存在一些棘手的道德问题有待解决。当新千禧一代大学毕业开始工作时，自然就希望能少睡一些。因此，唯一真正的解决办法或许就是从根本上改变我们的工作环境。

Passage 19

In 2011, Terry Gou, the chairman of Foxconn, the largest maker of computer components on the planet, stood up at an employee party and announced that he would replace the workers who spray, weld and assemble products for Apple, Sony and Nokia with 1 million robots in three years.

Gou wanted to cut rising labor expenses after scandals about onerous working conditions and worker suicides had forced him to raise wages. Though Foxconn is behind schedule with its plan, the company has already added thousands of robots to its workforce.

Other companies—including restaurant chain Panera, gas and electric utility giant PG&E and many others—are making similar moves. If trends hold, smart machines—computers and robots equipped with artificial intelligence—will deplete the professional job market in the next decade as ruthlessly as automation and robots did the assembly lines in the 1980s.

Most forecasters agree that the mid-level jobs such as factory and clerical work are most at-risk. Unfortunately, these make up a huge portion of today's available careers. A 2013 study on the susceptibility of jobs to computerization came to a devastating conclusion: "Around 47 percent of total U.S. employment is in the high-risk category... jobs we expect could be automated relatively soon, perhaps over the next decade or two."

Jobs in transportation and logistics, says Carl Benedikt Frey, of the Oxford Martin School's Programme on the Impacts of Future Technology, could soon go away permanently. In part, this will be due to the rise of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), better known as drones. UAVs resembling mini-helicopters powered by batteries and employing GPS technology, sonar sensors, cameras, memory banks and communication could be dotting the sky within a decade. Last year, the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board overruled a ban on drones by the Federal Aviation Administration, which will have new rules for their operation by December. In the meanwhile, many companies are already investing in UAV technology, including Amazon, Aeryon Labs, the startup Skycatch and, through its acquisition of Titan Aerospace, Google. Once drones are deployed, they'll almost certainly have an impact on jobs: Imagine taking all of Amazon's packages out of mail trucks and delivery pouches and putting them into the air.

Because they have to follow the rules of the road (or the sky), jobs in transportation and logistics and are particularly vulnerable to the smart machine invasion, says Richard B. Freeman, co-director of the Labor and Work Life Forum at the Harvard Law School and director of the Labor Studies Program at the National Bureau of Economic Research. So are office support jobs. "They follow rules, which means they can be described by computer program," Freeman says. Careers in the service occupations, where most U.S. job growth has occurred over the past decades, are "highly susceptible to computerization." Freeman points to examples like ATMs and ticketing kiosks, where robots have already claimed many service jobs.

But smart machines can do more than just follow rules. Using big data and sophisticated analytics, they can offer up judgments as well. That's why Freeman believes that when it comes to being taken over by smart machines, "doctors, lawyers and accountants are next in line."

1. What can we infer from the first paragraph?
 [A] Foxconn didn't have robots in its workforce then.
 [B] Labor expenses have been decreasing in Foxconn.
 [C] Foxconn has already achieved its plan.

[D] Foxconn has not achieved its plan yet.

2. Which of the following is true?
[A] Smart machines has already depleted the professional job market.
[B] Most companies have added robots to their workforce.
[C] Automation and robots depleted the assembly lines in the 1980s.
[D] Clerical work will not be at risk.

3. What kind of work makes up a huge portion of today's available careers?
[A] mid-level jobs such as factory and clerical work
[B] transportation
[C] logistics
[D] doctors

4. What does the word "vulnerable" in paragraph 5 mean?
[A] weak and without protection
[B] easy to be infected by diseases
[C] resistant to something bad
[D] can be easily harmed or affected by something bad

5. Where has most U.S. job growth occurred over the past decades?
[A] careers in the service occupations
[B] office support jobs
[C] transportation and logistics
[D] doctors, lawyers and accountants

文章体裁结构分析

文章开篇提出包括富士康在内的很多公司已经开始用机器人代替人工，而且这一趋势将继续扩大。接下来便详细论述了哪些工作最容易受到机器人的威胁。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于推断题。由第一段最后一句中的“Foxconn is behind schedule with its plan”得知 D 选项正确。

2.[C] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段最后一句中的“automation and robots did the assembly lines in the 1980s”得知 C 选项正确。

3.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段前两句“Most forecasters agree that the mid-level jobs such as factory and clerical work are most at-risk. Unfortunately, these make up a huge portion of today’s available careers.”可知 A 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题属于词汇理解题。“vulnerable”在此处意指“易受损害，易受到不好影响”。A、B 选项说的是表面含义，C 选项说反了，只有 D 选项正确。

5.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段倒数第二句中的“Careers in the service occupations, where most U.S. job growth has occurred over the past decades...”得知 A 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. susceptibility	n. 易受影响的状态
2. vulnerable	adj. 易受伤的
3. radiologist	n. 放射科医生
4. Oncologists	n. 肿瘤学家

长难句分析

1. In 2011, Terry Gou, the chairman of Foxconn, the largest maker of computer components on the planet, stood up at an employee party and announced that he would replace the workers who spray, weld and assemble products for Apple, Sony and Nokia with 1 million robots in three years.

全句主干为“Terry Gou stood up at an employee party and announced that...”。“the chairman of Foxconn”为“Terry Gou”的同位语，“the largest maker of computer components on the planet”为“Foxconn”的同位语。“that”后为“announced”的宾语从句，在该宾语从句中“who”引导定语从句修饰先行词“workers”。

译文：在 2011 年的一次员工聚会上，全球最大计算机部件生产商富士康的总裁 Terry Gou 宣布他将在 3 年内用 100 万台机器人取代为苹果、索尼及诺基亚喷射、焊接、装配产品的员工。

2. If trends hold, smart machines—computers and robots equipped with artificial intelligence—will deplete the professional job market in the next decade as ruthlessly as automation and robots did the assembly lines in the 1980s.

If 引导条件状语从句，主句主干为“smart machines will deplete the professional job market”。破折号中间为解释说明“machines”的内容，“as automation...”为方式状语。

译文：如果这一趋势继续保持的话，未来十年智能机器——计算机和具有人工智能的机器人——将会使职场受到严重冲击，就如同 20 世纪 80 年代自动化和机器人对生产线所产生的巨大影响一般。

全文译文

在 2011 年的一次员工聚会上，全球最大的计算机部件生产商富士康的总裁 Terry Gou 宣布他将在 3 年内用 100 万台机器人取代为苹果、索尼及诺基亚喷射、焊接、装配产品的员工。关于工作环境艰难以及员工自杀的流言迫使 Gou 提高工资，因此他想削减劳动力成本。虽然他的计划未能如期实现，但该公司已在其劳动力中增加了几千台机器人。

包括连锁饭店 Panera、电力巨头 PG&E 在内的其他很多公司也采取了类似措施。如果这一趋势继续保持的话，未来十年智能机器——计算机和具有人工智能的机器人——将会使职场受到严重冲击，就如同 20 世纪 80 年代自动化和机器人对生产线所产生的巨大影响一般。

大部分预言家都认为，像工厂生产和文书工作这样的低端工作所受到的威胁最大。然而不幸的是，这些工作占如今职业的很大一部分。2013 年一项关于计算机化对工作的影响的研究得出一个令人震惊的结论：“约 47%的美国职业处于高危行列……预计很快（也许在未来一二十年）将实现自动化。”

牛津马丁学院的“未来技术的影响”项目的负责人 Carl Benedikt Frey 称，交通及物流行业的工作很快就会永久消失。部分原因是无人驾驶机（UAVs）的推广。在未来十年里，由电池供能，类似于小型直升机，配有 GPS 系统、声呐传感器、摄像机、记忆储存库、通信系统的无人驾驶机，可能会散布整个天空。去年，美国国家运输安全委员会否决了由联邦航空管理局颁布的一项关于无人驾驶机的禁令，该禁令在 12 月前会有新的实施办法。与此同时，包括亚马逊、Aeryon Labs、Skycatch 及谷歌（通过收购 Titan Aerospace）在内的很多公司已经在投资无人驾驶机技术。一旦该技术被有效利用，一定会对工作产生巨大冲击：想象一下将亚马逊的所有包裹从邮递卡车及袋中取出，并送到空中的场景。

哈佛法学院劳动与就业生活论坛主任、国家经济研究局劳动研究项目主任 Richard B.Freeman 说，由于不得不遵循陆地或空中的规则，交通、物流行业及办公室的工作受智能机器入侵的可能性尤其大。“这些工作遵循一定的规则，也就意味着它们可以被计算机编程所描述，”Freeman 说。此外，过去几十年美国增长最快的行业——服务业，“极易受计算机化的影响”。Freeman 指的是像自动取款机和售票亭这样已被机器人占据了很多职位的工作。

然而机器人所能做的绝不仅仅是遵循规则。通过使用大数据和复杂的分析方法，它们也可以做出评判。因此，Freeman 认为“医生、律师和会计将会是下一批”被智能机器取代的职业。

Passage 20

The European parliament today voted in favour of an anti-monopoly motion aimed at internet search engines that could lead to the break up U.S. technology giant Google.

Although the vote did not target Google by name, it represents the latest development in a

long-running dispute between the EU and the multi-faceted company, which holds 90% of the market share for internet search in Europe, after rivals lodged an anti-competition case in 2010.

The decision over what to do about Google's dominance of the search market ultimately rests with antitrust commissioner Margrethe Vestager, but the motion is a clear indication of the feeling among Europe's legislators, and indicates their preferred option of splitting the search engine arm of the company from its other commercial services, which ranges from everything from Gmail and Google Docs the Android operating system.

Evelyne Gebhardt, a socialist lawmaker from Germany, spoke to the parliament before the vote, showing her support for the resolution "to make sure that our young entrepreneurs—young people coming out of university who are building things, who have new ideas—have an opportunity to give their services quite freely" on the internet.

"It's wrong to neuter Google," telecommunications industry analyst Jeff Kagan told Newsweek. "Governments get in the way of business growth. They're giving no consideration as to how the restrictions they want to put on Google will harm them."

Kagan believes that breaking up Google will affect not only the company itself, but "its users, investors, all of its partners, and all of the companies that do business with the company."

Ultimately though Kagan says: "If Google really wants to do business in Europe, they'll have to play by the rules."

U.S politicians were critical of the vote, with U.S. senators Ron Wyden and Orrin Hatch and congressmen Dave Camo and Sander Levin telling the BBC: "This and similar proposals build walls rather than bridges [and] do not appear to give full consideration to the negative effect such policies may have on the broader U.S.-EU trade relationship. "

1. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
 [A] The dispute between the EU and Google has been going for a long time.
 [B] The anti-monopoly motion would surely lead to Google's breakup.
 [C] The vote targeted Google directly.
 [D] Google holds 90% of the market share for internet search in the world.

2. What does the motion indicate?
 [A] Europe's legislators want to split the search engine arm of Google from its other commercial services.
 [B] Europe's legislators' arrogance
 [C] Europe's legislators are jealous of Google's success.
 [D] Europe's legislators are divided into two parties.

3. What is Evelyne Gebhardt's attitude towards the resolution?
 [A] She's against it.
 [B] She's in favor of it.

[C] She only cares about young people.
[D] She's indifferent to it.

4. Which is not true about Jeff Kagan?
[A] The breakup of Google will affect many others besides itself.
[B] He works in the telecommunications industry.
[C] If Google really wants to do business in Europe, they'll have to play by the rules.
[D] Government should play a stronger role in the development of business.

5. Choose the best title for the passage.
[A] Google's Bad History
[B] EU Doesn't Like Google
[C] EU Votes to Urge Google Break Up
[D] Google Will Break Up

文章体裁结构分析

文章以欧盟针对谷歌的一项反垄断提议开篇，接着介绍了不同代表方及个人对该提议的看法。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段中的“a long-running dispute between the EU and the multi-faceted company”可知 A 选项正确。其中“the multi-faceted company”就是指“Google”。

2.[A] 此题属于推断题。根据第三段中的“the motion is a clear indication of the feeling among Europe's legislators, and indicates their preferred option of splitting the search engine arm of the company from its other commercial services”得知 A 选项正确。

3.[B] 此题属于观点态度题。根据第四段中的“showing her support for the resolution”知 B 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段“Governments get in the way of business growth. They're giving no consideration as to how the restrictions they want to put on Google will harm them.”可判断 Jeff Kagan 并不赞成政府过多地干预商业发展，故 D 选项说法不正确，应该被选，其他几项在文中都有提到。

5.[C] 此题属于拟标题的题型。根据全文内容得知欧盟敦促谷歌解散，故 C 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. anti-monopoly	n. 反垄断
2. anti-trust	adj. 反托拉斯的
3. abstention	n.弃权
4. neuter	v. 阉割

长难句分析

1. Although the vote did not target Google by name, it represents the latest development in a long-running dispute between the EU and the multi-faceted company, which holds 90% of the market share for internet search in Europe, after rivals lodged an anti-competition case in 2010.

“Although”引导让步状语从句，主句中“which”引导非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“multi-faceted company”。

译文：尽管这次投票并未明确指出针对谷歌，但该投票代表了在 2010 年其他公司向其提出反竞争诉讼后，欧盟与该多元化公司长期以来贸易争端的最新进展，因为谷歌占据欧洲网络搜索市场份额的 90%。

2. The decision over what to do about Google’s dominance of the search market ultimately rests with antitrust commissioner Margrethe Vestager, but the motion is a clear indication of the feeling among Europe’s legislators, and indicates their preferred option of splitting the search engine arm of the company from its other commercial services, which ranges from everything from Gmail and Google Docs the Android operating system.

此长句为“but”连接的一个并列句，前一分句的主干为“The decision ultimately rests with antitrust commissioner Margrethe Vestager”。后一分句由“and”连接，最后的“which”为非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“other commercial services”。

译文：如何处理谷歌公司主宰搜索引擎市场的问题最终取决于反托拉斯专员 Margrethe Vestager，但该提议清楚表明了欧洲立法者们的态度，那就是他们更希望将该公司的搜索引擎服务与其他商业服务（包括 Gmail 和安卓操作系统 Google Docs）分开。

全文译文

欧洲议会今日投票通过了一项针对网络搜索引擎的反垄断提议，该举措可能会导致美国技术巨头谷歌的破产。

尽管这次投票并未明确指出针对谷歌，但该投票代表了在 2010 年其他公司向其提出反竞争诉讼后，欧盟与该多元化公司长期以来贸易争端的最新进展，因为谷歌占据欧洲网络搜索市场份额的 90%。

如何处理谷歌公司主宰搜索引擎市场的问题最终取决于反托拉斯专员 Margrethe

Vestager，但该提议清楚表明了欧洲立法者们的态度，那就是他们更希望将该公司的搜索引擎服务与其他商业服务（包括 Gmail 和安卓操作系统 Google Docs）分开。

德国社会党议员 Evelyne Gebhardt 在投票前对议会所说的话表明了其对该决议的支持，目的是为了“确保我们年轻的企业家们——创造新事物且拥有新思想的大学毕业生们——能有机会在网上自由地施展他们的才华”。

“拆散谷歌是不对的，”通信行业分析家 Jeff Kagan 告诉《新闻周刊》，“政府干涉了企业业的发展。他们并未考虑到对谷歌的这些限制会对自己造成多大损害。”

Kagan 认为拆散谷歌在影响该公司自身的同时，也会影响“它的使用者、投资方、所有合伙人，以及所有和它有生意往来的公司”。

然而 Kagan 最后说：“谷歌如果真的想在欧洲发展，就必须遵守规则。”

美国政客对于该投票持批判态度，正如其参议员 Ron Wyden、Orrin Hatch 和国会议员 Dave Camo、Sander Levin 告诉 BBC 的那样：“这类提议建造了围墙而不是搭建桥梁，它们并未充分考虑到其对美国与欧盟广泛贸易伙伴关系的负面影响。”

Passage 21

Underlying inflation pressures rose in October, even as falling gasoline prices kept overall U.S. consumer prices in check, bolstering expectations of a mid-2015 interest rate hike from the Federal Reserve. Other data on Thursday showed vigor in the economy, with home resales rising at their fastest pace in a year in October and factory activity in the mid-Atlantic region expanding in November to its highest level since December 1993.

The Labor Department said on Thursday its so-called core Consumer Price Index, which excludes food and energy, increased 0.2 percent, the largest increase in five months, after nudging up 0.1 percent in September. In the 12 months through October, the core CPI rose 1.8 percent after rising 1.7 percent in September, which should ease fears about deflation. Minutes of the Fed's Oct. 28-29 meeting published on Wednesday showed most policymakers expect inflation will edge lower in the near-term and subsequently move toward its target. But there was a bit of concern over falling market-based inflation expectations, with some officials saying they should be monitored for signs of “a possible downward shift in longer-term inflation expectations.”

The U.S. central bank has kept its short-term interest rate near zero since December 2008. Most economists expect the first interest rate increase sometime in the mid-2015. In a separate report, the National Association of Realtors said existing home sales rose 1.5 percent to an annual rate of 5.26 million units, the highest rate since September 2013, a sign that the housing market continued to regain strength. Data from the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank showed its business activity index jumped to 40.8 this month, the highest reading in nearly 21 years, from 20.7 in October. A reading above zero indicates expansion in the region's manufacturing.

“The U.S. economy appears to be doing relatively fine. It's not great but the doomsayers have very little on which to hang their hats, ” said Dan Greenhaus, chief strategist at BTIG in New York. U.S. stocks trimmed losses on the data, while the dollar firmed slightly against the euro and the yen. Prices for U.S. Treasury debt pared gains. Declining energy and commodity prices against the backdrop of a slowing global economy, and a strengthening dollar are keeping inflation below the Fed's target. Sluggish wage growth, despite a strengthening labor market is also keeping a lid on inflation.

Another report from the Labor Department showed initial claims for unemployment benefits fell 2,000 to a seasonally adjusted 291,000 last week, staying below the 300,000 threshold for a 10th straight week.

1. According to the first paragraph, ____.
 [A] overall U.S. consumer prices have fallen due to falling gasoline prices
 [B] the Federal Reserve expects there will be an interest rate hike in mid-2015
 [C] data shows the US economy is undergoing a tough period
 [D] overall U.S. consumer prices have remained the same due to falling gasoline prices

2. Which of the following statements about the core Consumer Price Index is true?
 [A] Food and energy are included in it.
 [B] It is the same as Consumer Price Index in general.
 [C] Falling gasoline prices have impact on it.
 [D] It decreased 0.1 percent in September.

3. According to the minutes of the Fed's Oct. 28-29 meeting, ____.
 [A] most policymakers expect inflation will gradually become lower
 [B] all policymakers expect inflation will edge lower in the short term
 [C] inflation will move toward its target soon
 [D] most policymakers believe inflation will move toward its target soon

4. Which is not true about Dan Greenhaus?
 [A] He is the chief strategist at BTIG.
 [B] The U.S. economy is doing relatively fine.
 [C] The doomsayers are too pessimistic.
 [D] He agrees with the doomsayers.

5. According to the passage, ____.
 [A] inflation in the US is too high
 [B] inflation inhibits economic growth
 [C] the US economy is experiencing great changes
 [D] the US economy is doing well generally speaking

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段提出美国通胀压力上升，后用数据证明美国经济整体呈繁荣景象。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段第一句中的“expectations of a mid-2015 interest rate hike from the Federal Reserve”知 B 选项正确，其他几项都不正确。

2.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据二段对核心 CPI 的介绍及第五段“falling gasoline prices...left the overall CPI unchanged last month”得知 C 选项正确。

3.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段中的“most policymakers expect inflation will edge lower in the near-term and subsequently move toward its target”知 A 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段中的“the doomsayers have very little on which to hang their hats”可判断 Dan Greenhaus 不赞成“doomsayers”的看法，因此 D 选项说法不正确，故应该被选，其他几项在文中都有提到。

5.[D] 此题属于文章主旨题。根据文章标题及整篇文章内容可知虽然美国经济目前仍不太稳定，但总体来说经济发展呈强势势头，故 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. bolster	v. 支持，加强
2. nudge up	v. 向上微调
3. offset	v. 补偿，抵消
4. doomsayer	n. 危言耸听者
5. sluggish	adj. 萧条的，迟钝的

长难句分析

In a separate report, the National Association of Realtors said existing home sales rose 1.5 percent to an annual rate of 5.26 million units, the highest rate since September 2013, a sign that the housing market continued to regain strength.

全句主干为“the National Association of Realtors said ...5.26 million units”。“the highest rate since September 2013”为“5.26 million units”的同位语，“that the housing market continued to regain strength”引导同位语从句，补充说明“a sign”。

译文：在另一份报告中，全国房地产经纪商协会称，咸屋销售量上升了 1.5%——年销售量增至 526 万套。这是自 2013 年 9 月以来的最高水平，表明了房地产市场在持续恢复。

全文译文

尽管油价下跌使美国物价降低，潜在的通货膨胀压力在 10 月仍然上升，这也支持了美联储关于 2015 年中期利率上涨的预测。本周四披露的其他数据显示出经济的活力。10 月份，房屋再销售的增长率达到本年度最高；11 月，中大西洋地区生产活动扩增至自 1993 年 12 月以来的最高水平。

周四，劳工部称核心消费者物价指数（CPI）——不包括食物和能源——上升了 0.2%。这是 5 个月以来的最大增长，而 9 月该指数仅上升了 0.1%。在直至 10 月份以来的 12 个月里，核心 CPI 上升了 1.8%，比 9 月份上升了 0.1%。这应当缓解了关于通货紧缩的担忧。周三发布的美联储 10 月 28 日至 29 日的会议记录表明，大多数政策制定者预测通货膨胀在近期会缓缓降低，最终达至其目标。然而，对于基于市场的通胀率降低的预期，仍存在一些担忧。一些官员称应持续观察可能表明“长期通胀率下降”的迹象。

自 2008 年 12 月以来，美国央行就将其短期利率维持在零左右。大部分经济学家认为在 2015 年年中利率会首次上调。在另一份报告中，全国房地产经纪商协会称，咸屋销售量上升了 1.5%——年销售量增至 526 万套。这是自 2013 年 9 月以来的最高水平，表明了房地产市场在持续恢复。来自费城联邦储蓄银行的数据显示，其商业活动指数从 10 月份的 20.7 跃至本月的 40.8——21 年来的最高值。零以上的数据表明该地区制造业的发展。

“美国经济看来还不错。尽管它并不是十分繁荣，但悲观主义者们的担忧则没有太多根据。”纽约 BTIG 的首席战略家 Dan Greenhaus 如是说。数据显示美国股票遭受了损失，但与此同时美元对欧元和日元则相对坚挺。美国国债价格缩减涨幅。在全球经济放慢的大背景下，能源、商品价格的下降以及美元的强势地位使得通胀率低于美联储的目标。尽管劳动力市场在增强，但缓慢的工资增长也抑制了通货膨胀。

来自劳工部的另一份报告显示，首次申领失业救济金的人数上周下降了 2000，达到 291000 人，维持连续第十周低于 300000 人的门槛限制。

Passage 22

In our efforts to feed the dragon, the quest to eliminate sleep has veered toward the surreal. Once confined to coffee and tea, caffeine is now showing up in topical sprays that promise the rush without the crash, soap that says it’ll give you a buzz in the bath, stockings from Australia that keep you perky and (supposedly) eliminate cellulite and toothbrushes that wake you up while cleaning your teeth. Not to mention the plethora of food products that now contain caffeine: Beer,

marshmallows, “perky jerky”, lollipops and bottled water are just a few examples.

Millennials are the most sleepless generation, with only 29 percent of those between the ages of 18 and 33 saying they regularly get sufficient sleep.

Seeing a public that’s gobbling up all the caffeine it can find, ambitious creators of recreational stimulants are now raiding the pharmacopoeias for products, repurposing medicines and dietary supplements (methylsynephrine! creatine!) as additives to keep-awake colas. The popular energy drink Red Bull turned taurine, a formerly obscure amino acid found in the tissue of animals, into a household name and a billion-dollar global business.

Meanwhile, the military is going straight to the brain in search of wakefulness: It is researching a process called transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), which more or less zaps the brain with electricity, in the hope that it will keep soldiers constantly at the ready. Andy McKinley, an in-house researcher for the U.S. Air Force, helped publish a study on the phenomenon. “When we kept people up for 30 hours, we found that tDCS improved their vigilance performance twice as much as caffeine, and the effect lasted twice as long. Caffeine lasted two hours, tDCS lasted about six.” For the sleep-unhappy public, unregulated and unapproved tDCS-applying devices have already found their way onto civilian markets.

So have large quantities of modafinil, a powerful stimulant used extensively by the military during the recent war in Iraq. Modafinil, marketed in the U.S. as Provigil, was originally designed to treat sleep disorders like narcolepsy. But since the early 2000s, it’s been the drug of choice for Wall Street execs and other power users seeking an afternoon boost. Off-label use rose by more than 15-fold from 2002 to 2013, according to a study published JAMA Internal Medicine.

For those looking to sleep less without drugs or military tech, there’s the “Uberman” sleep schedule: 20 minute naps taken every four hours. That’s just two hours of sleep in every 24 hours. Uberman is based on the theory that while humans experience two types of sleep, we only need one of those to stay alive. Rapid eye movement (REM) sleep is the stage in which we dream, and it also has been shown in lab tests to be critical to survival: Rodents deprived of REM sleep die after just five weeks. Then there is non-REM sleep, which itself is broken down into four separate stages. One of those is short wave sleep (or SWS). Scientists aren’t really sure what function SWS serves, and Uberman advocates argue that it may not be critical to survival at all.

We spend only 20 percent of our sleeping time in REM sleep, and, usually, we need to work our way up to it, going through non-REM sleep first. But according to the Polyphasic Society, a segmented-sleep advocacy group, that’s a waste. They say the Uberman and sleep schedules like it can force the brain to reconfigure its sleep cycle to avoid the non-REM sleep and jump straight into REM, saving a handful of precious, precious hours every day. The disadvantage? Physical stress, even to the point of lifting heavy objects, can cause Uberman sleepers to unexpectedly “black out”.

1. What can we learn about caffeine from the first paragraph?
 [A] It was used in coffee, tea and other drinks in the past.
 [B] It is now used in many products.

[C] It is extremely bad for health.
[D] Only food products contain caffeine.

2. Which of the following about Red Bull is not true?
[A] It is very popular around the world.
[B] It contains amino acid.
[C] Taurine is found in the tissue of animals.
[D] It is the most popular energy drink in the world.

3. What conclusion can we draw when comparing tDCs with caffeine?
[A] tDCS is more effective than caffeine.
[B] tDCS will replace caffeine sooner or later.
[C] tDCS-applying devices have not entered civilian markets yet.
[D] tDCS zaps the brain with magnetism.

4. Which of the following about modafinil is true?
[A] Its initial purpose is to treat sleep problems.
[B] It is more popular than caffeine in the US market.
[C] It is a powerful stimulant used in every war.
[D] It is not used to treat sleep problems anymore.

5. We can conclude from the last three paragraphs that____.
[A] short wave sleep is not critical to survival at all
[B] we will first go through non-REM sleep and then REM sleep
[C] scientists have figured out everything about the two kinds of sleep
[D] the “Uberman” sleep schedule is perfect

文章体裁结构分析

文章开篇便提到了咖啡因的广泛应用，然后通过兴奋剂制造商和在军事领域的应用证明这一观点，最后提出一种 Uberman 睡眠计划。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第一段可知如今很多产品中都含有咖啡因，故 B 选项正确。

2.[D] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第三段得知红牛在全世界都很受欢迎，但文章并未提到它是最受欢迎的饮料，故 D 选项不正确，应该被选。

3.[A] 此题属于归纳总结题。根据第四段中的“tDCS improved their vigilance performance twice as much as caffeine, and the effect lasted twice as long”可知 tDCS 比咖啡因更有效且效果持续时间更长，故 A 选项正确。

4.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段第二句中的“originally designed to treat sleep disorders”可判断 A 选项说法正确。其中“sleep problems”就相当于“sleep disorders”。

5.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据最后一段第一句中的“...REM sleep, and, usually, we need to work our way up to it, going through non-REM sleep first”可以看出一般睡眠要经历两个阶段，首先是非快速眼动睡眠，然后才是快速眼动睡眠，故 B 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. surreal	adj. 超现实的，荒诞的，离奇的
2. cellulite	n. 脂肪团
3. millennials	n. 新千年一代
4. pharmacopoeia	n. 药典
5. vigilance	n. 警惕，警戒

长难句分析

1. Once confined to coffee and tea, caffeine is now showing up in topical sprays that promise the rush without the crash, soap that says it’ll give you a buzz in the bath, stockings from Australia that keep you perky and (supposedly) eliminate cellulite and toothbrushes that wake you up while cleaning your teeth.

全句主干结构为“caffeine is now showing up in topical sprays that...soap that...stockings from Australia that...and toothbrushes that...”。其中“sprays”、“soap”、“stockings”及“toothbrushes”为并列成分，做“in”的宾语，四个“that”分别引导四个定语从句，修饰这四个先行词。

译文：曾经仅出现于咖啡和茶中的咖啡因，如今还出现在保证效用而无害的外用喷剂中，说它能让你在洗澡的时候感到兴奋。澳大利亚制造的长筒袜中的咖啡因使你活泼大胆并（据称）可以消除脂肪团。牙刷中的咖啡因能使你在刷牙的时候变得清醒。

2. It is researching a process called transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), which more or less zaps the brain with electricity, in the hope that it will keep soldiers constantly at the ready.

全句主干为“It is researching a process”。“called transcranial direct current stimulation”为后置定语修饰“a process”，“which”引导非限定性定语从句修饰“tDCS”，“in the hope that”为状语。

译文：他们正在研究一个叫做经颅直流电刺激（tDCS）的过程。该过程用电来刺激大脑，

目的是使军人时刻处于警备状态。

全文译文

当我们忙着玩“喂饱那条龙”时，减少睡眠的追求已变得十分荒诞。曾经仅出现于咖啡和茶中的咖啡因，如今出现在了保证效用而无害的外用喷剂中，说它能让你在洗澡的时候感到兴奋的香皂中，澳大利亚制造的长筒袜中的咖啡因使你活泼大胆并（据称）可以消除脂肪团。牙刷中的咖啡因能使你在刷牙的时候变得清醒。更别提大量包含咖啡因的食品了，啤酒、果汁软糖、“活泼的牛肉干”、棒棒糖及瓶装水只是几个例子。

新千年一代是最缺乏睡眠的一代。因为 18～33 岁的人只有 29%说他们能得到了充足的睡眠。

现在人们正在大口吞下所有可得到的咖啡因，因为野心勃勃的娱乐兴奋剂制造商们如今正在为其产品搜查药典，以便将药物及饮食补充物（甲基辛弗林、肌酸）作为保持头脑清醒的饮料添加剂。广受欢迎的能量饮料红牛使得牛磺酸——一种从动物组织中提取的之前不为人所知的氨基酸——成为一个家喻户晓的名字和一个价值 10 亿美元的全球产业。

与此同时，军事领域为了使军人保持清醒而直接研究大脑内部：他们正在研究一个叫做经颅直流电刺激（tDCS）的过程。该过程用电来刺激大脑，目的是使军人时刻处于警备状态。美国航空局内部研究员 Andy McKinley 帮助发表了关于该现象的一项研究。“当我们使人们持续清醒 30 小时后，我们发现 tDCS 提高他们警戒程度的能力是咖啡因的两倍，同时效果持续的时间也延长了二倍。咖啡因的效果持续了 2 小时，而 tDCS 则持续了约 6 小时。”对于想减少睡眠的人们，尚不规范且未被官方通过的 tDCS 应用设备已经进入了百姓市场。

大量的莫达非尼（modafinil），一种在最近的伊拉克战争中被军方广泛使用的强有力的兴奋剂也是这样。莫达非尼最初在美国销售时叫作 Provigil，是为了治疗像发作性睡眠这样的睡眠失调而设计的。但自 21 世纪初，它就成为华尔街大亨及其他寻求再次繁荣的权势者们的选择。根据《JAMA Internal Medicine》期刊发布的一项研究，自 2002—2013 年，药物处方外的使用上升了 15 倍多。

对于那些希望不用药物和军事技术就能少睡的人而言，Uberman 睡眠计划可供参考：每 4 小时小睡 20 分钟。也就是说每 24 小时只睡 2 小时。尽管人类睡眠总共有两种，但其中只有一种对生存而言是必需的。Uberman 睡眠计划就是根据该理论指定的。在快速眼动（REM）睡眠期间我们会做梦，而实验表明这种睡眠对生存是十分关键的：被剥夺 REM 睡眠的啮齿目动物 5 周之后便死去了。那么另外一种就是非快速眼动睡眠，此种睡眠本身就分为 4 个阶段。其中一个阶段叫作短波睡眠（SWS）。目前科学家们还不太确定 SWS 睡眠的功能，而 Uberman 睡眠计划的提倡者们则认为这种睡眠或许对生存而言并不重要。

REM 睡眠只占我们睡眠时间的 20%，而通常我们需要慢慢进入这一睡眠阶段，也就是要先经历非快速眼动睡眠。然而根据多相协会，一个提倡多相性睡眠的团体的说法，这其实是种浪费。他们称类似于 Uberman 睡眠计划的睡眠安排可以迫使大脑重组其睡眠周期，以跳过非快速动眼睡眠而直接进入快速动眼睡眠，从而为我们节省大量的宝贵时间。那么这么做的缺点呢？身体上的压力，就算举重物，都会使我们在不经意间昏厥。

Passage 23

Twitter Inc's monthly active users rose a better-than-expected 24 percent in the second quarter as the online messaging service mostly succeeded in stemming a dwindling pace of growth, sending its shares soaring almost 30 percent after hours.

Twitter, which has battled to reverse a steady decline in its once-heady pace of user growth, grew users to 271 million, still dwarfed by rival Facebook Inc's 1.3 billion. Timeline views, a measure of the engagement of its users, also exceeded expectations with a 15 percent increase.

On Tuesday, Twitter reported a 124 percent jump in quarterly revenue to $312 million, beating Wall Street's expectation for $283.1 million. Its shares rose 26 percent to $48.80 in extended trading, from a close of $38.59 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Wall Street had been divided on whether Twitter can transform itself into a mainstream Internet platform on the same scale as Facebook. Some investors argue its reported user numbers do not fully reflect engagement, particularly with media viewers. Others say its inherently complex format deters wider adoption.At its peak in December, Twitter enjoyed a $46 billion market capitalization on just $665 million of revenue in 2013, making it one of the world's priciest stocks.

User growth has stagnated since Twitter went public to much fanfare in November. Chief Executive Officer Dick Costolo has said that tweaks to Twitter's product would result in better user engagement, and has asked Wall Street for time to show improvement.

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the first two paragraphs?
 [A] Twitter’s monthly active users are expected to rise 24 percent in the second quarter.
 [B] Twitter’s user number is larger than Facebook’s.
 [C] Twitter’s user growth has experienced decline.
 [D] Timeline views measure the number of users.

2. According to paragraph 3, ____.
 [A] Twitter’s quarterly revenue rose by $312 million
 [B] Twitter’s quarterly revenue rose to $312 million
 [C] Wall Street expected Twitter’s quarterly revenue to increase by $283.1 million
 [D] Twitter’ shares rose by $48.80 in extended trading

3. Which is true about Wall Street according to the passage?
 [A] It is the most important financial centre in America.

[B] Opinions were divided on whether Twitter can transform itself into a mainstream Internet platform on the same scale as Facebook.
[C] Most investors don't think Twitter can transform itself into a mainstream Internet platform on the same scale as Facebook.
[D] Most investors believe Twitter can transform itself into a mainstream Internet platform on the same scale as Facebook.

4. According to the passage, ____.
[A] Twitter's market capitalization was far more than its revenue in 2013
[B] Twitter has been one of the world's priciest stocks since December
[C] Twitter's inherently complex format deters wider adoption
[D] Twitter can compete with Facebook soon

5. Which is true according to the last paragraph?
[A] Twitter's user growth has accelerated since it went public.
[B] Chief Executive Officer Dick Costolo is good at management.
[C] Wall Street is critical of Twitter's going public.
[D] Chief Executive Officer Dick Costolo is confident of Twitter's future development.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段提出推特活跃用户增长超过预期，接着用一些数据说明其增长势头，后又引用华尔街及其他相关人士的分析，对推特的前景进行预测。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第一段中的“stemming a dwindling pace of growth”及第二段“reverse a steady decline...user growth”知 C 选项正确。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段第一句中的“...a 124 percent jump in quarterly revenue to $312 million”得知 B 选项正确。注意辨别“rose by”同“rose to”的区别。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段第一句中的“Wall Street had been divided on whether Twitter can transform itself into a mainstream Internet platform on the same scale as Facebook”知 B 选项正确。注意 A 选项虽然说法正确但在文中并未提到。

4.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段中的“Twitter enjoyed a $46 billion market capitalization on just $665 million of revenue in 2013”可判断 2013 年推特的市值远高于其收入，故 A 选项正确。

5.[D] 此题属于观点态度题。根据最后一段“tweaks to Twitter's product would result in better user engagement”可看出 Dick Costolo 认为对推特产品的微调会带来更多的用户参与，因此他对推特的未来发展充满了信心，故 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. dwindle	v. 减少
2. dwarf	v. 使相形见绌
3. inherently	adv. 固有地
4. stagnate	v. 停滞
5. fanfare	n. 炫耀

长难句分析

Twitter, which has battled to reverse a steady decline in its once-heady pace of user growth, grew users to 271 million, still dwarfed by rival Facebook Inc's 1.3 billion.

全句主干为“Twitter grew users to 271 million”。中间 which 引导非限定性定语从句修饰先行词“Twitter”，后面“still dwarfed by...”为后置定语修饰 “271 million”。

译文：推特曾一度保持极高的用户增长率，而为了扭转该增长率的持续下滑，推特也做出了巨大努力。其用户数已增至 2.71 亿，然而和其竞争对手脸书的 13 亿用户相比，依旧相形见绌。

全文译文

在第二季度，推特公司的月活跃用户数上升了 24%，这比预计的要高。该网上信息服务网站几乎成功阻止了其逐渐放缓的增长步伐，使得其股价在数小时之后便猛增 30%。

推特曾一度保持极高的用户增长率，而为了扭转该增长率的持续下滑，推特也做出了巨大努力。其用户数已增至 2.71 亿，然而和其竞争对手脸书的 13 亿用户相比，依旧相形见绌。时间表浏览数，一个测试用户参与程度的标准，也超过了预期增加了 15%。

本周二，推特公布季度收入有 124%的提升，达到 3.12 亿美元。而华尔街的预测是 2.831 亿美元。其股价上涨了 26%，从纽约证券交易所的 38.59 美元增至 48.80 美元。

就推特能否将其自身转变为一个与脸书同等级的主流网络平台，华尔街的投资者们分为两派。一些人认为其报道的用户数量还未完全反映用户情况，尤其是媒体浏览者的参与。而另一些则认为推特固有的复杂形式阻碍了其广泛使用。12 月，推特的市值达到了巅峰——460 亿美元。而 2013 年其收入仅为 6.65 亿美元，这使得推特拥有全世界最值钱的股票之一。

自 11 月推特上市引起大量关注以来，其用户增长就停滞不前了。首席执行官 Dick Costolo 曾说过，对推特产品的微调会带来更多的用户参与，同时他也请求华尔街给推特一些时间以慢慢改善。

Passage 24

One reason for the success of Honda as an automobile maker in the US is its unconventional approach to hiring key executives. In this excerpt from his new book, *Driving Honda: Inside the World's Most Innovative Car Company*, Jeffrey Rothfeder describes how Honda concluded that a former Marine Reservist would make a great manager.

Sam Fluker is a man who easily commands respect. He's about 30 years old, large and imposing, a former Marine Reserve. But it's not just his bearing that compels people to listen to what he says. It is also his dark eyes, determined and searing.

At the Honda plant in Lincoln, Alabama, where he is an inventory control manager, Fluker supervises upward of 300 people, who log, inspect, and dispatch supply parts into the factory as they arrive in a steady stream by day and night.

He never expected to work in an automobile factory. Rather, upon finishing college, he envisioned a life as an officer in the Marines, and if he eventually did work in the private sector, it would be in the supply chain of a clean business like Walmart or in a relatively light industry like textile manufacturing.

But that tidy plan changed when he met Honda recruiters at an Auburn job fair in his senior year. By this point, Fluker was in his early twenties, married, and his wife was pregnant; he was a bit overwhelmed by his responsibilities but felt that his military aspirations would provide a smooth transition into a relatively stable career in which he didn't have to worry about losing his job and his income.

Experience in the auto industry—or any knowledge of auto manufacturing, for that matter—was not a requirement; conscientiousness, an independent disposition and assiduousness were. Fluker had these characteristics in spades.

"I think I got them with my work ethic and my personal story of what I achieved on my own—to be a senior in college, working a full-time job, having a wife, a baby on the way, and being a Marine. And I was honest to a fault with them. I didn't even think I wanted the job, so I had nothing to lose." said Fluker.

Indeed, Honda's hiring and employee promotion practices, like so many aspects of the company, defy logic—at least of the sort that most other organizations subscribe to. The unorthodox ways that Honda chooses employees—and the unorthodox employees that Honda chooses—stand in sharp contrast to typical auto industry practices.

1. Which of the following is true according to the first paragraph?

[A] Honda's approach to hiring key executives differs from other automobile makers'.
[B] This passage is written by Jeffrey Rothfeder.
[C] Honda could change any former Marine Reservist into a great manager.
[D] As an automobile maker, Honda is most successful in the US.

2. What can we learn about Sam Fluker from the passage?
[A] He has an impressive appearance.
[B] He's still a Marine Reserve.
[C] He's 30 years old.
[D] He often forces people to listen to what he says.

3. _____was Sam Fluker's plan for his future career.
[A] To work in an automobile factory
[B] To work in the private sector
[C] As an officer in the Marines
[D] To work in Walmart

4. ____were the requirements of applicants in Honda's recruitment.
[A] Knowledge of auto manufacturing
[B] Conscientiousness, an independent disposition and diligence
[C] Knowledge of logistics and supply chains
[D] Familiarity with the automobile sector

5. According to the last two paragraphs, why did Fluker get the job?
[A] Because he didn't want it.
[B] Because Honda needed new staff badly.
[C] Because he was a Marine.
[D] Because he has good work ethic and unusual personal story.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段介绍了该摘自于 Jeffrey Rothfeder 的新书《驱动本田：走进全球最具创新性的汽车公司》，后文介绍了书中所讲述的一名前美国海军陆战队预备役军人成为杰出经理人的故事。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第一段首句中的“its unconventional approach to hiring

key executives”可知 A 选项正确。

2.[A] 此题属于推断题。根据第二段对 Sam Fluker 的描述得知他是一个仪表堂堂的人，故 A 选项正确。

3.[C] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第四段可知 Sam Fluker 曾从未想过自己会在一个汽车生产厂工作，而是设想自己会成为一名海军官员，故 C 选项正确。

4.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第六段中的“conscientiousness, an independent disposition and assiduousness were”可判断 B 选项说法正确，其中“diligence”为“assiduousness”的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于找原因题。根据第七段中的“I got them with my work ethic and my personal story of what I achieved on my own”可知 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. imposing	adj. 仪表堂堂的
2. meticulous	adj. 一丝不苟的
3. assiduousness	n. 刻苦，勤勉
4. belligerence	n. 侵略性，好斗性
5. unorthodox	adj. 非传统的

长难句分析

At the Honda plant in Lincoln, Alabama, where he is an inventory control manager, Fluker supervises upward of 300 people, who log, inspect, and dispatch supply parts into the factory as they arrive in a steady stream by day and night.

全句主干为“Fluker supervises upward of 300 people”。前面为地点状语，其中 where 引导非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“the Honda plant”。“who log, inspect, and...”为定语从句，修饰“300 people”。

译文：Fluker 在亚拉巴马州林肯郡的本田工厂担任存货管理经理。他监督超过 300 个人，这些人日夜不停地在该工厂登记、检查和发送配件。

全文译文

作为一家汽车制造商，本田在美国取得成功的原因之一就是其雇用主要管理人员的非传统办法。本文摘自 Jeffrey Rothfeder 的新书《驱动本田：走进全球最具创新性的汽车公司》，

他在文中讲述了本田公司如何推断一名前美国海军陆战队预备役军人将会成为杰出经理人的故事。

Sam Fluker 是一名前美国海军陆战队预备役军人。他 30 岁左右，体形高大，容易给人留下深刻印象并得到他人尊重。然而并不仅仅是他的举止仪态迫使别人听命于他，还有他深邃、坚定而又充满热情的眼睛。

Fluker 在亚拉巴马州林肯郡的本田工厂担任存货管理经理。他监督超过 300 个人，这些人日夜不停地在该工厂登记、检查和发送配件。

他曾从未想过会在一个汽车生产厂工作。大学刚毕业，他便设想自己会成为一名海军官员，而且就算他真的在私企工作，那也会是在像沃尔玛这样的商业企业的供应部门，或者是一个相对的轻工业企业，比如纺织品生产企业。

然而毕业那年，当他在奥本大学招聘会上遇到本田的招聘人员时，这一设定好的计划改变了。那时他 20 岁出头，结了婚，妻子正怀着孕；他被责任心驱使，觉得自己的军事抱负会让他较轻松地得到一份相对稳定的工作，这样他就不必担心丢掉工作或担心自己的收入了。

在汽车行业的工作经验或任何关于汽车制造的知识都不是必要条件；独立、勤奋、认真尽责才是不可或缺的品质。而这些正是 Fluker 最为显著的特点。

“我认为是我的职业道德和自身所取得的成绩让我得到了这份工作。作为一名大学应届毕业生，我拥有一份全职工作，结了婚，有了孩子，同时还是一名海军陆战队士兵。而且对于任何不是之处，我对他们都是百分之百的坦诚。我甚至未曾想过要得到这份工作，因此我也没什么好失去的。”Fluker 说。

的确，本田的雇用和晋升制度与其很多其他方面一样，是不符合常规逻辑的，至少同大多数企业所遵循的原则不一样。本田筛选员工的独特的方式及其与众不同的员工与传统汽车行业形成了鲜明对比。

Passage 25

Federal Reserve Chair Janet Yellen said on Wednesday the U.S. economy was still in need of lots of support from the central bank given the “considerable slack” in the labor market, and she cited weakness in the housing sector as a fresh risk.

Even as she took note of “appreciable” improvements in the labor market, Yellen told a congressional committee a high rate of long-term unemployment and a slow rise in measures of labor compensation suggested more room for further gains.

In her testimony, she said she expected the economy to expand at a “somewhat” faster pace than last year, but cited geopolitical tensions and flattening out of housing activity as risks bearing close observation.

U.S. stocks, which had opened higher, slipped after her prepared remarks were released, while prices for U.S. government debt were little changed. The dollar rose against the euro. Yellen, speaking to the Joint Economic Committee, also indicated concerns over investors exerting risky behavior given the extended period of low interest rates.

Yellen added that issuance of syndicated leverage loans and high-yield bonds has expanded, while underwriting standards loosened, though she said that these increases appear modest—particularly at large banks and life insurers. The Fed chief repeated the view of the Federal Open Market Committee that despite the expected U.S. economic growth, considerable slack in the labor markets and low inflation warrants a "high degree of monetary accommodation". Last month the Fed reduced its monthly bond purchases to $45 billion from $55 billion.

In previous statements, the FOMC has cited a slow recovery in housing sector as a concern. Yellen went a step further in offering her view of the sector in her testimony on Wednesday. "The recent flattening out in housing activity could prove more protracted than currently expected rather than resuming its earlier pace of recovery." she said.

Yellen added that equity market valuations as a whole and residential real estate prices were within historical norms. Bank holding companies improved their liquidity positions and raised capital ratios, she said, adding that stress tests provided a level of confidence with how financial institutions would fare in the face of a sharp economic downturn.

1. What do the first two paragraphs tell us regarding the U.S. economy?
 [A] The labor market in the U.S. is prosperous.
 [B] Janet Yellen was optimistic about U.S. economy.
 [C] The labor market in the U.S. has shown great improvement.
 [D] There will be long-term unemployment in the U.S.

2. What conclusion can we draw from Yellen's testimony?
 [A] Geopolitical tensions and flattening out of housing activity would destroy the U.S. economy.
 [B] The U.S. economy would expand at a faster pace than last year.
 [C] Geopolitical tensions and flattening out of housing activity might hinder the development of economy.
 [D] The U.S. economy will not grow at a higher rate than last year due to geopolitical tensions and flattening out of housing activity.

3. Which of the following about U.S. stocks is true?
 [A] Their prices remained the same.
 [B] Their prices went down after Yellen's remarks were released.
 [C] Their prices were influenced by the government debt.
 [D] Their prices were influenced by the price of the dollar against the euro.

4. Which of the following is not true about the issuance of syndicated leverage loans and high-yield bonds?

[A] Its increase is obvious at large banks and life insurers.

[B] It has expanded.

[C] Its increase is not too much.

[D] Its increase is modest.

5. What is the future of the U.S. economy?

[A] It is expected to slow down a little bit.

[B] The housing market will go worse than before according to Yellen.

[C] The labor markets are prosperous.

[D] The housing market will recover sooner than expected.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段介绍了美联储主席珍妮特·耶伦的观点，即房地产将成为影响经济发展的新风险，后文通过引用数据等针对这一观点进行了阐述。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第二段第一句中是的“she took note of ‘appreciable’ improvements in the labor market”知 C 选项正确。其中“great”为“appreciable”的同义替换。

2.[C] 此题属于推断题。根据第二段中的“cited geopolitical tensions and flattening out of housing activity as risks bearing close observation”得知 C 选项正确。

3.[B] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第四段中的“U.S. stocks, which had opened higher, slipped after her prepared remarks were released”知 B 选项正确。

4.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段中的“these increases appear modest—particularly at large banks and life insurers”得知银团杠杆贷款和高收益率债券发行的增加并不明显，尤其是在大型银行和人寿保险公司，由此可判断 A 选项说法不正确，故应该被选，而其他几项在文中都有提及。

5.[B] 此题属于细节题。由最后一段可知 Yellen 认为近期房地产市场的不景气会比当前所预计的持续时间要长，而不是回到其之前的恢复速度，故 B 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. geopolitical	adj. 地缘政治的
2. issuance	n. 发布，发行
3. underwrite	v. 提供经济担保
4. protracted	adj. 拖延的
5. fare	v. 进展

长难句分析

1. U.S. stocks, which had opened higher, slipped after her prepared remarks were released, while prices for U.S. government debt were little changed.

全句的主干为“U.S. stocks slipped while prices for U.S. government debt were little changed”。“which had opened higher”为非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“U.S. Stocks”；“after her prepared remarks were released”为时间状语。

译文：在耶伦的评论被发布后，美国股票下滑，而开市时价格较高。但美国国债价格几乎没变。

2. The Fed chief repeated the view of the Federal Open Market Committee that despite the expected U.S. economic growth, considerable slack in the labor markets and low inflation warrants a “high degree of monetary accommodation”.

全句主干为“The Fed chief repeated the view of the Federal Open Market Committee”，后面“that”引导的是同位语从句修饰“the view of the Federal Open Market Committee”。

译文：美联储重申了联邦公开市场委员会（FOMC）的观点，尽管预计美国经济会出现增长，但劳动力市场的大量闲置及低通货膨胀依旧表明“高度宽松的货币政策”是必要的。

全文译文

本周三，美联储主席珍妮特·耶伦表明，考虑到劳动力市场的“大量闲置”，美国经济依旧需要来自央行的大力支持。她还将房地产市场的不景气作为一个新出现的风险。

尽管注意到了劳动力市场“可观的”改善，耶伦还是在一个国会委员会上表示，长期失业率仍然偏高，劳动补偿标准的缓慢增加也显示出了更大的上升空间。

在证词中，耶伦说她希望经济能以比去年“稍微”快的步伐扩增，但她也指出紧张的地缘政治形势和房地产活动的放缓是绝对不容忽视的风险。

在耶伦的评论被发布后，美国股票下滑，而开市时价格较高。但美国国债价格几乎没变。美元对欧元币值上升。考虑到低利率期限的延长，耶伦在对联合经济委员会谈话时，也表示了对投资者冒险行为的担心。

此外，耶伦还说虽然承销标准变松了，银团杠杆贷款和高收益率债券的发行却增加了。

尽管这些增加并不明显，尤其是在大型银行和人寿保险公司。美联储重申了联邦公开市场委员会（FOMC）的观点，尽管预计美国经济会出现增长，但劳动力市场的大量闲置及低通货膨胀依旧表明“高度宽松的货币政策”是必要的。上个月，美联储将其每月购买债券的金额从 550 亿美元降至 450 亿美元。

在之前的陈述中，FOMC 一直在担忧房地产市场的缓慢恢复。耶伦则更进一步在周三的证词中发表了她对于该行业的看法。“近期房地产市场的不景气会比当前所预计的持续时间要长，而不是回到其之前的恢复速度”，她说。

她还补充说整体股市估值以及居民住宅价格处于正常范围内。银行控股公司提高了它们的流动资金头寸和资本比率。此外，压力测试使得人们对于金融机构面临严重经济衰退时如何应对提供了一定的信心。

Passage 26

Most automobile manufacturing jobs are filled by people who evince a love for vehicles, some technical knowledge about cars and the personality to follow directions closely, whether in a lean Japanese factory or a less disciplined American plant—a formula that Honda perceives as limiting and lacking in imagination.

Instead, Honda seeks workers who have charted an irregular course, whose path in life has been a bit odd and unconventional. And the farther they've strayed from the auto industry—and are free of the preexisting biases about how automobile manufacturing should be done—the better. “We want independent people, who can see auto manufacturing with fresh eyes, not blind followers,” said Honda CEO Takanobu Ito on many occasions.

Such untempered innovation in ideas and practice can only be achieved with employees who, in fact, wouldn't flourish—who would, in Soichiro's words, be in trouble—in organizational models constructed primarily around rules and structured systems, no matter how progressively or intelligently plotted, Honda believes. Or put positively, an individual who can thrive in paradox and contradiction, who would instinctively explore the way things are traditionally done expressly to contradict them—who, in fact, sees a glass not as half full or half empty, but as twice the size that it needs to be and considers designing a vessel with different dimensions—would be a suitable Honda candidate.

In this, as in many other ways, Honda views itself as the mirror image of Toyota, its oldest rival. In a recent interview with me, Womack recalled a wonderfully humorous conversation he had with Shoichiro Irimajiri, who ran Honda's North American operations in the 1980s, in which Irimajiri depicted the personalities of the two giant Japanese automakers through colorful descriptions of their employees.

Honda's off kilter approach to hiring—its belief that each individual must actively redefine the contours of his or her job rather than the other way around—has produced some eyebrow-raising employment policies, starting at the very top.

Each of Honda's CEOs came up through the company's engineering ranks. And all of them at some time were former chiefs of the automaker's prized autonomous research and development unit. That's an extraordinary record: conventional wisdom among multinationals holds that the most effective chief executives are specialists in marketing, sales, or perhaps accounting, anything but engineering. As a result, even CEOs in technologically based industries, like pharmaceuticals or computer hardware and software, tend to know little about designing or manufacturing the products that they sell.

Still, that's not considered a disadvantage because the skills that engineers are thought to have most are believed to be the least valuable to a corporation's financial performance.

1. Which is not true about most automobile manufacturing jobs?
 [A] They are filled by people who have a passion for cars.
 [B] They are filled by people who can follow instructions.
 [C] They are filled by people who have some technical knowledge about cars.
 [D] They are filled by people who are limited and lack imagination.

2. Honda seeks workers who ____.
 [A] are familiar with the auto industry
 [B] can see auto manufacturing with professional eyes
 [C] don't have any preexisting bias about the auto industry
 [D] lead an abnormal life

3. According to the passage, which is not true about Honda?
 [A] It is arrogant and overweening.
 [B] It respects individualism.
 [C] It always challenges traditional rules and wisdom.
 [D] Its uniqueness has gotten itself into feuds with others.

4. Who would be suitable Honda candidates?
 [A] People who would succeed in organizational models constructed mainly around rules and structured systems.
 [B] People who would explore news way to look at and do things.
 [C] People who follow instructions well.
 [D] People who are not accustomed to paradox or contradiction.

5. Which is true about Honda's employment policies?

[A] Honda's chief executives are specialists in marketing, sales, accounting, etc.

[B] They are almost the same as those of other automobile manufacturing companies.

[C] Honda's CEOs all came up through its engineering ranks.

[D] The skills that its engineers have are thought to be important for its financial performance.

文章体裁结构分析

文章开篇便指出本田认为传统汽车行业的招聘方法缺乏想象力，接着介绍了本田对员工的特殊要求，以及其在思想和行为上的创新之处，并将其与丰田进行了对比。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段最后一句得知本田认为大多数汽车制造业的员工招聘原则具有局限性且缺乏创新，而不是说它们的员工，故 D 选项不正确。

2.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段第二句中的“...are free of the preexisting biases about how automobile manufacturing should be done.”得知 C 选项正确。

3.[A] 此题属于观点态度题。虽然文章一直在强调本田背离传统，思想行为新颖，但并未提到其自负、傲慢，故 A 选项错误。

4.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段第二句中的“who would instinctively explore the way things are traditionally done expressly to contradict them”可判断 B 选项说法正确。

5.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据倒数第三段中的“Each of Honda's CEOs came up through the company's engineering ranks”知 C 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. evince	v. 表明，显示
2. contrarian	n. 背道而驰者
3. peripheral	adj. 外围的
4. contour	v. 外形，轮廓
5. pharmaceutical	adj. 制药的

长难句分析

1. Most automobile manufacturing jobs are filled by people who evince a love for vehicles, some technical knowledge about cars and the personality to follow directions closely, whether in a lean Japanese factory or a less disciplined American plant—a formula that Honda perceives as limiting and lacking in imagination.

全句的主干为“Most automobile manufacturing jobs are filled by people”。“who evince a love...follow directions closely”为定语从句修饰先行词“people”。破折号后面为解释说明，其中包含“that”引导的定语从句修饰先行词“formula”。

译文：无论是在一个低产量的日本工厂或稍微自由的美国工厂，大多数汽车制造业的工作都是由热爱汽车、了解一些技术知识以及严格遵守指示的人担任的。而这一原则在本田看来则十分局限且缺乏想象力。

2. Moreover, that attitude has drawn skepticism (undue, as it turns out) after some of Honda's more outrageous departures from the norm, such as the decision as a start-up to construct its own dies and stamping equipment (and since then virtually all of its factory hardware and software), its longshot entries against established companies in world-class motorcycle and Formula l races, or its confidence that it could build an engine that cleared the Environmental Protection Agency's pollution standard before any other carmakers.

全句主干为“that attitude has drawn skepticism”。“after... from the norm”为时间状语，“such as”后面为几个并列的例子，即“the decision as...，its longshot entries against...”，以及“its confidence that...”。其中“its confidence”后为“that”引导的同位语从句修饰“confidence”。

译文：此外，在本田采取了更为违反惯例的举措后，这一态度引来了怀疑（事实证明是不恰当的），比如本田决定开始生产自己的模具和冲压设备（从那时起，实际上是其所有的硬件和软件设施）；在世界级的摩托车及 F1 比赛中与知名公司长期竞争；它有信心率先制造出通过环保局污染标准的引擎。

3. In a recent interview with me, Womack recalled a wonderfully humorous conversation he had with Shoichiro Irimajiri, who ran Honda's North American operations in the 1980s, in which Irimajiri depicted the personalities of the two giant Japanese automakers through colorful descriptions of their employees.

全句主干为“Womack recalled a wonderfully humorous conversation”。“he had with Shoichiro Irimajiri”为定语从句修饰“conversation”，“who...in the 1980s”为定语从句修饰“Shoichiro Irimajiri”，“in which Irimajiri depicted...”为定语从句修饰“conversation”。

译文：在最近的一次采访中，沃马克回忆了他与入交昭一郎的一次十分有趣的对话。那是 20 世纪 80 年代，入交昭一郎正掌管本田在北美的运营。在那次谈话中，通过对员工的生动叙述，他描述了日本汽车生产两大巨头的特色。

全文译文

无论是在一个低产量的日本工厂或稍微自由的美国工厂，大多数汽车制造业的工作都是由热爱汽车、了解一些技术知识以及严格遵守指示的人担任的。而这一原则在本田看来则十分局限且缺乏想象力。

与之相反，本田更加青睐那些不走常规路线、生活道路非传统、有些奇特的人。越偏离汽车行业以及有关于汽车制造业该如何运行的既定观点，就越好。“我们需要独立的人，他们可以用新的眼光去看待汽车制造业，而不仅仅是盲目的追随者。”本田 CEO 伊东孝绅曾在多个场合这么说过。

本田相信这般在思想和行为上的激进创新只能靠特定的人来实现。这些人在依靠规则建立的组织里是不会有所成就的——用本田宗一郎的话来说，他们会很麻烦——无论该组织的结构安排有多合理。从正面来说也就是，一个能够在悖论和矛盾中不断成长，能够自发且清楚地探索传统的做事方式以驳斥它们的人——他们所看到的并不是一半装满或一半空着的瓶子，而是看到了杯子应该再大一倍并考虑设计一个尺寸不同的容器——才是适合在本田任职的人。

从包括这一点在内的很多方面来看，本田视自己为其最老的竞争对手丰田的镜像。在最近的一次采访中，沃马克回忆了他与入交昭一郎的一次十分有趣的对话。那是 20 世纪 80 年代，入交昭一郎正掌管本田在北美的运营。在那次谈话中，通过对员工的生动叙述，他描述了日本汽车生产两大巨头的特色。

本田奇特的雇用方法——认为每个人都应积极地重新描绘自己的工作的轮廓而不是相反——产生了一些从顶层开始的广受关注的雇用政策。

本田的每一位 CEO 均由该公司的工程人员提拔而来。而且他们都曾是获奖的自主研发部门的主管。这绝不寻常：根据跨国公司的传统观点，最能干的主要行政人员是市场营销、销售或会计等方面的专家，而绝不会是工程专家。因此，即使是在技术性的企业，包括制药厂或计算机硬件软件企业，CEO 们对于设计或生产产品也知之甚少。

然而，这一点并不被认为是优点。因为人们普遍认为工程师们所掌握的技巧对于公司的财务业绩是最不具价值的。

Passage 27

Signaling a tougher stance toward legal claims stemming from its recent recall over faulty ignition switches, General Motors Co said it will ask a U.S. court to bar lawsuits related to actions before its 2009 bankruptcy. GM has previously said it is protected from liability for claims related to incidents that occurred before it exited bankruptcy in 2009. But it has now taken its first steps to

raise those issues with the court by filing motions to stay recall-related lawsuits while it asks that bankruptcy court to clarify the extent of that protection.

The plaintiffs in those cases have alleged that they bought or leased vehicles that contained an ignition switch defect. The defect has been linked to the deaths of at least 13 people and resulted in the recall of 2.6 million GM vehicles.

GM said it would shortly file a motion in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York to enforce an injunction contained in its sale order, which the company said bars plaintiffs from suing the reorganized company for any claims related to the predecessor company.

Since it began to recall vehicles in February, GM has been hit by dozens of lawsuits on behalf of individuals injured or killed in crashes involving recalled cars, as well as customers who said their vehicles lost value as a result of the company's actions.

GM emerged from bankruptcy protection in 2009 as a different legal entity than the so-called old GM. Under those terms, “new GM” shed liability for incidents predating its exit from bankruptcy, and any lawsuits related to pre-bankruptcy issues must be brought against what remains of old GM. That protection has outraged some safety advocates, politicians and plaintiffs' lawyers, who have called on GM to either waive bankruptcy protection or establish a fund to compensate victims whose claims might otherwise be barred. They have said that because GM allegedly covered up problems with the switch for more than a decade, and received support from the U.S. government during its bankruptcy, it should not fight against plaintiffs' attempts to seek payment for their injuries. Plaintiffs’ lawyers have also accused GM of fraudulently concealing its knowledge of the defect, and said that as a result, it was not entitled to protection from liability.GM announced on April 1 that it had retained lawyer Kenneth Feinberg to help assess legal options, adding that the company would take up to 60 days to evaluate the matter.

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the first paragraph?
 [A] GM is legally protected from liability for claims related to incidents that occurred before its bankruptcy in 2009.
 [B] General Motors Co took a tougher position toward legal claims originating from its recent recall over faulty ignition switches by asking a U.S. court to stop lawsuits related to actions before its 2009 bankruptcy.
 [C] General Motors Co is a responsible company.
 [D] General Motors Co shirked its responsibility by seeking legal help.

2. Which of the following statements about the ignition case is true?
 [A] The ignition switch defect has caused the deaths of 13 people.
 [B] GM did nothing about it.
 [C] Most of the complainants have bought vehicles that contain an ignition switch defect.
 [D] According to the complainants, they have either bought or leased vehicles that contain an ignition switch defect.

3. Which is true about the injunction?

[A] It has been enforced already.

[B] It would be enforced soon.

[C] It would stop plaintiffs from suing GM for any claims related to the predecessor company.

[D] It would be excluded from the sale order.

4. GM has been hit by dozens of lawsuits on behalf of people except ____.

[A] Greg Martin

[B] those injured in crashes involving recalled cars

[C] customers who said their vehicles lost value due to the company's actions

[D] those killed in crashes involving recalled cars

5. According to the passage, ____.

[A] GM takes this case really seriously

[B] GM would give up bankruptcy protection

[C] GM would establish a fund to compensate victims

[D] GM has deceitfully covered up its knowledge of the defect

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段提出通用汽车公司表示将要求美国法院禁止与其 2009 年破产前的行为有关的诉讼，接着就点火装置诉讼一案提出了各方观点。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第一段可知为表明对于因近期召回有故障的点火开关所引起的法律索赔的更强硬的立场，通用汽车公司表示将要求美国法院禁止与其 2009 年破产前的行为有关的诉讼。故 B 选项正确。

2.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段第一句可知原告声称他们购买或租用了点火开关存在故障的车辆，故 D 选项正确。其中“complainant”为“plaintiff”的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段“...bars plaintiffs from suing the reorganized company for any claims related to the predecessor company”知 C 选项正确。

4.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据最后一段得知格 Kenneth Feinbery 为通用的发言人，因此 A 选项说法不正确，故应该被选，而其他几项在文中都有提到。

5.[A] 此题属于归纳大意题。根据最后一段等可以看出通用汽车公司十分重视本次诉讼，因此 A 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. ignition　　n. 点火（装置）
2. liability　　n. 责任
3. litigation　　n. 诉讼
4. plaintiff　　n. 原告
5. injunction　　n. 命令，禁令

长难句分析

1. GM said it would shortly file a motion in the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York to enforce an injunction contained in its sale order, which the company said bars plaintiffs from suing the reorganized company for any claims related to the predecessor company.

全句主语为“GM”，谓语为“said”，后为宾语从句。宾语从句的主干为“it would shortly file a motion”，“to enforce...”表目的，“which”引导非限定性定语从句修饰先行词“injunction”，“contained in its sale order”为后置定语修饰“injunction”。

译文：通用汽车公司表示将很快向纽约南区的破产法院提交一份议案，试图在其销售订单里加入一项禁令。通用汽车公司称，这样的话，可以使重组后的公司免受来自原告任何与公司前身相关的诉讼。

2. That protection has outraged some safety advocates, politicians and plaintiffs' lawyers, who have called on GM to either waive bankruptcy protection or establish a fund to compensate victims whose claims might otherwise be barred.

全句主干为“That protection has outraged some safety advocates, politicians and plaintiffs' lawyers”。“who”引导非限定性定语从句修饰先行词“advocates, politicians and plaintiffs' lawyers”，“whose claims might otherwise be barred”为定语从句修饰“victims”。

译文：这种保护已经激怒了一些安全倡导者、政客和原告律师，他们已要求通用汽车公司要么放弃破产保护，要么建立一个基金，以补偿那些其索赔可能被拒绝的受害者们。

全文译文

为表明对于因近期召回有故障的点火开关所引起的法律索赔的更强硬的立场，通用汽车公司表示，将要求美国法院禁止与其 2009 年破产前的行为有关的诉讼。此前通用公司曾表示对于在它 2009 年破产前发生的事件，它可受保护从而免除赔偿责任。而现在它已经迈出了与

法院解决这些问题的第一步，提交提案保留与召回有关的诉讼，并同时要求宣布其破产的法院阐明其受保护的范围。

在这些案件中，原告声称他们购买或租用了点火开关存在故障的车辆。该故障已导致至少 13 人死亡，并使得 260 万辆通用汽车被召回。

通用公司表示将很快向纽约南区的破产法院提交一份议案，试图在其销售订单里加入一项禁令。通用公司称，这样的话，可以使重组后的公司免受来自原告任何与公司前身相关的诉讼。

自从 2 月开始召回车辆，通用公司就一直官司缠身，这些诉讼方代表与被召回的车相关的车祸事故中的伤亡者，也有那些称因通用公司的这一系列做法使得他们的车丧失价值的顾客。

在 2009 年通用公司作为一个不同的法律实体而不是所谓的老通用公司从破产保护中重生。在这些方面，“新通用公司”摆脱了其破产前的事件的连带责任，任何与破产前的事件相关的诉讼都必须是针对老通用公司的残部。这种保护已经激怒了一些安全倡导者、政客和原告律师，他们已要求通用公司要么放弃破产保护要么建立一个基金，来补偿那些其索赔可能被拒绝的受害者们。他们称因为据说通用公司涉嫌隐瞒开关问题超过十年，其破产过程中曾获得过美国政府的支持，它不应该阻止原告为他们受到的伤害争取赔偿。原告律师还控告通用公司欺诈性地隐瞒了汽车开火装置存在缺陷这一事实，并称因此通用公司不享有免受法律责任的权利。4 月 1 日，通用公司称它已聘请肯尼斯·范伯格律师来帮助其评估法律选择，同时，通用公司将用长达 60 天的时间去评估此事。

Passage 28

Almost a year ago to the day, I was putting my hair back in a ponytail when I reached up and pulled out a handful of strands. I couldn't believe it: I had gotten so stressed out that my hair was literally falling out. Up until then, I knew that I was constantly exhausted and behind on everything, but suddenly there was a physical reminder I couldn't ignore. Going into the new year, I made a promise to myself: I would manage my time and balance my workload in a way that didn't always leave me stressed. How did I do it? Here are a couple of changes I had to make—and that you can, too.

1. Know How to Use a To-Do List I used to be one of those people who pretended she could remember laundry lists of tasks in her head. But for obvious reasons, I was constantly forgetting to do really important stuff, thus creating a great deal of stress and a "barely finished in time" mentality.

2. Know Your Lazy Hours. There's a lot of great advice out there about working during your most productive hours of the day, but I personally didn't know what my "productive" hours were until I discovered when my absolute rock bottom lazy hours occurred. And not having this knowledge prevented me from keeping my stress levels low and my output high.

3. Get Your Sleep Schedule in Check. Once I started getting the hang of my to-do list and my productive hours, I made another crucial mistake: I wasn't changing my sleep schedule to accommodate my new working schedule. At the time, I was going to bed at 1 or 2 AM and waking up at 7 AM to start doing work. It goes without saying that I started getting groggy and cranky all the time.

Overall, keep in mind that you usually have to change several key things and stick to them over a long period of time. Having a great to-do list does nothing if you're exhausted all the time (therefore making you lazier than you'd normally be), and a good night's sleep won't help an ability to nail down all your tasks for the day if you don't have a to-do list.

But by putting all of these principles together, you won't be watching the clock count down anymore. Promise.

1. According to the first paragraph, we know that ____.
 [A] the author didn't manage her time in a balanced way in the past
 [B] the author had known that she was too exhausted for many years
 [C] the author had too many important emails to be answered
 [D] the author never turned in her assignments on time

2. Which of the following statements about the to-do list is true?
 [A] The author could manage it well at the very beginning.
 [B] It is enough to just have one.
 [C] There exists a system that is fit for everyone.
 [D] The author figured out her own system finally.

3. Which is true about lazy hours?
 [A] You could only know your "productive" hours after you have discovered your lazy hours.
 [B] These hours should be included in the number of hours you have in the day.
 [C] During these hours, you are not supposed to work.
 [D] You couldn't do any work during these hours.

4. In terms of sleep schedule, ____.
 [A] It should go with your working schedule
 [B] It's better to follow the conventional route
 [C] Everyone should follow the same schedule
 [D] To take several long naps during the day is a good way to improve efficiency

5. According to the passage, ____.
 [A] more time sleeping means less time to finish everything, so we should sleep less

[B] it is important to learn from others' experience in terms of the to-do list
[C] more sleep, higher efficiency
[D] none of the three suggestions the author mentions could be ignored to make real changes happen

文章体裁结构分析

文章开头作者简述了自己意识到压力太大的过程，并下定决心做出改变，通过自身经历引出话题，并根据自己的经验提出了三条做出改变的建议。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于推断题。根据第一段可知作者下定决心在新的一年合理安排时间，平衡工作压力，由此可判断在这之前她并没有做到这一点，故 A 选项正确。

2.[D] 此题属于归纳题。根据文章可知作者刚开始并不能好好地利用任务清单，但最终找到了适合自己的一套系统，且第六段中提到“Eventually I got into a rhythm”，故 D 选项正确。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段最后一句话中的“And not having this knowledge prevented me from keeping my stress levels low and my output high”可以推断，明白了“lazy hours”之后便可以调节自己的时间，减轻压力，并提高产量，因此 C 选项最符合题意

4.[A] 此题属于推断题。根据第四段可知作者犯的一个重大错误便是没有改变睡眠安排以适应新的工作日程。由此可推断睡眠安排应同工作日程相适应，A 选项中的“go with”就是文中的“accommodate”。

5.[D] 此题属于归纳题。根据倒数第一段可知，只有牢记这三件事并付诸实践才能实现真的转变，故 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. sabotage	v. 阴谋破坏
2. accommodate	v. 适应，迁就
3. groggy	adj. 虚弱的，眩晕的

长难句分析

Going into the new year, I made a promise to myself: I would manage my time and balance my workload in a way that didn't always leave me stressed.

全句主干为“I made a promise to myself”。“Going into the new year”为状语，冒号后为解释说明“promise”的内容，其中包含一个“that”引导的定语从句，修饰先行词“way”。

译文：进入新的一年，我向自己保证：我会合理安排自己的时间，均衡工作量，以保证自己不处于紧张状态。

全文译文

约一年前，当我将头发梳到后面扎成马尾的时候，用手只抓到了几缕头发。我简直不敢相信：我一直都压力太大，以至于头发都在脱落。直到那时我才认识到自己一直都很疲劳，然而身体上的暗示却使我不能再掉以轻心。进入新的一年，我向自己保证：我会合理安排自己的时间，均衡工作量，以保证自己不处于紧张状态。我是怎样做到的呢？以下是一些我必须做的改变——你也可以。

1. 知道如何使用任务清单。我是这样一种人，假装自己能够将大堆任务记在脑子里。然而出于一些明显的原因，我总是忘记去做重要的事情，于是给自己造成了巨大压力，以及一种“几乎不能按时完成”的心态。

2. 知道你的懒惰时间。关于在一天当中效率最高的时间工作，人们有大量好的建议。然而直到我发现自己的绝对懒惰时刻才知道“高效”时段。倘若不知道这个，我就不能保持低紧张水平和高效率。

3. 管理睡眠时间。等渐渐弄清了自己的清单和高效时段，我又犯了另一个重大错误：没有改变睡眠安排，以适应新的工作日程。那时我凌晨一两点睡觉，七点起床开始工作。毫无疑问，我慢慢变得虚弱而急躁。

总而言之，要记住，通常你需要改变几件重要的事情并长期坚持。倘若你一直十分疲劳（因此使你比平时更懒），再好的清单也无济于事；而没有清单，仅仅是睡了一晚好觉，也不能帮你明确所有任务。

但是将所有这三个原则放在一起，你就不会再看着时钟倒计时了。我向你保证。

Passage 29

Peter Cappelli and Keith Chauvin (1991) documented that in plants where pay was higher relative to the local labor market, fewer disciplinary actions were required. Likewise, nearly half of those employers surveyed by Reich et al. (2003) reported a decrease in disciplinary issues following a wage rise. Wei Zhang et al. (2013) showed in a survey of Canadian firms that absenteeism was

less likely when wages were higher. Christian Pfeifer (2010) found a similar result in a large German survey. Firms with higher wages need to devote fewer resources to monitoring.

High-paying firms have been found to create a culture of hard work in which employees monitor their co-workers, reducing the need to hire supervisors. James B. Rebitzer (1995) found that low-wage maintenance workers needed more supervision in the petrochemical industry. Erica L. Groshen and Alan B. Krueger (1990) showed that more highly paid nurses were also supervised less. Andreas Georgiadis (2008) found that in residential care homes in the U.K., "higher wage costs were more than offset by lower monitoring costs."Workers excessively concerned about income security perform less well at work.

A variety of recent experiments have demonstrated this proposition. Anandi Mani et al. (2013) recruited buyers in a shopping mall and asked them to think about their finances. Researchers observed that the performance of poor subjects on a cognitive test deteriorated if they were asked to imagine a large emergency expenditure (a $1,500 car repair), but no such deterioration was observed for well-off subjects.

Sendhir Mullainathan and Eldar Shafir (2013) assessed a range of related experiments, finding that mental tasks that simulate the constant stress of poverty led people to act in compulsive and improper ways. Indeed, the World Bank Development Report (2015), citing numerous field studies, recognizes that poverty taxes people's mental capacities and self-control.

All of these positive effects may interact to yield even larger aggregate effects, as the productivity of one worker often raises the productivity of co-workers. Alexandre Mas and Enrico Moretti (2009) offer persuasive data on this point, showing that productive cashiers motivate their co-workers to work faster.

1. Which of the following benefits brought by higher wages is not mentioned in this passage?
 [A] better health condition
 [B] better performance of employees at work
 [C] more communication between the employer and employees
 [D] less effort put into the monitoring of employees

2. What does the sentence "higher wage costs were more than offset by lower monitoring costs" mean?
 [A] In terms of monitoring costs, higher wages actually can save money.
 [B] Higher wages result in lower monitoring costs.
 [C] Higher wages could be costly.
 [D] Higher wages are caused by higher monitoring costs.

3. What does the experiment done by Anandi Mani show?
 [A] Poor people could not do well on a cognitive test.
 [B] Rich people are better at cognitive test than poor ones.

[C] A large emergency expenditure is unbearable for poor people.

[D] If workers worry too much about their income, they will perform less well at work.

4. According to Sendhir Mullainathan and Eldar Shafir and the World Bank Development Report (2015), ____.

[A] taxes people have to pay are too much

[B] poverty could drive people crazy

[C] poverty could reduce people's self-discipline and mental power

[D] poverty is too dangerous

5. According to the last paragraph, ____.

[A] raising wages is the best way to enhance productivity

[B] benefits brought by higher wages can enhance each other

[C] only cashiers can motivate their co-workers to work faster

[D] the productivity of one worker often raises the productivity of the whole company

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段通过几项调查说明文章主题，即高工资可以减少纪律问题和旷工现象，接着通过不同方面具体分析了高工资可以带来的一系列好处。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于归纳总结题。除去 C 选项其余三项均在文中提到。

2.[A] 此题属于句子理解题。该句的意思是“更少的监督所节省的费用超过了提高工资所带来的花费”，因此就这一点而言高工资实际上是可以省钱的，故 A 选项正确。

3.[D] 此题属于推断题。根据第四段可知 D 选项正确。

4.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段最后一句中的“poverty taxes people's mental capacities and self-control”可判断 C 选项说法正确，其中“tax”作为动词表示“给……造成重负”。

5.[B] 此题属于段落大意题。根据最后一段可知所有这些积极效应可以相互作用，从而产生更大的累积效果，故 B 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. disciplinary adj. 纪律性的

2. absenteeism　　n. 旷工
3. deteriorate　　v. 恶化，变坏
4. stamina　　n. 耐力，韧劲
5. aggregate　　adj. 总的，合计的

长难句分析

Peter Cappelli and Keith Chauvin (1991) documented that in plants where pay was higher relative to the local labor market, fewer disciplinary actions were required.

整个句子的主语为“Peter Cappelli and Keith Chauvin”，谓语为“documented”，“that”后为宾语从句。其中宾语从句中包含一个由“where”引导的定语从句，修饰先行词“plants”。

译文：据 Peter Cappelli 和 Keith Chauvin（1991）记载，在工资比当地劳动力市场高的工厂，所需的惩戒性措施更少。

全文译文

据 Peter Cappelli 和 Keith Chauvin（1991 年）记载，在工资比当地劳动力市场高的工厂，所需的惩戒性措施更少。同样，根据 Reich（2003 年）等人的调查，几乎一半的雇主说工资上涨后纪律问题相应减少。张伟等人（2013 年）对加拿大公司进行了调查，结果表明工资增加后旷工概率降低。而 Christian Pfeifer（2010 年）对一家大的德国公司的调查也显示了类似结果。工资高的公司在监控方面需投入的资源更少。

高薪酬的公司能创造努力工作的企业文化，员工们互相监督，从而减少了雇用管理人员的需要。Rebitzer（1995 年）发现在石化工业，低工资的员工需要更多的监督。Erica L. Groshen 和 Alan B. Krueger（1990 年）表明工资高的护士需要的监督也更少。Andreas Georgiadis（2008 年）发现在英国的安老院，“更少的监督所节省的费用超过了提高工资所带来的花费”。过度担心收入安全的员工工作表现较差。

最近大量实验均证实了这一观点。Anandi Mani 等人（2013 年）对一个购物中心的买主进行了调查，让他们思考自己的财务状况。调查者们发现，如果较穷的人被要求设想一笔大的紧急花费（如花费 1500 美元修车），他们在认知测试上的表现会变差，但在富有的买者身上观察不到这样的变化。

Sendhir Mullainathan 和 Eldar Shafir（2013 年）对一系列相关实验进行了评估，结果发现模拟贫困压力的心理任务使人们的行为具有强迫性且不恰当。实际上，根据引用大量实地调查结果的 2015 年《世界银行发展报告》，贫穷减弱人们的智力和自我控制能力。

所有这些积极效应或许可以相互作用，从而产生更大的累积效果，因为一名员工生产力的提高经常可以提高其他员工的效率。Alexandre Mas 和 Enrico Moretti（2009 年）为这一点提供了令人信服的数据，这些数据表明高效的出纳员激励他们的同事更快地工作。

Passage 30

If his hands didn't still hurt, Kevin Jorgeson might not believe he and fellow climber Tommy Caldwell had made it to the top of the Dawn Wall, Jorgeson wrote on Instagram Sunday. But after nearly three weeks, the two climbers summited the El Capitan rock formation in Yosemite National Park Wednesday, making history as the first to ever complete a free climb of its steep wall.

Scaling the Dawn Wall has been Caldwell and Jorgeson's goal for years, but climbing has been a lifelong pursuit. Jorgeson, 30, can't remember a time when he wasn't climbing on something, he tells Newsweek. "My parents tell me I've been climbing since I was born, just scrambling all over couches and trees and fences. I definitely remember as a kid climbing on top of roofs and ladders," he says. When a climbing gym opened in his hometown of Santa Rosa, California when he was 11, he discovered rock climbing. "I went to the grand opening and I've been climbing ever since," "It's a great way for me to explore sort of the limits of what I think is possible," he says.

Many people, including Caldwell and Jorgeson at times, thought a free climb of the vertical, 3,000-feet-high Dawn Wall was impossible. They spent years mapping out routes on El Capitan and practicing individual maneuvers to figure out how to ascend individual pitches, or segments of the wall. The sequence of movements required to reach the end of a pitch without falling—which would mean starting that section over again—is highly choreographed, Jorgeson says.

"You really need to be in the right mindset in order to climb these pitches and that requires you to be pretty quiet up there in your head and pretty calm and confident," he says, calling the climb as much a mental battle as a physical one. "That whole stretch of 19 days was for me way more of an emotional roller coaster and stressful mental battle than purely physical."

Part of the reason the story got so much traction, he guesses, is that people can relate to elements of the journey. "It's a big dream, it requires teamwork and determination and commitment," says Jorgeson. "And those aren't climbing specific attributes. Those are common to everybody, whether you're trying to write a book or climb a rock."The specific objective is irrelevant, he says, but he and Caldwell hope their objective might inspire others to tackle their own, to ask themselves: "What's my Dawn Wall?"

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the first two paragraphs?
 [A] No one in history had ever completed a free climb of the El Capitan rock formation before.
 [B] Tommy Caldwell's hands were hurt.
 [C] Caldwell and Jorgeson have been dreaming of climbing the El Capitan rock formation

since they were boys.

[D] According to Caldwell, climbing is a great way of exploring limits.

2. Which of the following statements about the Dawn Wall is not true?

[A] It is vertical and has a height of 3,000 feet.

[B] To ascend it requires careful planning.

[C] Caldwell and Jorgeson also believe a free climb of it was impossible.

[D] Many people thought a free climb of it was impossible.

3. From the whole passage, we could conclude that ____.

[A] as long as you are strong enough, you can climb the Dawn Wall

[B] caldwell and Jorgeson could only eat the traditional camping staples of Clif bars and trail mix due to the harsh conditions

[C] you have to be good both physically and mentally in order to climb the Dawn Wall

[D] it is advisable to climb the Dawn Wall by yourself

4. Caldwell and Jorgeson used the following ways to let others in on the experience except ____.

[A] posting updates, reflections and photos on social media

[B] holding a live Q&A session on Twitter from time on time

[C] photographers and filmmakers documented their climb

[D] Caldwell's wife blogged from the ground

5. According to the last paragraph, ____.

[A] teamwork, determination and commitment guarantee the success of the climbing

[B] the success of Caldwell and Jorgeson is inspiring

[C] people should climb in order to get good attributes

[D] everyone has a big dream in his or her heart

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段开门见山，告诉读者 Kevin Jorgeson 和 Tommy Caldwell 登上了“Dawn Wall”路线的顶端；接着简要介绍了两人对攀岩的热爱，以及对于此次挑战成功的看法。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段最后一句中的“...making history as the first to ever complete a free climb of its steep wall”可知 A 选项正确，其中“its”就是“the El Capitan rock's”。

2.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段第一句可知 Caldwell 和 Jorgeson 只是有时认为自由攀爬对于“Dawn Wall”是不可能的，而并不是“believe”，因此 C 选项不正确。其他几项文中均有提到。

3.[C] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第四段可知，要想攀爬成功就必须在身体和心理上做好充足准备，因此 C 选项正确。

4.[B] 此题属于归纳题。根据原文可知大约在攀岩进行到三分之一的时候，Jorgeson 在推特上进行了一场现场问答对话，而不是“from time to time”；因此 B 选项说法不正确，故应该被选，其他几项在原文中均有提到。

5.[B] 此题属于归纳大意题。根据最后两段可以判断 Caldwell and Jorgeson 的成功故事是十分激励人的，故 B 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. maneuver	n. 演习，调遣
2. choreographed	adj. 精心设计的
3. counteract	v. 抵消，中和
4. unorthodox	adj. 非正统的，另类的
5. protagonist	n. 主角

长难句分析

If his hands didn’t still hurt, Kevin Jorgeson might not believe he and fellow climber Tommy Caldwell had made it to the top of the Dawn Wall, Jorgeson wrote on Instagram Sunday.

整个句子的主语为“Jorgeson”，谓语是“wrote”，而“If his hands... the top of the Dawn Wall”为宾语从句。在宾语从句里包含一个由“if”引导的条件状语从句，且宾语从句的主句里又包含一个宾语从句，即“he and fellow climber... the Dawn Wall”。

译文：如果他的双手现在不疼的话，Kevin Jorgeson 或许不会相信他和他的队员 Tommy Caldwell 真的登上了“Dawn Wall”路线的顶端，Jorgeson 在 Instagram Sunday 中如此写道。

全文译文

如果他的双手现在不疼的话，Kevin Jorgeson 或许不会相信他和他的队员 Tommy Caldwell 真的登上了 Dawn Wall 路线的顶端，Jorgeson 在 Instagram Sunday 中如此写道。然而事实是，在岩壁上停留将近三周后，这两名攀岩者登上了约塞米蒂国家公园 El Capitan 峰的顶端，完成了“Dawn Wall”路线的历史性首次自由攀爬。

多年来，沿“Dawn Wall”攀登一直是 Caldwell 和 Jorgeson 的目标，然而爬山却是他们一生的追求。30 岁的 Jorgeson 告诉《新闻周刊》，在他的记忆中，自己一直在攀爬着。“我父母告诉我，从我出生以来就一直在爬，一直在沙发、树和篱笆间爬来爬去。我十分清楚地记得当我还是个孩子时在屋顶和梯子上爬”，他说。11 岁时，他的家乡加利福尼亚州圣罗莎开了一家攀岩馆，他也因此知道了攀岩。“我参加了它的盛大开幕，从那以后就一直在攀岩。”“对我而言这是一种探索极限的方式”，他说。

很多人，有时甚至包括 Caldwell 和 Jorgeson，都曾认为自由攀爬对于垂直的高 3000 英尺的 Dawn Wall 是不可能的。他们花费了多年时间来制定攀登 El Capitan 峰的路线，并实施个人策略，以弄清楚如何登上单个高峰或陡峭岩壁的部分。为了在不跌落的情况下到达峰顶——跌落便意味着重新攀爬——需要精心设计移动的步伐，Jorgeson 如是说。

“为了能爬上这些高峰，你必须拥有正确的心态，你的头脑要十分清醒、平静，同时你得自信。”他认为爬山不单单是体力战斗，同时是心理上的斗争。“整整 19 天的行程对我而言，与其说是纯粹的体力消耗，不如说是一场情绪的过山车和极具压力的心理斗争。”

Jorgeson 认为此次攀岩之所以如此引人关注，部分原因在于人们可以理解这一过程所涉及的要素。“这是一个伟大的梦想，它需要团队协作、决心及全身心的投入，”Jorgeson 说，“这些品质并不仅限于攀岩，而是对每个人都是常见的，无论你是在写一本书还是攀登一座高峰。”Jorgeson 认为具体的目标并不是最重要的，但他和 Caldwell 希望自己的目标能够激励其他人去解决自己的问题，去问问他们自己：“我的 Dawn Wall 是什么？”

Passage 31

Barack Obama is unloved by business. And as the mid-term elections approach and voters ponder whether to hand the Senate to his Republican opponents, that could make a difference. Business owners give Mr. Obama lower than average approval ratings. Corporate lobbyists discuss his reform of health care with contempt. A Wall Street boss accuses the government of extorting fines from banks in order to win votes. A technology chief says he is Mr. Obama’s last fan in Silicon Valley. On October 8th Randall Stephenson, the head of AT&T, grumbled about a wave of damaging regulations. His audience, many of them bosses, approved.

The puzzle is why big firms are so miffed when they are so minted. Since Mr. Obama took office in early 2009, AT&T’s earnings-per-share have risen by 56% and Mr. Stephenson’s annual pay by 47%. The S&P 500 index of shares is near a record high. American firms dominate rankings of the world’s most valuable companies for the first time in a decade and a half. Profits are at their highest level relative to national income since the 1960s. While the median household has seen its income stagnate, the median pay of an S&P 500 chief is up 43% since 2009.

Some blame this paradox on Mr. Obama’s lack of chemistry with chief executives. But you

would think that the $885 billion of profits that non-financial firms made last year might be some compensation for his aloof bedside manner. Another theory holds that American firms are being tortured by red tape and taxes to an unprecedented degree. The cost of regulation has risen under Mr. Obama, according to the Office of Management and Budget. Batty new rules abound. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants to define the "waters of the United States" to include not just navigable rivers and lakes but also their tributaries. The National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB), a lobby for small firms, howls that this could include ponds and ditches that are dry most of the year. It predicts that developing such land could require permits costing tens of thousands of dollars and long delays.

1. According to the first paragraph, ____.
 [A] Barack Obama is loved by all except businessmen
 [B] many of Obama's policies are criticized by people in the business circle
 [C] Obama's reform of health care has brought benefits to the ordinary people
 [D] Obama was welcomed by many of Randall Stephenson's audience

2. The paradox mentioned in paragraph two is that ____.
 [A] while the median household has seen its income stagnate, the median pay of an S&P 500 chief is up 43% since 2009
 [B] AT&T's earnings-per-share have risen by 56% while Mr. Stephenson's annual pay by 47%
 [C] American firms dominate rankings of the world's most valuable companies
 [D] large companies have earned a lot but still unhappy about Obama

3. According to the passage, ____.
 [A] median household's income has increased a lot since Obama took office
 [B] executives in big firms like Obama since their income increased substantially
 [C] Obama has to make great effort to win the votes of businessmen in the mid-term elections
 [D] most of the world's most valuable companies are American firms

4. What does "red tape" probably mean according to the passage?
 [A] money paid by businesses
 [B] tape that has the color of red
 [C] rules for setting up a company
 [D] official rules and procedures that are unnecessary and cause delay

5. According to the passage, what may be the cause(s) for the paradox mentioned in paragraph two?

[A] Obama is not welcomed by chief executives.
[B] Too many regulations imposed on businesses.
[C] High tax paid by businesses.
[D] All of the above.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段提出奥巴马在商界并不受欢迎，然后提出一个有反常理的现象，即大公司虽然盈利丰厚，却对奥巴马的行政表示不满，并分析了可能的原因。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第一段可知奥巴马的很多政策措施在商界人士当中并不受欢迎，因此 B 选项正确。

2.[D] 此题属于归纳总结题。根据第二段第一句中的“puzzle is why big firms are so miffed when they are so minted”以及该段所介绍的内容得知 D 选项正确。其中“paradox”（悖论）就是此处的“puzzle”。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段开头可知选民在思量是否要将众议院交付于奥巴马的共和党对手们，因此 C 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据最后一段中的“regulations，new rules”等可以判断此处“red tape”的意思是“繁文缛节”，因此 D 选项说法正确。

5.[D] 此题属于总结题。根据最后一段中的“Some blame this paradox…lack of chemistry with chief executives”及“Another theory holds that…an unprecedented degree”等可以看出三个选项均正确，故选 D 选项。

核心词与超纲词

1. lobbyist	n. 说客
2. paradox	n. 悖论
3. unprecedented	adj. 史无前例的
4. navigable	adj. 可航行的
5. tributary	n. 支流

长难句分析

And as the mid-term elections approach and voters ponder whether to hand the Senate to his Republican opponents, that could make a difference.

句子主干为“that could make a difference”。“as the mid-term…opponents”为时间状语从句，该从句中“whether to…opponents”为“ponder”的宾语从句。

译文：面对即将来临的美国中期选举，选民在思量是否将众议院交付于奥巴马的共和党对手们，期望着能有所不同。

全文译文

巴拉克·奥巴马失宠于商界。面对即将来临的美国中期选举，选民在思量是否将众议院交付于奥巴马的共和党对手们，期望着能有所不同。企业主们对奥巴马的评价低于平均水平。企业说客蔑视奥巴马的医疗保健改革。华尔街的一位老总指控政府从银行勒索罚款以赢得选票。硅谷的一位技术主管说他最不喜欢奥巴马。10 月 8 日，美国电话电报公司的董事长兰德尔·斯蒂芬森对一批批破坏性的规则发过牢骚。他的听众——大多为企业老总，都赞成他的看法。

然而，让人想不通的是为何大公司盈利丰厚却又如此恼火呢？自 2009 年初奥巴马执政以来，美国电话电报公司的每股收益已上涨了 56%，斯蒂芬森先生的年薪涨了 47%。标准普尔 500 股票指数几乎达到历史新高。在过去 15 年，美国的公司首次称霸多数世界最有价值公司的排名。它们的利润率相对国家收入已达到了自 20 世纪 60 年代以来的最高水平。虽然中等家庭的收入停滞不前，但标普公司主管的平均工资自 2009 年涨了 43%。

一些人将此现象归咎于奥巴马与企业执行官关系不和。然而，非财务性公司去年所创造的 8850 亿美元的利润可被看成他为他的傲慢态度付出的代价。又有一些人认为美国的公司正在遭受繁文缛节和税费带来的空前的折磨。根据美国行政管理和预算局数据，在奥巴马执政期间，管理费用有所上升。稀奇古怪的新规则数不胜数。美国环境保护署所界定的“美国的水域”，不仅包括可通航的河流和湖泊，而且还包括其支流。作为小企业游说团体的全美独立企业联盟，叫嚷着美国的水域应该包括常年枯竭的池塘和水沟。据预测，开发如此庞大的土地面积，需要千万亿美元的许可成本和由此带来的长久的时间延迟。

Passage 32

After declining gradually for three months, oil prices suddenly tumbled almost $4 on October 14th alone. It was the largest single-day fall in more than a year and brought the price of Brent crude, an international benchmark, to $85 a barrel. At its peak in June, a barrel had cost $115.

Normally, falling oil prices would boost global growth. A $10-a-barrel fall in the oil price transfers around 0.5% of world GDP from oil exporters to oil importers. Consumers in importing countries are more likely to spend the money quickly than cash-rich oil exporters. By boosting spending cheaper oil therefore tends to boost global output.

This time, though, matters are less clear cut. The big economic question is whether lower prices reflect weak demand or have been caused by a surge in the supply of crude. If weak demand is the culprit, that is worrying: it suggests the oil price is a symptom of weakening growth. If the source of weakness is financial (debt overhangs and so on), then cheaper oil may not boost growth all that much: consumers may simply use the gains to pay down their debts. Indeed, in some countries, cheaper oil may even make matters worse by increasing the risk of deflation. On the other hand, if plentiful supply is driving prices down, that is potentially better news: cheaper oil should eventually boost spending in the world's biggest economies.

The global economy is certainly weak. Japan's GDP fell in the second quarter. Germany's did too, and may be heading towards recession (recent figures for industrial production and exports were dreadful). America's growth has accelerated recently, but its recovery is weak by historical standards. Just before this week's oil-price slump, the International Monetary Fund cut its projection for global growth in 2014 for the third time this year to 3.3%. It is still expecting growth to pick up again in 2015, but only slightly.

Weaker growth translates into lower energy demand. This week, the International Energy Agency, an oil importers' club, said it expects global demand to rise by just 700,000 barrels a day (b/d) this year. That is 200,000 b/d below its forecast only last month. Demand has been weak for a while but the recent slowdown—notably in Germany—took markets by surprise, hence the sharp fall in the price.

But feeble demand is not the only explanation. There has also been a big supply shock. Since April last year the world's total output of oil has been rising strongly. Most months' output has been 1m-2m b/d a day higher than the year before. In September, this expansion jumped dramatically; global output was 2.8m b/d above the level of September 2013.

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the first paragraph?
 [A] The price of Brent crude was $85 a barrel on October 14th.
 [B] Oil prices had been rising before October 14th.
 [C] The highest price of crude oil is $115 a barrel.
 [D] The rise of oil prices over the past three months is very little.

2. What is the normal situation according to the passage?
 [A] Lower oil prices will boost consumption in exporting countries.
 [B] Lower oil prices will boost consumption in importing countries.
 [C] Lower oil prices will hinder global economy since exporting countries earn less.
 [D] Lower oil prices are welcomed by most people.

3. Which of the following is not true about “The big economic question”?

[A] Both weak demand and increasing supply of crude oil can lead to lower prices of oil.

[B] Lower oil prices cannot be bad for economic growth.

[C] Lower oil prices can indicate weakening growth.

[D] Increasing supply of crude oil is better news than weak demand in terms of economic development.

4. Which is true about the global economy?

[A] Germany’s economy is experiencing recession.

[B] Economic growth of both Japan and the US has stagnated.

[C] The International Monetary Fund has adjusted its forecast for global growth in 2014 for more than once.

[D] Generally speaking, the global economy is robust.

5. The last two paragraphs tell us that _____.

[A] Weaker growth is caused by lower energy demand

[B] Lower energy demand alone can account for falling oil prices.

[C] The International Energy Agency comprises of oil importers and exporters

[D] Both lower energy demand and increasing supply are responsible for falling oil prices

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段介绍了石油价格的暴跌，接下来提出这一现象一般会促进经济增长，但紧接着作者又对此次情况的复杂性进行了探讨。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段中的“...brought the price of Brent crude, an international benchmark, to $85 a barrel”知 A 选项正确。

2.[B] 此题属于段落大意题。由第二段可知油价降低可以刺激石油进口国的消费，因此 B 选项正确。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段中的“in some countries, cheaper oil may even make matters worse by increasing the risk of deflation”可知低油价可能使一些国家通货紧缩的风险增加，因此 B 选项不正确，故应选。其余选项文中均有提到。

4.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段中的“the International Monetary Fund cut its projection for global growth in 2014 for the third time this year to 3.3%”可判断 C 选项说法正确，其中 C 选项中的“forecast”即为文中的“projection”。

5.[D] 此题属于归纳总结题。根据最后两段可知，对石油需求的减少及供应的增加均导致了油价的降低，故 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. tumble	v. 暴跌
2. benchmark	n. 基准
3. culprit	n.（造成问题或麻烦的）原因
4. overhanging	n. 悬伸，外悬
5. feeble	adj. 微弱的

长难句分析

This week, the International Energy Agency, an oil importers' club, said it expects global demand to rise by just 700,000 barrels a day (b/d) this year.

句子主语为“the International Energy Agency”，谓语为“said”，“said”后面是省略“that”的宾语从句。“an oil importers' club”是主语“the International Energy Agency”的同位语。

译文：国际能源署——由石油进口国组成的机构——本周对今年世界需求增幅做出的预期是每天仅 70 万桶。

全文译文

经过三个月的逐渐下调，石油价格仅在 10 月 14 日一天就暴跌了近 4 美元。这是全年石油下调最猛的一天，致使国际基准价格布伦特原油价格跌到每桶 85 美元。而在 6 月份，其最高价格达到了每桶 115 美元。

一般说来，石油价格的下跌可促进世界经济增长。石油每桶 10 美元的回落可将世界 GDP 的 0.5%从石油出口商转移到进口商手里。进口国的消费者们相比现金充裕的石油出口国更能快速消费。因此，通过刺激消费，相对便宜的石油可以促进国际产出。

然而，此次的情况却并不那么清楚。最大的问题在于低价格是反映了需求量的减少，还是由于原油供给量的剧增。如果说需求减少是其原因，则油价降低表明经济萧条，因此让人担忧。如果需求低迷的原因是财务方面的（债务积压等），那么低价石油可能不会太大幅度促进经济增长，因为消费者们也许只会把在石油上省下来的钱拿来还债。事实上，在一些国家，

低价石油甚至还会通过增加通货紧缩的风险而使情况变得更糟糕。相反，如果是供给充足导致了石油价格的下调，则是潜在的好消息，因为低价石油最终会促进大国的消费。

很明显，全球经济并不景气。日本的 GDP 在第二季度减缩了。德国的 GDP 也一样跌了，并且很可能正在走向萧条（最近的工业生产数据和出口数据极其不乐观）。近期，美国经济增长有所加速，然而其经济恢复力度相比历史标准依旧缓慢。就在本周油价暴跌之前，国际货币基金组织做了第三次调整，将 2014 年国际经济增幅降低至 3.3%。然而该组织仍期望在 2015 年全球经济增长能够恢复，但增幅不会很大。

经济增长的低迷使能源需求相应降低。国际能源署这一由石油进口国组成的机构，本周对今年世界需求增幅做出的预期是每天仅 70 万桶。这一数据相比上个月的预测就已经少了 20 万桶。在一段时间内，石油需求一直处于低迷状态；但是最近世界经济的放缓，尤其德国经济，给世界石油市场以出其不意的一击，由此产生了油价的暴跌。

然而，低需求量并不是唯一原因。供给量的迅速增加也是一个因素。自去年 4 月起，世界石油总产出一直大幅增加。在大多数月份，日均产量相比去年高出 100～200 万桶。在 9 月份，这一涨幅变得更加剧烈，全球石油产出相比 2013 年 9 月每天高出了 280 万桶。

Passage 33

For women living in large swathes of the American South, it is increasingly difficult to terminate an unwanted pregnancy. Onerous new rules and regulations are forcing abortion clinics to shut down in states across the region. A Texas law passed last year has already forced nearly half of the state's 40 clinics to close. Only eight would still be in service had not the Supreme Court intervened on October 14th to block temporarily parts of the law. Remaining clinics are reporting longer waiting lists, with women travelling greater distances (and sometimes across state lines) to get the procedure. Similar rules threaten clinics in Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Lawmakers claim these regulations make abortions safer, as they often require doctors who perform abortions to have hospital admitting privileges. But few believe these changes achieve anything other than make it harder to get an abortion, which also happens to be a particularly safe surgical procedure in America. Less than 1% of women experience a complication, but this risk goes up the longer a woman waits to have an abortion, so laws that create more barriers could actually make the procedure less safe. The threatened clinics also offer other medical services, including cancer screenings and health counselling, so shutting them down is not terribly helpful, medically speaking.

Besides targeting abortion-providers, other new rules seem clearly designed to shame women who seek the procedure. In Alabama, for example, a law passed earlier this year imposes a court

trial on minors who seek an abortion without their parents' consent. The state can now appoint a lawyer to the foetus and bring in witnesses to attack the woman's character. Not to be outdone, lawmakers in Tennessee hope to amend the state constitution so that it no longer "secures or protects" a right to abortion. Voters will get to decide the matter next week.

So far, so unsurprising. Efforts to limit access to abortion have gained steam since 2010. Conservative lawmakers who were elected to shrink government and cut away red tape are instead expanding the government's role in reproductive affairs and regulating abortion providers out of existence. Some of these politicians sincerely and passionately believe that abortion is murder, and that it is their duty to prevent this tragedy. For others, blocking a woman's right to an abortion remains an effective way to prove party loyalty and rally the base, which is useful in an election year when only the most partisan voters seem to make it to the polls.

Yet given the opposition of conservative lawmakers to ending unwanted pregnancies, one might assume they would throw more support behind pregnant women who end up delivering their children. This is where things get awkward. Unlike in most developed countries, where comprehensive maternity care is free or cheap, in America having a child is uniquely expensive. Charges for delivery have spiralled in recent decades, reaching a jaw-dropping $30,000 for a vaginal delivery and $50,000 for a C-section, as Elisabeth Rosenthal reported in the New York Times (in her excellent series on the costs of medicine in America). Poor and uninsured women often struggle to get or pay for proper prenatal care, which partly explains why America also has one of the highest mortality rates for both mothers and infants in the developed world.

1. Which of the following is true according to the first paragraph?
 [A] The Supreme Court didn't intervene in the enforcement of the Texas law.
 [B] Only eight abortion clinics are still in service due to the Texas law.
 [C] More women have to terminate an unwanted pregnancy due to the Texas law.
 [D] Those new rules and regulations seem to have caused inconvenience.

2. Which of the following statements about the attitudes towards these new regulations is not true?
 [A] These new regulations can indeed make abortions safer despite the inconvenience brought by them.
 [B] Lawmakers think it is good in terms of the safety of women.
 [C] These new regulations actually increase the risk for women to experience a complication.
 [D] Most of the lawmakers don't realize the inconvenience brought by them.

3. According to the third paragraph, ____.
 [A] the law passed in Alabama imposes a court trial on anyone who seeks an abortion
 [B] the state constitutionin of Tennessee may not "secure or protect" a right to abortion in

the future.

[C] all these new rules are also designed to shame women who seek the procedure

[D] the state constitutionin of Tennessee has already been revised so that it no longer "secures or protects" a right to abortion

4. What do we know about lawmakers and politicians?

[A] Conservative lawmakers has shrunk government and cut away red tape as expected.

[B] Some of these politicians pretend to be compassionate.

[C] Most politicians block women's right to abortion just to prove party loyalty.

[D] Conservative lawmakers were elected to cut away red tape, but they didn't meet this expectation as for the issue of abortion.

5. What does the author mean by saying "things get awkward"?

[A] Conservative lawmakers oppose abortion but throw more support behind pregnant women who end up delivering their children.

[B] Although America is the most developed country, having a child is very expensive compared with many other countries.

[C] Conservative lawmakers oppose abortion but in America having a child is uniquely expensive.

[D] America also has one of the highest mortality rates for both mothers and infants in the developed world despite its advanced economy.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段呈现这样一个事实，即对于居住在美国南部广阔地区的女性来说，终止意外怀孕变得越来越困难；紧接着作者对这一现象产生的原因作了分析，并从不同角度进行评判。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于段落大意题。根据第一段可知新的规章制度迫使很多诊所关门，人们有时需要去远处的诊所治疗而且还需要排队，因此造成了不便，故 D 选项正确。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段倒数第二句中的"…but this risk goes up the longer a woman waits to have an abortion, so laws that create more barriers could actually make the procedure less safe"可知这些新制度实际上使堕胎变得更不安全，因此可知 A 选项不正确，该选。其余选项文中都有提到。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第三段最后一句可知田纳西州的立法者希望修改州宪法，

使其不再“保护”堕胎权利，因此 B 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段第二句中的“Conservative lawmakers who were elected to shrink government and cut away red tape are instead expanding the government’s role in reproductive affairs and regulating abortion providers out of existence”可知保守派在堕胎政策上并未达到人们的期许，因此 D 选项说法正确。

5.[C] 此题属于段落大意题。根据最后一段可知事情的尴尬之处在于，尽管保守派不支持堕胎，但他们并未为孕妇提供足够的保障；相反，在美国生孩子是很昂贵的，因此 C 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. terminate	v. 终止
2. onerous	adj. 繁重的
3. partisan	adj. 盲从的，帮派性强的
4. spiral	v. 螺旋形上升
5. prenatal	adj. 产前的

长难句分析

1. Only eight would still be in service had not the Supreme Court intervened on October 14th to block temporarily parts of the law.

此句是一个虚拟的倒装句，句子原本顺序为“If the Supreme Court had not intervened on October 14th to block temporarily parts of the law, only eight would still be in service ”。从句为“had done”，是对过去的虚拟；主句为“would do”，是对现在的虚拟，因此整个句子是一个混合虚拟语气。

译文：如果不是最高法院于 10 月 14 日介入，暂时终止该法律的部分内容，整个州将只剩下 8 个堕胎诊所营业服务。

2. In Alabama, for example, a law passed earlier this year imposes a court trial on minors who seek an abortion without their parents’ consent.

句子主干为“a law imposes a court trial on minors”。其中“passed earlier this year”为后置定语修饰主语“a law”，“who”引导定语从句修饰先行词“minors”。

译文：例如，在今年早些时候，亚拉巴马州通过了一项法令，强迫未经父母同意而堕胎的未成年人接受法院审讯。

3. Poor and uninsured women often struggle to get or pay for proper prenatal care, which

partly explains why America also has one of the highest mortality rates for both mothers and infants in the developed world.

“which”前为句子的主干，“which”引导非限定性定语从句修饰整个句子。“which”在定语从句中作主语，“explains”作谓语，“why”引导宾语从句作“explains”的宾语。

译文：贫穷和没有保险的妇女通常难以获得或支付适当的产前护理费用，这也在一定程度上解释了为什么美国是孕妇和婴儿死亡率最高的发达国家之一。

全文译文

对于居住在美国南部广阔地区的女性来说，终止意外怀孕变得越来越困难。新的烦琐的规章制度迫使该地区许多堕胎诊所关门歇业。去年，得克萨斯州通过了一项法令，迫使该州的 40 个诊所接近一半停止营业。如果不是最高法院于 10 月 14 日介入，暂时终止该法律的部分内容，整个州将只剩下 8 个堕胎诊所营业服务。妇女们要到更远的地方做手术（有时还要跨越州界），因此剩余诊所的候诊名单变得更长。类似的条例同样威胁着亚拉巴马州、路易斯安那州、俄克拉荷马州、弗吉尼亚州和威斯康星州的诊所。

立法者们声称这些法规使堕胎更安全，因为它们常常要求执行堕胎手术的医生拥有收治病人的特权。但很少有人这么想，他们认为这些改变除了使堕胎变得更困难外什么目的都达不到。而在美国，人工流产也恰好是一个特别安全的外科手术。只有不到 1%的女性患有并发症；但是等待堕胎的时间越长，这种风险越高。因此，这些制造障碍的法规实际上使手术变得更不安全。从医学上来讲，堕胎诊所也提供其他医疗服务，包括癌症筛检和健康咨询，所以关闭这些诊所是无益的。

除了针对堕胎服务提供者的法规，其他新法规的目的似乎是为了羞辱寻求堕胎的女性。例如，在今年早些时候，亚拉巴马州通过了一项法令，强迫未经父母同意而堕胎的未成年人接受法院审讯。现在该州可以为胎儿任命一位律师并带入证人，对女子的人格进行攻击。田纳西州的立法者也不甘示弱，他们希望修改州宪法，使其不再“保护”堕胎权利。下周选民将决定此事。

其实到目前为止，一切都还不足为奇。自 2010 年起，全力限制堕胎的势头增强。当选的保守派议员并未如意料般精简政府，去除繁文缛节，而是在生育事务上加大政府干预，规定流产服务提供者停止服务。一些政客真诚并激动地认为堕胎等于谋杀，而他们有责任去阻止这一悲剧。对另一些人而言，阻碍妇女的堕胎权利仍然是一个证明对党忠诚和团结群众的有效方法，这在选举年十分有用，因为只有党派的追随者才会去投票。

鉴于保守派议员对终止意外怀孕的反对，人们可能认为这些议员肯定会支持决定生下婴儿的孕妇。正因如此，事情变得十分尴尬。在大多数发达国家，全面的产妇保健是免费或十分便宜的，但在美国生小孩却很昂贵。据伊丽莎白·拉塞尔在《纽约时报》中的报道（关于美国医疗费用的优秀系列报道），在最近几十年里，分娩费用急剧增长，一次自然分娩费用高达 3 万美元，一次剖宫产费用高达 5 万美元，令人瞠目结舌。贫穷和没有保险的妇女通常难以获得或支付适当的产前护理费用，这也在一定程度上解释了为什么美国是孕妇和婴儿死亡率最高的发达国家之一。

Passage 34

The third factor behind the collective strop of American firms is corporate inequality. Multinationals and technology giants are booming. The ten biggest companies in the S&P 500 generate 23% of its profits, up from 20% in 2007. Yet small firms have yet to regain the ground lost since the financial crisis, says Christine Kymn of the Office of Advocacy, a watchdog. Employment by firms with fewer than 100 staff is still well below the 2007 peak. The NFIB's confidence index for small firms is still below 2006 levels. Disturbingly, since 2008 more firms are dying than being born, for the first time in at least 30 years.

Mr. Porter worries that small firms are "especially disadvantaged". They complain that mega-banks, which got bigger after the bail-out, won't lend to them. They believe that cumbersome new rules, most obviously Obamacare, hurt them disproportionately. For example, a firm that shrinks its workforce to 99 or fewer people will now have to certify that it did not do so to evade its obligations under Obamacare, according to the NFIB. And they think big firms get an unfair advantage from lobbying. Robert Wolf, a banker who has advised Mr. Obama, talks of a new and fraught intersection between Wall Street, Main Street and K Street, the Washington address where lobbyists congregate.

Pleasing business is not straightforward for either party. Bosses' demands often conflict. Small firms want small banks that serve local customers; Wall Street wants the opposite. Silicon Valley tycoons like Elon Musk are betting on green technology, whereas energy firms are fighting rules on carbon emissions. Multinationals are furious about rules that tax overseas profits when they are repatriated to America. Most other firms view this as an irrelevance that bothers only a tiny aristocracy: 45 giants, including Apple, General Electric and IBM, account for 70% of the earnings stashed overseas by American firms.

Yet there is a chance of reforms after the mid-terms. If the Republicans capture the Senate they may want to show that they can govern, while President Obama may use his last two years in office build a legacy. Democrats, Republicans and companies do have some common ground. A legislative majority could in theory be cobbled together to overhaul the corporate-tax code by lowering headline rates and widening the base of profits they apply to, to pass free-trade deals with Asia and Europe, and to reform immigration.

The last big tax reform, in 1986, was passed by a divided government, with a Republican president and Senate and a Democrat-controlled house, notes John Engler, the president of the Business Roundtable, a lobby group. There is, he says, "an opportunity for everyone to put the politics aside and get something done for the country".

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the first paragraph?

[A] Small firms have already recovered from the financial crisis.

[B] It will be quite a long time before small firms recover from the financial crisis.

[C] The number of firms that have gone bankrupt exceeds that of firms that are born new since 2008.

[D] Small firms have regained some confidence.

2. According to the NFIB, we can conclude that _____.

[A] A firm that cuts its workforce to 99 or fewer people will now have to testify that it did not do so for the purpose of escaping its responsibility

[B] A firm couldn't cut its workforce to less than 99 according to the new regulations

[C] Obamacare is not reasonable and should be discarded

[D] Obamacare is established to hurt the interests of small firms

3. Which of the following doesn't belong to the "conflict" between big firms and small ones?

[A] Silicon Valley tycoons rely on green technology while energy firms are fighting rules on carbon emissions.

[B] Multinationals are angry with rules that tax overseas profits whereas most other firms regard this as irrelevant.

[C] Small firms want small banks while Wall Street wants bigger ones.

[D] Small firms welcome corporate-tax while multinationals don't.

4. What does "President Obama may use his last two years in office build a legacy" in paragraph four mean?

[A] He may carry out some reforms that will benefit American firms.

[B] He will take the remaining two years to make a fortune.

[C] He will give his money to the American people.

[D] He intends to let his successor inherit his wealth.

5. According to the last two paragraphs, _____.

[A] the Democrats are opposed to the Republicans on virtually everything

[B] the interests of the Democrats can sometimes be reconciled with those of the Republicans

[C] corporate-tax in the US is too high too bear

[D] if the president is a Republican, then the House of Representatives is controlled by the Republicans

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段提出美国公司集体消沉背后的第三个因素是企业的不平等，接着详细说明了这种不平等及大型公司和小企业间的利益冲突，最后提出政客们抛开政治偏见一起为国家做出贡献是有可能的。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段最后一句中的“since 2008 more firms are dying than being born”知 C 选项正确，其中“exceed”表示超过。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第二段第四句中的“a firm that shrinks its workforce to 99 or fewer people will now have to certify that it did not do so to evade its obligations under Obamacare”得知 A 选项正确，此处注意选项里的同义替换，如“cut，testify，for the purpose of，responsibility”等。

3.[D] 此题属于归纳总结题。根据第三段可知前三个选项文中均有提到，虽然文中其他段落也提到了企业税，但并未说小公司和跨国公司对其态度相反，因此 D 选项不正确。

4. [A] 此题属于推断题。第四段开头便说“there is a chance of reforms”，接着分别说了共和党和奥巴马分别会怎样，因此可推断此处说的是改革；而整篇文章讨论的是企业的问题，因此改革应是有益于公司的，故 A 选项说法正确。

5.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据倒数第二段第三句中的“Democrats, Republicans and companies do have some common ground”可以看出民主党和共和党是有一些共通之处的，因此 B 选项“民主党和共和党的利益有时是一致的”正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. cumbersome	adj. 笨重的，累赘的
2. congregate	v. 集合，聚集
3. repatriate	v. 遣返
4. stash	v. 隐藏
5. overhaul	v. 彻底检修，大修

长难句分析

1. For example, a firm that shrinks its workforce to 99 or fewer people will now have to certify that it did not do so to evade its obligations under Obamacare, according to the NFIB.

全句主语为“a firm”，谓语为“will have to certify”，“that”引导宾语从句作“certify”的宾语。“that shrinks its workforce to 99 or fewer people”为定语从句，修饰先行词“firm”。

译文：例如，据全美独立企业联盟（NFIB）所述，如果一个公司的职工总数减少到 99 人或更少，现在该公司就必须证明，它这么做不是为了逃避奥巴马医改规定的义务。

2. A legislative majority could in theory be cobbled together to overhaul the corporate-tax code by lowering headline rates and widening the base of profits they apply to, to pass free-trade deals with Asia and Europe, and to reform immigration.

句子主干为“A legislative majority could be cobbled together”。三个并列的不定式“to overhaul...”、“to pass...”、“to reform...”作目的状语。

译文：理论上，立法多数可以齐心协力，通过降低整体通胀率和扩大适用利润基础来修订企业税收法规，签署亚欧自由贸易协议，以及改革移民政策。

全文译文

美国公司集体消沉背后的第三个因素，是企业的不平等。跨国公司和科技巨头正在蓬勃发展。在标普 500 指数覆盖的公司中，前十大公司产生的利润占总利润的比例由 2007 年的 20%上升到 23%。但是，据宣传办公室的监督人 Christine Kymn 介绍，小公司还未收复自金融危机以来失去的领地。员工规模不到 100 人的公司，其就业人数仍远低于 2007 年的峰值水平。全美独立企业联盟关于小型企业发布的信心指数依然低于 2006 年的水平。令人不安的是，自 2008 年起，破产公司多于新成立公司，这在过去至少 30 年以来还是首次。

波特先生担忧小型企业处于“特别不利”的处境。小型企业抱怨在救援计划后进一步扩大的大型银行不借钱给它们。它们认为繁琐的新规则（明显是指奥巴马医改）给自己造成了不同程度的伤害。例如，据全美独立企业联盟所述，如果一个公司的职工总数减少到 99 人或更少，现在该公司就必须证明，它这么做不是为了逃避奥巴马医改规定的义务。此外，它们还认为大型企业凭借游说手段获得不公平的优势。向奥巴马提建议的银行家罗伯特·沃尔夫谈到，在华尔街、缅因街和白宫前街（说客们在华盛顿的聚集之地）之间，存在一个令人担忧的新十字路口。

讨好企业对两党来说均非易事。老总们的要求总是互相冲突的。小公司需要服务当地消费者的小型银行；华尔街正好与之相反。像埃隆·马斯克这样的硅谷大亨把赌注压在环保科技上；反之，能源公司却和碳排放规则周旋。把钱寄回美国的跨国公司们则对海外税收利润政策愤愤不平。其他很多公司把这些政策看成是无关痛痒的，因为政策只对少数的贵族企业有效：45 个巨头公司，包括苹果、通用电气和 IBM 等，它们收入的 70%储藏在其

海外的公司里。

然而，中期大选之后，还是有机会进行改革的。如果共和党掌权议会，他们或许会大显身手，而奥巴马总统或许会利用任期的最后两年做出些成绩。民主党人、共和党人和公司确实有一些共同点。理论上，立法多数可以齐心协力，通过降低整体通胀率和扩大适用利润基础来修订企业税收法规、签署亚欧自由贸易协议，以及改革移民政策。

游说集团“商业圆桌”的主席 John Engler 指出，1986 年最大一次税制改革由分立的政府通过，该政府有一个共和党总统、由共和党控制的参议院，以及民主党控制的众议院。他还说：“所有人抛开政治，一起为国家做贡献，这是可以实现的。”

Passage 35

What is to be done about America’s schools? Students are graduating, if they graduate at all, with a poorer grasp of writing, reading and maths than their counterparts in other countries. And the poorest students are often warehoused in the worst schools, ensuring that public education is a poor vehicle for social mobility. Reformers have spent decades reducing class sizes and introducing standardised exams, to little effect. Lately many have taken a new tack—blaming bad teachers and the unions that protect them.

America has a poor record of luring ambitious people into teaching, writes Dana Goldstein in “The Teacher Wars”. This problem dates from the early 19th century, when schools were seen as places for moral guidance, and teachers were mostly low-paid, poorly trained women who prioritised faith over academic learning.

Studies show that higher teacher pay correlates with better student outcomes. Raising the profession’s salaries and esteem would attract better candidates and make it easier to filter out underachieving applicants. But what about the teachers who are already in classrooms? This is more complicated. Recent efforts at reform, from George Bush’s No Child Left Behind programme to Barack Obama’s Race to the Top, have tried using carrots and sticks to improve teacher performance, without success. Not even the prospect of a $15,000 bonus per teacher in Nashville, Tennessee, yielded better student results.

This is where most American education reform goes wrong. By fixating on the hard data of inputs (incentives) and outputs (student performance), reformers neglect the most essential part: what happens in the middle. Most teachers enter the classroom with minimal practical training and little professional support. Only half the candidates are ever supervised as student teachers in a real classroom. Everyone seems to assume that good teachers naturally know what to do. But this is a myth, writes Elizabeth Green in “Building a Better Teacher”. Teaching is a skill, a trade, not an innate gift.

So how should the teachers be taught? There is no simple answer. Most people know a good teacher when they see one, but assessing what works can be “like trying to describe a dream”, according to a former principal. Yet Ms Green and Ms Goldstein agree on a few basic points: the best training should include regular feedback, collaboration, mentoring and observation throughout one’s career. In Japan, for example, teachers observe the lessons of mentors and dissect them afterwards. Colleagues collaborate on new lesson plans. Unlike the learning-by-rote maths classes typical of America, where teachers demonstrate (and often fumble through) sample problems and then have students solve similar ones on their own, Japanese classes are often devoted to solving a single problem all together, which creates a far livelier atmosphere of inquiry, full of mistakes and opportunities to learn from them.

Both books offer a damning assessment of America’s approach to teachers. These workers are expected almost single-handedly to create new worlds of opportunity for poor children, even as low pay and limited training dooms them to failure. But the authors also offer some good news. At a time when more people teach in America than work at McDonald’s, Walmart and the US Post Office combined—and nearly 400,000 new teachers start at schools each year—it is reassuring to know that teaching well is a skill, and it can be taught.

1. According to the first paragraph, we can conclude that _____.
 [A] American students cannot compete with students in other countries in kills such as writing and reading
 [B] many American students won’t be able to graduate due to poor performance at school
 [C] public education in the US can accelerate social mobility
 [D] reforms carried out in the past few years have achieved some effect

2. According to two new books, what is the real challenge regarding education in America?
 [A] To hire and retain good teachers and to improve their skills.
 [B] To fire teachers who are not qualified enough.
 [C] To steer the strongest teachers to the neediest students.
 [D] To make teachers become more ambitious.

3. Which is not true about the “poor record of luring ambitious people into teaching”?
 [A] It has a long history.
 [B] Schools in the early 19th century were seen as places for moral teaching.
 [C] The situation has now changed completely.
 [D] Most of the teachers in America are still women even today.

4. In the last paragraph, what does the word ” damning” mean?
 [A] positive
 [B] neutral

[C] objective
[D] negatuve

5. As to how to teach teachers, _____.
[A] most people know what makes a good teacher
[B] there isn't any rule to follow
[C] Japan has done a perfect job
[D] although there is no simple answer, some basic principles can still be followed

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段简述了美国教育质量日渐低下的状况，并指出目前人们将其归咎于教师，然后介绍了关于教师相关制度的改革受到欢迎。但作者也对这些做法的效果提出了质疑，并指出真正的挑战并非淘汰差劲的教师，而是吸引和保留优秀教师，同时提高大部分普通教师的能力。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段第一句中的“…with a poorer grasp of writing, reading and maths than their counterparts in other countries”可知 A 选项正确，其中“counterparts”即“students”。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。原文的意思是真正的挑战并非淘汰差劲的教师，而是吸引和保留优秀教师，同时提高大部分普通教师的能力，因此 A 选项正确。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。原文的意思是说这一问题目前仍有遗留，故并不是“彻底改变了”，因此 C 选项不正确。

4. [D] 此题属于语义推断题。从全文尤其是最后一段可知，作者对美国培养老师的方法是很不赞同的，因此 D 选项最符合题意。

5.[D] 此题属于归纳总结题。根据倒数第二段中的“There is no simple answer”、“agree on a few basic points”等可以看出，尽管对于培训教师没有固定模式，但一些基本的原则还是可以遵守的，因此 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. counterpart　　n. 相对应的人或物

2. tenure	n. 长期聘用
3. underachieving	adj. （学业，工作）表现不佳
4. proliferation	n. 增殖，扩散
5. reassuring	adj. 安慰的，放心的

长难句分析

1. This problem dates from the early 19th century, when schools were seen as places for moral guidance, and teachers were mostly low-paid, poorly trained women who prioritised faith over academic learning.

“when”前面为句子主干，“when”引导非限定性定语从句修饰先行词“the early 19th century”。在该定语从句里包含一个由“who”引导的限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“women”。

译文：该问题始于 19 世纪初期，当时的学校被视作道德教育的场所，教师基本上都是收入低微、缺乏训练的妇女。在这些教师心中，虔诚的信仰比知识更重要。

2. Unlike the learning-by-rote maths classes typical of America, where teachers demonstrate (and often fumble through) sample problems and then have students solve similar ones on their own, Japanese classes are often devoted to solving a single problem all together, which creates a far livelier atmosphere of inquiry, full of mistakes and opportunities to learn from them.

句子主干为“Japanese classes are…all together”。“where teachers demonstrate…on their own”为非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“maths classes typical of America”；“which”引导非限定性定语从句，修饰整个主句。

译文：在美国死记硬背式的数学课上，教师们会先对例题进行讲解（通常讲解得很艰涩），然后让学生们独立去解决类似的题目。而在日本，所有学生会一起解决一个问题，这能制造出一种活跃得多的求知氛围；虽然学生们会犯很多错误，但也能学到很多。

全文译文

关于美国教育，还需要做些什么？哪怕能毕业，学生们对写作、阅读和数学的掌握程度也比其他国家的同龄人要差。最穷的学生常常被最差的学校接收，使得公共教育无助于改善社会流动性。改革家们花费数十年来缩小班级规模并引入标准化考试，但收效甚微。最近，不少人转而将责任推给了差劲的老师以及保护他们的工会。

Dana Goldstein 在《教师战争》里写道，一直以来美国在吸引有志之士进入教育界方面表现糟糕。该问题始于 19 世纪初期，当时的学校被视作道德教育的场所，教师基本上都是收入低微、缺乏训练的妇女。在这些教师心中，虔诚的信仰比知识更重要。

研究表明，更高的收入能激发更好的教育成果。提高教师这一职业的工资水平和社会地位将吸引更多的从业者，同时让剔除不合格的候选者也变得更加容易。不过怎么处理那些已经成为教师的从业者呢？这个问题更加复杂。从布什的“有教无类”计划到奥巴马的“力争

上游”计划，近期的教育改革都在尝试用“萝卜加大棒”来提升教师的整体表现，却无一获得成功。甚至连田纳西州纳什维尔提出的每位教师 1.5 万美元的绩效奖励也没能带来更好的教育成果。

这正是大多数美国教育改革的问题所在。改革者们一味着眼于投入（奖励）和产出（教育成果）的数据，却忽略了最为基本的部分：投入和产出之间发生的事情。大多数教师进入这个行业时，实践训练少得可怜，同时缺乏专业的指导。候选者中只有一半曾在真实的课堂上中作为“实习教师”接受过检验。似乎所有人都以为优秀的教师自然而然地知道怎么去教书。“不过这只是个神话”，Elizabeth Green 在《塑造更好的教师》中写道。教育是一种技能，一个行业，而非内在的天赋。

那么如何去教育老师呢？这个问题并没有一个简单的答案。大多数人能分辨出谁是好老师，但如同一位前校长所说，指出实际好在哪里“就像试图描述一个梦”。不过 Green 和 Goldstein 两位女士还是在一些基本方面达成了共识：最好的职业培训应当包括在教师的整个生涯中获得学生的反馈信息，加强同行间的协作，得到前辈的指导，并加强对学生的监察。比如，日本教师会观摩前辈上课并进行细致的分析。同行需要在制订新的课程计划时相互合作。在美国死记硬背式的数学课上，教师们会先对例题进行讲解（通常讲解得很艰涩），然后让学生们独立去解决类似的题目。而在日本，所有学生会一起解决一个问题，这能制造出一种活跃得多的求知氛围；虽然学生们会犯很多错误，但也能学到很多。

两本书都对美国的教育体制嗤之以鼻。教师们被要求独自为穷孩子创造更多的机会，而收入微薄和缺乏训练却让他们往往走向失败。但两位作者也提供了一些好消息。现如今，美国的教育工作者数量已经超过了麦当劳、沃尔玛及联邦快递三家公司雇员数目的总和，而且每年都有 40 万新人加入这个行业。在这样一个时代，我们可以放心地说，把书教好是一种技能，并且可以通过学习掌握。

Passage 36

“I'm harassed when I smile and I’m harassed when I don’t. I’m harassed by white men, black men, Latino men. Not a day goes by when I don’t experience this,” says Shoshana Roberts, the subject of a much-discussed video on street harassment by the non-profit Hollaback!. The video, “10 Hours of Walking in NYC as a Woman”, records over one hundred instances of verbal harassment: “How you doing today?” “Smile!” “Hey, beautiful.” “If I give you my number, would you talk to me?”

In a *New York Times* op-ed, Laura Beth Nielsen, a professor of sociology and director of the Centre for Legal Studies at Northwestern University, proposed legislation that would prohibit street harassment. Such legislation would be consistent with First Amendment principles about other kinds of hate speech that intimidates, harasses and perpetuates inequality, Ms Nielsen argues. She

points out that laws exist to protect women from sexual harassment at home, work and school—why not public places too? The law would allow states to "recognize street harassment for what it is: physical and psychological acts that intimidate, exclude, subordinate and reinforce male dominance over women."

It is fair to say that street harassment can be a form of intimidation, and it would certainly be a good thing if men stopped treating women as sexual prey. But prohibiting street harassment is tricky territory. Should a man be apprehended for saying, "Hey, baby"? That could set a dangerous precedent for the micro-regulation of public discourse. Any unwanted greeting or suggestive comment could be construed as speech that harasses. Beyond the challenge of litigating stray comments, it is hard to see how the law could reasonably determine what is and what is not an appropriate come-on.

Some critics of a ban suggest that the line between a compliment and a catcall is too fuzzy. This isn't quite true. It is worth watching the Hollaback! video for a taste of comments that are not so easily written off as an instance of men "just being polite" (as some men contend). The catcalls are clearly intended as sexual advances. But sexual advances aren't punishable by law, either.

How, then, can women push back? Surely women deserve to walk as freely and as comfortably as men. Most women don't stand up to verbal harassment in the street for fear of exacerbating the situation. This is no idle concern: last month a 27-year-old woman in Detroit was shot and killed after refusing to give a stranger her phone number. More recently, in Queens, a man slashed a woman's throat with a blade when she rejected his request for a date. Then there's Elliott Rodger's shooting rampage last May, famously directed at "every single blonde slut" who rejected him.

Faced with street harassment, women settle for silence, willing themselves to ignore the leers and catcalls. But the compulsion to stay quiet often compounds the violation. Ms Roberts agreed to make the Hollaback! video because she'd had enough. Since the video went viral, she's received a slew of rape and death threats—apparently for the offence of revealing to the world what it can be like to walk down the street as a woman.

1. What does Shoshana Roberts intend to do by telling her experience about street harassment?
 [A] She suffers a lot from street harassment and wants to complain.
 [B] She wants to reveal a social phenomenon and appeal for equality.
 [C] She just shows her attractiveness in a special way.
 [D] She received many threats and need others' help.

2. Which of the following about Laura Beth Nielsen is not true?
 [A] Legislation should be consistent with First Amendment principles.
 [B] Legislation is necessary to prohibit street harassment.

[C] Laws exist to protect women from sexual harassment at home, work, school and other public places.

[D] Street harassment can be refined as physical and psychological acts reinforcing male dominance over women."

3. We can infer from paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 that ____.

[A] when said to women walking down the street, "Hey, baby?" is not an appropriate come-on

[B] how to define street harassment reasonably is a challenge for legislation

[C] the line between a compliment and a catcall was fuzzy in Hollaback! Video

[D] sexual advances are prohibited by law and they are punishable

4. Women suffering from street harassment don't resist mainly because ____.

[A] they have no right to walk freely and comfortably as men

[B] they will receive threats if push back

[C] street harassment can be escaped if they behave themselves well

[D] it's useless without law's protection and will worsen their situation

5. What's the author's attitudes towards "Decency should be Regulated" ?

[A] supportive

[B] opposed

[C] neutral

[D] uncertain

文章体裁结构分析

本文属于社会现象探讨类，开头通过街头骚扰视频女主角肖莎娜·罗伯茨讲述自身遭遇，引出下文女性对街头骚扰的不满和无奈，就正派行为是否需要立法，如何禁止街头骚扰，正反双方各执一词。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于主旨大意题。根据第一段和最后一段即可得知。

2.[C] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段第三句中的"She points out that laws exist to protect women from sexual harassment at home, work and school—why not public places too? "得知 C 选项有误，A、B、D 选项均符合 Laura Beth Nielsen 的观点。

3.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据第三段中的“But prohibiting street harassment is tricky territory. Should a man be apprehended for saying, “Hey, baby”? That could set a dangerous precedent for the micro-regulation of public discourse.”可知 A 选项错误。根据第四段“This isn’t quite true. It is worth watching the Hollaback! video for a taste of comments that are not so easily written off as an instance of men “just being polite” (as some men contend). The catcalls are clearly intended as sexual advances. But sexual advances aren’t punishable by law, either.”可推断出 C、D 选项有误。

4.[D] 此题属于找原因题。根据第五段中的“Most women don’t stand up to verbal harassment in the street for fear of exacerbating the situation.”和第六段“Since the video went viral, she’s received a slew of rape and death threats”可知 D 选项符合文意，而 A 选项明显不符合文义，B、C 选项说法片面。

5.[A] 此题属于观点态度题。通览全文，可以看出，作者支持正派行为立法。尤其是第四段首句提到“Some critics of a ban suggest that the line between a compliment and a catcall is too fuzzy. This isn’t quite true.”。

核心词与超纲词

1. intimidate	v. 恐吓，威胁，胁迫
2. perpetuate	v. 使继续 (尤指不好的情形、体系或信仰)
3. apprehend	v. 逮捕
4. exacerbate	v. 使加剧，使恶化
5. rampage	n. 横冲直撞

长难句分析

1. Such legislation would be consistent with First Amendment principles about other kinds of hate speech that intimidates, harasses and perpetuates inequality, Ms Nielsen argues.

全句为倒装句，宾语从句“Such legislation would be consistent with First Amendment principles about other kinds of hate speech that intimidates, harasses and perpetuates inequality”提前。宾语从句中又有 that 做主语引导的定语从句“that intimidates, harasses and perpetuates inequality”，修饰“speech”。

译文：尼尔森女士辩称，这样的立法将与第一修正案中关于其他类型的仇恨言论（包括恐吓、骚扰及不平等持续）的原则保持一致。

2. It is worth watching the Hollaback! video for a taste of comments that are not so easily

written off as an instance of men “just being polite” (as some men contend).

全句为“it is worth doing”句型。句中又有 that 做主语引导的定语从句“that are not so easily written off as an instance of men ‘just being polite’”，修饰“comments”。

译文：值得注意的是，仔细观看 Hollaback!视频后你会发现，这些男人的言论并非“出于礼貌”（像一些男人声称的那样）。

全文译文

备受热议的街头骚扰视频主角肖莎娜·罗伯茨表示：“不管我笑或不笑，骚扰就在那里。不管是白人、黑人还是拉丁美洲的男人，都骚扰过我。如果哪天没遭到骚扰，这天就没过去。”该视频由非营利性组织 Hollaback！拍摄。这个名为“一个女人走在纽约街头的 10 小时”的视频记录了百余个口头骚扰的案例，比如“今天过得怎么样？”“笑一个！”“嗨，美女。”“如果给你我的电话号码，你会打给我吗？”

西北大学社会学教授、法律研究中心主任劳拉·贝丝·尼尔森在《纽约时报》的一个专栏中提议，通过立法来阻止街头骚扰。尼尔森女士辩称，这样的立法将与第一修正案中关于其他类型的仇恨言论（包括恐吓、骚扰及不平等持续）的原则保持一致。她指出法律能防止女性在家中、工作中及学校受到性骚扰，那为什么不能将公共场所也包括进去呢？法律应该允许各州“将街头骚扰如实定义为：恐吓、排斥、支配女性和认为男性地位优于女性的生理及心理行为。”

街头骚扰是一种恐吓方式，这么说是有道理的。如果男人不再把女人看作性猎物，这当然是一件好事。但是禁止街头骚扰是一个模糊的领域。如果一个人因为一句“你好，宝贝儿”就被逮捕，这可能会对公共话语的微观管制设立一个危险的先例。任何不必要的问候或具有暗示性的评论，都可能被视为骚扰的言论。除了在法庭上应对漫不经心的话语这一挑战，如何合理地运用法律去衡量什么是合理的打招呼方式，也是十分困难的。

禁令的批评者认为，恭维和嘘声之间的分界线太模糊。而事实并非如此。值得注意的是，仔细观看《Hollaback!》视频后你会发现，这些男人的言论并非“出于礼貌”（像一些男人声称的那样）。这些嘘声很明显就是性挑逗。但性挑逗并未受到法律的惩罚。

那么，女性应该如何回击呢？女人当然有权利像男人一样在街头自由和舒适地行走。但大多数女性对于街头口头骚扰并未进行抵抗，因为害怕使情况恶化。这种担忧并不是毫无根据的：上个月在底特律，一位 27 岁的女性因为拒绝给一个陌生人电话号码而被枪杀。最近，在皇后区，一名男士因为一位女士拒绝了他的约会请求后，用刀片划破了她的喉咙。还有去年 5 月针对曾拒绝过他的“每一个金发女子”的艾略特·罗杰枪击事件。

面对街头骚扰，女性以沉默应对，自愿忽视那些媚眼和嘘声。但是，被迫保持安静通常使侵犯加剧。罗伯茨女士之所以同意拍摄《Hollaback!》视频，是因为她已经受够了。自从该视频像病毒一样传播后，她收到了一系列强奸和死亡威胁——显然是因为她向世界揭示了女人在街头行走时可能遭遇的状况。

Passage 37

Why don't more people love capitalism? After more than two centuries, the economic system has brought vast gains in living standards and longevity to the countries that have adopted it. But even in America, capitalism's spiritual home, a survey conducted in 2013 found that just 54% had a positive view of the term. Another recent poll found that less than half the populations of Greece, Japan and Spain had faith in free markets; support for capitalism, on average, was higher in poor countries like Bangladesh and Ghana than in the advanced world. The recent financial crisis has intensified criticism of the system, from the Occupy Wall Street movement to the support for parties of the far right and left in Europe.

Perhaps the problem is that the word itself is off-putting (it was invented by 19th century critics). Our image of a capitalist is a 19th century mill owner in a top hat or a miserly plutocrat such as Montgomery Burns from "The Simpsons". The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines a capitalist as "a person who has a lot of money, property, etc, and who uses those things to produce more money"; the Oxford dictionary defines capitalism as "an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state". Neither definition sounds very positive.

Few people would class themselves as a capitalist, or believe they had "a lot" of property or money, and few live directly off profits; most are "wage slaves". So capitalism sounds like a system that benefits other people, rather than ourselves.

When we raise our children, we emphasise principles of sharing and fairness; we dole out food and presents equally to each child, regardless of how well they have "performed" during the year. The most reliable complaint of any child is that a decision is "not fair". It is hardly surprising then that in adulthood, some people see the great riches accumulated by a few and feel that is not fair either. Inequality is seen as a major problem by 56% of people in rich countries, according to the pollsters.

But there is cognitive dissonance at work. Ask people what they think about a system that gives them the right to own property and the result would be overwhelmingly favourable. Similarly, consumers have no problem appreciating the benefits of competition, eagerly seeking out the best restaurant or the latest gadget. Those options are the product of capitalism. Britons would not enjoy such a choice of mobile phones and services if the industry were still controlled by the old nationalised British Telecom.

So perhaps it is a question of terminology. We need a word that implies a system of private property and competition and makes people think of the local newsagent or market stallholder—businesses they can relate to. These people are capitalists in the sense that they make a

living by putting their money at risk. But neither the business-owners concerned nor their customers think of them that way.

1. The word “off-putting” in paragraph two most probably means _____.
 [A] uninteresting
 [B] boring
 [C] hating
 [D] displeasing

2. Which of the following is true regarding the image of capitalist?
 [A] People like Montgomery Burns who selflessly helps others.
 [B] Someone who has much money, property and uses them to enjoy life
 [C] A country’s trade and industry are by them to make profits.
 [D] The definitions of things about it are positive.

3. Which of the following doesn’t lead to people’s support for capitalism?
 [A] Options produced by capitalism for people’s life.
 [B] The relationship between Christian ethic and capitalism.
 [C] Capitalism is a system that benefits “wages salves”.
 [D] Capitalism eliminates inequality in rich countries.

4. In order to prove that more people don’t love capitalism, which examples are given?
 [A] A report given in 2013
 [B] A poll by poor countries
 [C] Occupy Wall Street
 [D] The support for parties in Europe

5. The author thinks that capitalism will sound comfortable if _____.
 [A] an appropriate word is given as the terminology of capitalism
 [B] capitalism is redefined by wages slaves
 [C] Jesus invites moneychangers into the temple
 [D] economies enjoyed steady growth

文章体裁结构分析

本文首段结合民意调查以及近年来金融危机引发的批评，抛出“为什么不是更多的人热爱资本主义？”的话题，并逐段寻找问题的根源，得出关于资本主义术语的定义是不可忽视的结论。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于词义理解题。“off-putting”释义“令人不愉快的，令人反感的”。A、B、C 选项均不符合此意。

2.[C] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第二段中的“the Oxford dictionary defines capitalism as ‘an economic and political system in which a country’s trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state’.”得知 C 选项正确，A、B、D 选项均不符合原文观点。

3.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段中的“Similarly, consumers have no problem appreciating the benefits of competition, eagerly seeking out the best restaurant or the latest gadget. Those options are the product of capitalism. Britons would not enjoy such a choice of mobile phones and services if the industry were still controlled by the old nationalised British Telecom.”可知 A 选项正确，B、C、D 选项有误。

4.[C] 此题属于归纳总结题。通读第一段可知 C 选项符合要求，A、B、D 选项说法有误。

5.[A] 此题属于观点态度题。通过第二段首句“Perhaps the problem is that the word itself is off-putting”和第六段首句“So perhaps it is a question of terminology.”可以推出 A 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. plutocrat	n. 财阀，富豪
2. permeate	v. （思想、情感或态度）全面影响，弥漫
3. dole	v. 发放救济，以小份供给
4. cognitive	adj. 认知的

长难句分析

These people are capitalists in the sense that they make a living by putting their money at risk. But neither the business-owners concerned nor their customers think of them that way.

该句运用了“in the sense that”（从某种意义上讲），引导同位语从句“that they make a living by putting their money at risk.”

“neither…nor…”（……和……都未……）连接否定句中并列主语。

译文：这些人通过把钱进行风险投资来谋生，从这个角度讲，他们都是资本家。但无论是这些企业的所有人还是顾客，都不把他们看作资本家。

全文译文

为何没有更多的人拥护资本主义?两个多世纪以来,资本主义经济制度为提高资本主义国家的生活水平和维持长治久安作出了巨大贡献。然而根据 2013 年的一项调查发现,即便在美国这个资本主义的灵魂之都,也仅有 54%的人对资本主义持肯定态度。近期,另一项民意调查显示,在希腊、日本和西班牙,拥护自由市场的人不足 50%。总的来看,像孟加拉、加纳这样的贫困国家对于资本主义的支持率要高于发达国家。近来,经济危机激化了人们对资本主义制度的批判——从占领华尔街到欧洲极左极右实力的抬头。

或许问题的症结在于资本主义这个词(由 19 世纪的评论家所创)本身给人造成的厌恶感。提到资本家,我们会想到 19 世纪戴着大礼帽的工厂主,或者像《辛普森一家》中蒙哥马利·伯恩斯那样的吝啬财阀。《韦氏词典》将资本家定义为“拥有大量金钱、资产并利用其所有的金钱、资产赚更多钱的人”。而在《牛津词典》中,资本主义被定义为“由追求利润的个人而非政府控制国家贸易和产业的政治经济制度”。

很少有人会把自己划为资本家,或认为自己拥有“大量”金钱或资产,也鲜少有人直接靠利润维生;大多数人都是“工资奴隶”。因此资本主义听上去似乎是一个利人不利己的制度。

当我们教育孩子时,总是强调分享与公平的原则;不论孩子一年中“表现”如何,我们都会把食物平均分给每个人。无论哪一个孩子抱怨决策“不公平”都无可厚非。同样很自然的是,当大量财富被少数人卷走时,成年的人们也会觉得不公平。据民意调查者反应,56%的发达国家人口将不公平视为重大问题。

但此处存在认知失调。当问及人们如何看待赋予他们财产私有权的制度时,绝大多数人表示支持。同样,消费者对于竞争带来的好处也都欣然接受,都对最好的饭店或最先进的工具孜孜以求。而这些选择都是资本主义的产物。如果英国的通信行业仍然掌控在英国电信这一老牌国有企业手中,人们也无法享有选择手机及相关服务的自由。

因此,这或许只是术语本身的问题。我们需要这样一个词用来表示一种财产私有和自由竞争的制度,并能使人联想到当地的报亭或市场货摊这样一些与他们相关的行业。这些人通过把钱进行风险投资来谋生,从这个角度讲,他们都是资本家。但无论是企业主还是顾客,都不把他们看作资本家。

Passage 38

Last weekend Kyle MacDonald in Montreal threw a party to celebrate the fact that he got his new home in exchange for a red paper clip. Starting a year ago, MacDonald bartered the clip for increasingly valuable staff, including a camp stove and free rent in a Phoenix flat. Having announced his aim(the house)in advance, MacDonald likely got a boost from techies eager to see

the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power. "My whole motto was 'start small, think big, and have fun'," says MacDonald, 26, " I really kept my effort on the creative side rather than the business side."

Yet as odd as MacDonald exchange was, barter is now big business on the Net. This year more than 400,000 companies worldwide will exchange some $10 billion worth of goods and services on a growing number of barter sites. These Websites allow companies to trade products for a virtual currency, which they can use to buy goods from other members. In Iceland, garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange, earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries. The Troc-Services exchange in France offers more than 4,600 services, from math lessons to ironing. This is not a primitive barter system. By creating currencies, the Internet removes a major barrier-what Bob Meyer, publisher of Barter News, calls" the double coincidence of wants." That is, two parties once not only had to find each other, but also an exchange of goods that both desired. Now, they can price the deal in virtual currency.

Barter also helps firms make use of idle capacity. For example, advertising is "hugely bartered" because many media, particularly on the Web can supply new ad space at little cost. Moreover, Internet ads don't register in industry-growth statistics, because many exchanges are arranged outside the formal exchanges.

Like eBay, most barter sites allow members to "grade" trading partners for honesty quality and so on. Barter exchanges can allow firms in countries with hyperinflation or nontradable currencies to enter global trades. Next year, a nonprofit exchange called Quick Lift Two(QL2) plans to open in Nairobi, offering barter deals to 38,000 Kenyan farmers in remote areas. Two small planes will deliver the goods. QL2 director Gacci Waciuma says the farmers are excited to be "liberated from corrupt middlemen." For them, barter evokes a bright future, not a precapitalist past.

1. The word "techies"(Line 4, Para1) probably means that those who are___.
 [A] afraid of technology
 [B] skilled in technology
 [C] ignorant of technology
 [D] incompetent in technology

2. Many people may have intentionally offered help to Kyle because they___.
 [A] were impressed by his creativity
 [B] were eager to identify with his motto
 [C] liked his goal announced in advance
 [D] hoped to prove the power of the Internet

3. The Internet barter system relies heavily on___.
[A] the size of barter sites
[B] the use of virtual currency
[C] the quality of goods or services
[D] the location of trading companies

4. This passage implies that Internet advertisements can help___.
[A] companies makes more profit
[B] companies do formal exchanges
[C] media register in statistics
[D] media grade barter sites

5. Which of the following is true of QL2 according to the passage?
[A] It is criticized for doing business in a primitive way.
[B] It aims to deal with hyperinflation in some countries.
[C] It helps get rid of middlemen in trade and exchange.
[D] It is intended to evaluate the performance of trading partners.

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇科技说明文，通过讲解网络对贸易的作用，说明了当今社会网络的作用，包括对人们生活的影响等，重点讲述了对贸易和交换的影响。

试题解析

1．[B] 此题属于近义替换考题。根据原文第一段第四行，“渴望看到网络的力量”的人应该是熟悉网络、擅长网络的人, 所以 B 选项是对原文语义的直接近义替换。

2．[D] 此题属于找原因考题。根据原文第一段第四行, 可以找到所给原因的表述。

3．[B] 此题属于细节近义替换。根据文章第三段 “ By creating currencies, the internet removes a major barrier” ,可判断 B 选项是对文中表述的意思近义替换。

4．[A] 此题属于蕴含句意理解题。根据文章第四段，“公司可以利用闲置资金, 并且可以以低成本做广告”，结合上下文理解原文，从而确定答案。

5．[C] 此题属于正误判断题。根据最后一段 “liberated from corrupt middleman ” ，可知选项 C 就是对原文的近义词改写。

核心词与超纲词

1. barter　　v. 贸易，交换
2. creative　　adj. 创造，创新
3. virtual　　adj. 虚拟的，网络上的
4. idle　　adj. 闲置的，游手好闲的，无聊的

长难句分析

1 In Iceland, garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange,earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries.

此句中 earning 引出了一个现分短语作结果状语，that 引导了一个定语从句，to 所引导的不定式短语作结果状语。

译文：在冰岛，衬衣服制造商 Kapusalan 在大受欢迎的 Vidskiptanetid 交易市场卖出了其三分之一的产品，挣到的钱可以用来买机器及支付部分员工的薪水。

2. By creating currencies, the Internet removes a major barrier-what Bob Mayer, publisher of Barternews, calls the “double coincidence of wants”.

译文：通过创造虚拟货币，因特网去掉了一个主要的障碍——不需要通过中间人，这被 BarterNews 的出版商鲍勃·麦耶称作“各取所需”。

3. Like eBay, most barter sites allow members to “grade”trading partners for honesty, quality and so on.

译文：比如 eBay，大多数的物物交换场所允许成员通过诚信程度、质量高低等对交易伙伴进行等级评定。

全文译文

上周末，Kely MacDonald 在蒙特利尔举行了一个聚会来庆祝他乔迁新居，这个新家是他用一个红色的曲别针换来的。（这件事）始于一年前，麦克唐纳德通过物物交换，用曲别针换来了越来越值钱的东西，包括一个露营用的炉子和在菲尼克斯的一个公寓的免费居住。先前他已经声明过他的目标（房子），麦克唐纳德想得到业务的提升，很有可能因为他渴望通过互联网强大的力量来获得提升，通过这个大胆的测试、高超技巧从而获得提高。“我的全部座右铭是小起点，大思考，乐趣多。”26 岁的麦克唐纳德说，“我真正的把努力都放在创造力上而不是业务本身。”

和麦克唐纳德交换的东西一样奇特的是，在网上物物交换现在已经是规模很大的业务了。今年世界范围内超过 40 万的公司将交换价值约 100 亿的货物，并且为一大批正在增长的

物物交换场所提供服务。这些网络场所允许公司为利润交易产品，并把这些利润用来为其他成员购买货物。在冰岛， 衬衣服制造商 Kapusalan 在大受欢迎的 Vidskiptanetid 交易市场卖了其三分之一的产品，挣到的钱可以用来买机器和支付部分员工的薪水。这种 Troc-Services 的交换在法国提供了超过 4600 种服务，从数学课件的提供到熨斗的买卖。这不是原始的物物交换系统。通过创造虚拟货币，因特网去掉了一个主要的障碍，即不需要通过中间人，交易就可以进行，这被 BarterNews 的出版商鲍勃·麦耶称作“各取所需”。事实是，双方不需要互相见面，便可交换对方需要的物品。现在，他们可以用虚拟货币给这个交易定实价。

物物交换也能帮助公司利用潜在的机会。举个例子，广告是“巨大的物物交换”，因为很多传媒机构，尤其是在网上，可以收取小额费用来提供新的广告空间。此外，网上的广告并不统计其对产业增长量的作用，因为很多的交易安排在户外，像进行正式的交易一样。

比如 eBay，大多数的物物交换场所允许成员通过诚信程度、质量高低等对交易伙伴进行等级评定。物物交换交易允许所在国家恶性通货膨胀或不可流通交易的公司进入国际贸易。明年，一个非盈利的叫做 QL2 的交易所将开在内罗毕，为 38 万肯尼亚偏远地区的农民提供交易。两家小飞机将投递货物。QL2 董事长 Gacii Waciuma 说，农民们为摆脱了腐败的中间人而感到兴奋。对他们来说，物物交换引来了新的未来，不再是的过去预付资金时代。

Passage 39

The Nordic countries have done more than anywhere else to provide women with equal opportunities. Maternity leave is generous. State provision of child care is first-rate. Female university graduates outnumber males by six to four.

But such rules cover only board seats, and only at listed firms. Visit a typical Nordic company headquarters and you will notice something striking among the standing desks and modernist furniture: the senior managers are still mostly men, and most of the women are PAs. The egalitarian flame that burns so brightly at the bottom of society splutters at the top of business.

There is much discussion about why Viking women have failed to crack the glass ceiling. The left reckons they must still be suffering from unconscious prejudice. The right maintains it is a matter of individual women choosing to give priority to their children. The Nordics can hardly be faulted for spending too little money: as a share of GDP their public spending on child care is between seven and nine times America’s. But there is no simple relationship between providing equality of opportunity and securing equality of results.

Indeed, it is possible that generous social policies can backfire. Studies by Nina Smith, an economist at Aarhus University in Denmark, and others raise two striking possibilities. First, Nordic women may suffer lower earnings later in their careers because generous maternity leave encourages them to take long breaks to raise children earlier on, when male competitors are gaining

valuable experience. Second, women trying to climb the career ladder seem to find it harder to afford domestic help than their American equivalents, because those generous social policies have to be paid for with high taxes.

Overall, then, policies that reduce the gender gap for the mass of workers may be increasing it at the upper levels of management. Ms Smith calculates that in Denmark and Sweden the gap between men and women at the upper end of the pay scale has actually increased in recent decades.

Supporters of board quotas argue that they are a useful response to the failure of equal opportunities: by putting women into board seats by fiat, you will break up old-boy networks and create old-girl networks. Certainly, the policy has transformed the boardrooms of Norway's listed companies: female directors have closed the pay gap with male ones, even as their numbers have surged. But look beyond those "golden skirts" and the picture is more complex.

Furthermore, in the first substantial study of the Norwegian reforms, Marianne Bertrand of the University of Chicago's Booth business school and three colleagues conclude that "there is no evidence that these gains at the very top trickled down." They have done nothing to improve the career prospects of highly qualified women below board level. They have not helped close the gender gap in the incomes of recent business-school graduates. Nor have they done anything to encourage younger women to go to business school in the first place.

1. What does the author mean by saying "such rules cover only board seats, and only at listed firms" in the second paragraph?

[A] Listed firms do not have many women workers.

[B] Listed firms do not have many women workers as the senior managers.

[C] Listed firms do not have many men workers as the senior managers.

[D] Listed firms do have many women workers as the senior managers.

2. Which of the following is not the reason that Viking women have failed to crack the glass ceiling?

[A] They may still be suffering from unconscious prejudice.

[B] It seems to be a matter of individual women choosing to give priority to their children.

[C] The country does not provide the essential equality of opportunity.

[D] The equality of results can not be made sure only by having equal chances.

3. According to the passage, why may Nordic women suffer lower earnings later in their careers?

[A] The birth of their kids encourages them to take long breaks to raise children even if they were back.

[B] The generous maternity leave costs them a lot fortune.

[C] Male competitors are gaining valuable experience when their wives taking maternity leave.

[D] Male competitors should earn more to raise the family.

4. What's the author's attitude towards "board quotas"?
[A] support
[B] oppose
[C] neutral
[D] not known

5. What can we learn from the last three paragraphs?
[A] Policies that reduce the gender gap for the mass of workers must be increasing it at the upper levels of management.
[B] Supporters of board quotas think the policy has transformed the consistent of boardrooms of Norway's listed companies.
[C]The policies have not helped narrow the gender gap in the incomes of recent business-school graduates.
[D] Younger women should choose to go to business school in the first place.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段先提出北欧在女性平等权利方面做得很好，后转折，提出现在的高层管理人员中女性所占比例并不多；下文接着从两方面分析其原因，并得出结论：减少普通员工之间性别差异的政策有可能会增加管理高层中的这种差异，最后指出了董事会限员政策的优点和缺点。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于句意理解题。定位到文章第二段首句，由题干中的"such"指向第一段，指的是女性权益的平等保护；根据第二段下文可知在普通公司中管理高层大多数仍是男性，而大部分女性都是私人助理。所以上市公司的现状与之相反，故 D 选项正确。

2.[C] 此题属于归纳总结题。根据第三段可知关于女性为何没能打破升迁瓶颈的原因有很多讨论，A、B、D 项是原文的模糊表述，C 项过于绝对，且文中并未表达政府提供平等机会不够的意思，选错项，故得知 C 选项正确。

3.[A] 此题属于找原因题。根据第四段，A 选项说"The birth of their kids encourages them to take long breaks to raise children even if they were back."与原文同义复现；B 选项"The generous maternity leave costs them a lot fortune."意思是产假消耗了他们很多金钱，不正确；C 选项"Male competitors are gaining valuable experience when their wives taking maternity leave"

没谈到男员工与他们的妻子的关系，D 选项 “Male competitors should earn more to raise the family.”意思是男性挣钱更多地是为了养家，与原文无关。

4.[C] 此题属于观点态度题。作者既提到了支持者的观点，也点明了这一政策的缺陷，相对中立，选 C。

5.[B] 此题属于细节题。与原文比较，A 项偷换概念，“may”变为“must”，错误；B 项与原文意思一致，正确；C 项将“close”（消除差距）变为“narrow”（缩小差距），偷换了概念；关于 D 项文中并未有同义表述。

核心词与超纲词

1. provision　　n.预备，准备; 供应，（一批）供应品; 生活物质，储备物资
2. PA =personal assistant　　n.私人助理
3. maternity　　adj. 产妇用的; 产科的; 孕妇的;
4. equivalents　　adj.相等的，相当的，等效的；n.对等物;

长难句分析

1.Visit a typical Nordic company headquarters and you will notice something striking among the standing desks and modernist furniture: the senior managers are still mostly men, and most of the women are PAs.

全句中“something striking”表示令人瞩目的现象，“among the standing desks and modernist furniture”可理解为办公室的文化怪相，“PA”表示“personal assistant”,即私人助理。

译文：如果你参观一家北欧国家公司的总部，就会注意到这样一个明显的现象：管理高层大多数仍是男性，而大部分女性都是私人助理。

2. First, Nordic women may suffer lower earnings later in their careers because generous maternity leave encourages them to take long breaks to raise children earlier on, when male competitors are gaining valuable experience.

全句中“generous”此处不是慷慨的，而是表示时间长的和数量多的。“maternity leave”为产假的意思，“because”引导一个原因状语从句，“when”引导一个比较状语从句。

译文：第一，这些国家的女性在职业生涯后期挣得会更少，因为长时间的产假促使她们在工作初期花费更多的时间抚养孩子，而男性则可以利用这些时间积累宝贵的经验。

全文译文

在为女性提供平等权利方面，北欧国家比其他任何地方都做得好。产假时间很长。政府提供的育儿服务质量一流。女大学毕业生数量多于男生，达 6:4。

但这些规则只适用于上市公司的董事会。如果你参观一家北欧国家公司的总部，就会注意到这样一个明显的现象：管理高层大多数仍是男性，而大部分女性都是私人助理。社会底层所盛行的人人平等的风气在商业顶层却并不明显。

关于女性为何没能打破升迁瓶颈有很多讨论。左派认为女性仍遭受未被察觉的歧视，而右派则坚持认为这只是因为一些女性将重心放在孩子身上。这些国家的公共开支很大：用在育儿方面的公共开支占 GDP 的比例是美国的 7～9 倍。但提供平等的机会并不能确保结果的平等。

实际上，宽松的社会政策有可能会产生相反的消极后果。由丹麦奥胡斯大学的经济学家 Nina Smith 等人所做的研究提出了两种可能性。第一，这些国家的女性在职业生涯后期挣得会更少，因为长时间的产假促使她们在工作初期花费更多的时间抚养孩子，而男性则可以利用这些时间积累宝贵的经验。第二，慷慨的社会福利政策意味着要交更高的税，因此比起美国的职业女性，那些试图在工作上有所作为的女性会发现更难负担家政服务。

总的来说，减少普通员工之间性别差异的政策有可能会增加管理高层中的这种差异。据 Smith 女士计算，近年来在丹麦和瑞典，性别差异在高收入人群间实际上变得更明显。

董事会限员政策的支持者们认为该政策可以有效地解决机会不平等问题：通过法令使得女性成为董事会成员，就可以打破“老男孩”体系并创造“老女孩”体系。这一政策自然改变了上市公司董事会成员构成：女董事与男董事的收入差距消除，尽管男董事的人数已激增。但透过这些“金色外衣”，我们可以看到更加复杂的情况。

此外，在挪威改革的第一份实证研究中，芝加哥大学布斯商学院的 Marianne Bertrand 和他的三名同事得出“并没有证据表明顶层所得到的益处传递到了下层”。这些政策并未改善董事层以下高素质女性的职业前景，也没有消除商学院毕业生收入的性别差异。同时，它们也没能鼓励年轻女性将商学院作为其首要选择。

Passage 40

Uberman advocates are only a small subset of the many movements that today seem to be waging a war on shut-eye. Despite the conventional wisdom of eight-hours-of-sleep-to-be-healthy, in recent years, CEO testimonials, helpful life-hacking tips and even some scientific studies have tried to convince us we need only five hours of sleep to be healthy, happy and successful.

Writer Douglas Haddow has a theory why: Time isn’t money. Time awake is money. In a recent article for Adbusters, Haddow argues that the reason we sleep less today is because “sleep is the enemy of capital.” While we’re waltzing with the sandman, we can’t do anything productive and, unlike in our leisure time, we can’t even consume (and pay for) the products others make. It’s not quite clear what's happening in our minds during nap time: Theories range from storing memories and restructuring the brain to simple energy conservation and immune system restoration.

But whatever we do, we certainly aren't buying extra lives on Candy Crush or writing articles for Newsweek. Sleep is perceived to be the enemy of efficiency: inescapable wasted blocks of time that can't be converted into anything of broader use to society.

Entrepreneurs and capitalists have known this forever, of course. The growth in popularity of coffee and tea during the Industrial Revolution was, as Tom Standage argues in The History of the World in Six Drinks, tied to the working hours and conditions brought on by that revolution. In the early days of factories, owners, Standage argues, saw what the long hours were doing to their employees' sleep. But instead of offering more time in bed, they'd give them free tea and reap the reward: "Tea kept workers alert on long and tedious shifts and improved their concentration when operating fast moving machines," he writes. "Factory workers had to function like parts in a well-oiled machine and tea was the lubricant that kept the factories running smoothly."

It's worse today. Even those of us who would never check our email at midnight now live in a world where being on call 24 hours a day is commonplace. In 1992, Juliet Schor, author of The Overworked American, made headlines by revealing that U.S. citizens worked, on average, a month more in 1990 they did in 1970. Since then, the numbers have gotten worse. From 1990 to 2001, Americans added another full week to their working year: That was 137 hours longer than the Japanese, 260 hours longer than the British and 446 hours longer than the Germans, according to a report put out by the United Nations' International Labor Organization. Fast-forward to today: The Bureau of Labor Statistics says Americans are working longer hours than at any time since statistics have been kept.

It also bears noting that nearly 7 million Americans are currently stringing together part-time jobs: That's 3 million more than in 2007, when the Great Recession began. These people are likely to have erratic and often inconvenient work schedules; not exactly a recipe for getting proper R&R. Shift workers, in particular, have it tough: In December 2014, the Health Survey for England found that in the U.K., those who worked outside the 12 hours between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. were substantially "sicker and fatter" than those who worked daytime hours. A 2014 study published in the Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine found that shift work substantially increased the risk of dementia.

Again, millennials seem the most vulnerable: 40 percent of young people work part-time, contract, temp or onetime jobs, with more than half living paycheck to paycheck, according to the 2014 Millennial Study conducted by Harris Poll on behalf of Wells Fargo. The Health Survey for England found that 16- to 24-year-olds were the demographic most likely to be stuck doing shift work. And a 2014 study by the American Psychological Association found that of the present generational groupings—millennials, Gen Xers, boomers and mature—millennials were by far the most stressed, and reported the highest rates of "feeling sluggish or lazy" and "having trouble concentrating on things they need to do".

1. Which of the following is consistent with the wisdom of eight-hours-of-sleep-to-be-healthy?
 [A] CEO testimonials

[B] helpful life-hacking tips
[C] the conventional view
[D] some scientific studies

2. Which is the wrong interpretation of the theory that “Time awake is money”?
[A] Sleep is the enemy of capital.
[B] We can’t do anything normal when asleep.
[C] We can’t even consume (and pay for) the products.
[D] We can’t do anything productive when asleep.

3. According to the passage, which of the following about free tea is not true?
[A] The tea was the lubricant that kept the machines running smoothly.
[B] The free tea means they do not need offering workers more time in bed.
[C] Tea kept workers concentrate on long.
[D] Tea improved their concentration when operating fast moving machines.

4. We can infer from paragraph 4 and paragraph 5 that ____.
[A] living in a world where being on call 24 hours a day means we should check our email at midnight
[B] the Bureau of Labor Statistics says Americans are working longest hours than at any countries
[C] night workers were always “sicker and fatter” than those who worked daytime hours
[D] more shift work means increased chances of getting dementia

5. Why should millennials seem the most vulnerable according to the last paragraph?
[A] 40 percent of young people work part-time to live paycheck to paycheck.
[B] 16 to 24-year-olds were the demographic most likely to be stuck doing shift work.
[C] They always “feeling sluggish or lazy” and “having trouble concentrating on things they need to do”.
[D] Millennials were by far the most stressed among all the groups.

文章体裁结构分析

文章首段先点明了有新观点认为每天 5 小时的睡眠便可以使我们健康、快乐并获得成功。睡眠时间无法被利用却无可避免。数据表明，近年来美国人的工作时间又增加了。更多的人做几份兼职工作，这增加了疾病的风险，并发现新千年一代的压力远超过其他人群。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据第一段可知新的观点如 CEO 证明书、有用的养生技巧甚至一些科学研究都试图使我们相信每天 5 小时的睡眠便可以，这与传统 8 小时睡眠观点相左，故 C 选项正确。

2.[B] 此题属于句意理解题。根据第二段得知，“睡觉是财富的敌人”。睡觉时我们没有任何产出，甚至连消费（并支付）别人制造的产品都做不到。关于睡觉时大脑内部发生了什么我们不甚清楚，而并不是睡觉的时候我们不能做正常的事，故 B 选项正确。

3.[A] 此题属于判断正误题。根据第三段可知，原文中说“tea was the lubricant that kept the factories running smoothly”指出茶是使工厂顺畅运行的润滑剂，A 选项将“factories”偷换为“machines”，指的是机器的润滑剂，不正确。

4. [D] 此题属于推断分析题。

5.[D] 此题属于找原因题。根据最后一段可知，A 选项说他们兼职的原因是为了成为月光族，驴唇不对马嘴；B 是现象并非原因；C 也是他们的表现；D 为原因，即他们压力太大了。

核心词与超纲词

1. substantially	adv. 大体上; 本质上，实质上; 充分地; 相当多地
2. millennials	n. 新千年一代
3. Erratic	adj. 飘忽不定的；不规则的（运动或行为）
4. Gen Xers	n. 失落的一代

长难句分析

1. The growth in popularity of coffee and tea during the Industrial Revolution was, as Tom Standage argues in The History of the World in Six Drinks, tied to the working hours and conditions brought on by that revolution.

全句的主语是“The growth”，“in popularity of coffee and tea during the Industrial Revolution”是后置定语修饰主语。“as” 引导一个插入语从句，“be tied to”与……相联系；“brought on by that revolution”为后置定语。

译文：在《人类历史上的六大饮品》一书中，“Tom Standage”提出，工业革命期间咖

啡和茶的盛行是与由该革命带来的工作时间和环境息息相关的。

2. And a 2014 study by the American Psychological Association found that of the present generational groupings—millennials, Gen Xers, boomers and mature—millennials were by far the most stressed, and reported the highest rates of "feeling sluggish or lazy" and "having trouble concentrating on things they need to do".

文化背景常识："millennials","Gen Xers"，"boomers and mature"分别指新千年一代、失落的一代、婴儿潮一代及成熟一代。"reported the highest rates of"表示最容易……

译文：同样，美国心理学协会 2014 年的一项研究表明，在现今不同年代出生的人当中——新千年一代、失落的一代、婴儿潮一代及成熟一代——新千年一代的压力远超过其他人群。此外，他们最易感到"怠倦或慵懒"，且"难以集中注意力于该做的事情上"。

全文译文

Uberman 睡眠计划的提倡者们只是如今很多减少睡眠运动中的一小部分。尽管传统观念认为每天睡 8 小时有益健康，但近年来，CEO 证明书、有用的养生技巧甚至是一些科学研究都试图使我们相信，每天 5 小时的睡眠便可以使我们健康、快乐并获得成功。

Douglas Haddow 有一个解释该现象的理论：时间就是金钱。更确切地说，醒着的时间就是金钱。在近期 Adbusters 发表的一篇文章中，Adbusters 称我们如今睡眠减少的原因是"睡觉是财富的敌人"。不像在闲暇时间，睡觉时我们没有任何产出，甚至连消费（并支付）别人制造的产品都做不到。关于睡觉时大脑内部发生了什么我们不甚清楚：有的理论认为我们是在储存记忆并重新构建大脑，还有的认为仅仅是简单的能量存储和免疫系统恢复，各种说法不一。但无论如何，我们肯定不是在"糖果传奇"上购买额外的生命，也不是在为《新闻周刊》写文章。睡眠被认为效率的敌人：睡眠时间无法被利用以给社会带来更大用处，却无可避免。

企业家和资本家们一直以来都知道这个道理。在《人类历史上的六大饮品》一书中，Tom Standage 提出，工业革命期间咖啡和茶的盛行是与由该革命带来的工作时间和环境息息相关的。他认为在工厂出现的早期，工厂主们便意识到了长时间工作给工人们的睡眠带来的影响。但他们并未因此而减少工作时长，相反，他们为工人提供免费茶水并从中受益："茶使得工人在冗长乏味的轮班过程中保持清醒，同时使他们在操作快速运转的机器时注意力更加集中，"Standage 这样写道。"工厂的工人就像一台运转良好的机器里的部件，而茶则是使工厂顺畅运行的润滑剂。"

如今的情况更加糟糕。就算我们从不在午夜查收邮件，全天 24 小时随时待命也是十分常见的。1992 年，《工作过度的美国人》的作者 Juliet Schor 登上头条，因为他揭示了这样一个事实：1990 年美国人比 1970 年平均多工作了 1 个月。而从那时起，该数字变得越来越可怕。从 1990 年到 2001 年，美国人每年的工作时间又增加了整整 1 周；根据联合国国际劳工组织的一项报告，这就意味着美国人的年工作时间比日本人长 137 小时，比英国人长 260 小

时，比德国人长 446 小时。如今该数字上升得更加迅速：据劳工统计局反映，美国人如今的工作时间已达到自该数据被记录以来的最高值。

同样值得注意的是，如今约有 700 万美国人做几份兼职工作：这一数据比大萧条开始的 2007 年多出了 300 万。这些人的工作日程很可能不规则且不方便，而这样是不利于适当的修养与恢复的。轮班制员工的处境尤为艰难：2014 年 12 月的健康调查发现，在英国，那些不在上午 7 点至晚上 7 点这一 12 小时时段工作的人比在白天工作的人要明显“虚弱且肥胖”。《职业与环境医学期刊》2014 年发布的一项研究表明，轮班制工作大大增加了痴呆的风险。

此外，新千年一代似乎是最易受到伤害的：据哈里斯民意测验调查所代表富国银行于 2014 年所做的千禧年研究，40%的年轻人做兼职、包工活或临时工，且一半以上的人是月光族。英国的健康调查发现 16～24 岁的年轻人做轮班工作的可能性最大。同样，美国心理学协会 2014 年的一项研究表明，在现今不同年代出生的人当中——新千年一代、失落的一代、婴儿潮一代及成熟一代——新千年一代的压力远超过其他人群。此外，他们最易感到“怠倦或慵懒”，且“难以集中注意力于该做的事情上”。

Passage 41

The lives of very few Newark residents are untouched by violence: New Jersey's biggest city has seen it all. Yet the murder of three young people, who were forced to kneel before being shot in the back of the head in a school playground on August 4th, has shaken the city. A fourth, who survived, was stabbed and shot in the face. The four victims were by all accounts good kids, all enrolled in college, all with a future. But the cruel murder, it seems, has at last forced Newarker to say they have had enough.

Grassroots organizations, like Stop Shootin', have been flooded with offers of help and support since the killings. Yusef Ismail, its co-founder, says the group has been going door-to-door asking people to sign a pledge of non-violence. They hope to get 50,000 to promise to "stop shootin', start thinkin', and keep livin'. The Newark Community Foundation, which was launched last month, announced on August 14th that it will help pay for Community Eye, a surveillance system tailored towards gun crime.

Cory Booker who became mayor 13 months ago with a mission to revitalize the city, believes the surveillance program will be the largest camera and audio network in any American city. More than 30 cameras were installed earlier this summer and a further 50 will be installed soon in a seven-square mile area where 80% of the city's recent shootings have occured. And more cameras are planned.

When a gunshot is detected, the surveillance camera zooms in on that spot. Similar technology

in Chicago has increased arrests and decreased shootings. Mr. Booker plans to announce a comprehensive gun strategy later this week.

Mr. Booker, as well as church leaders and others, believes(or hopes) that after the murder the city will no longer stand by in coldness. For generations, Newark has been paralyzed by poverty---almost one in three people lives below the poverty line---and growing indifference to crime.

Some are skeptical. Steven Malanga of the conservative Manhattan Institute notes that Newark has deep social peoblems: over 60% of children are in homes without fathers. The school system, taken over by the state in 1995, is a mess. But there is aslo some cause for hope. Since Mr. Booker was elected, there has been a rise in investment and re-zoning for development. Only around 7% of nearby Newark airport workers used to come from Newark; now, a year, the figure is 30%. Mr. Booker has launched a New York-style war on crime. So far this year, crime has fallen 11% and shootings are dowm 30%(through the murder rate looks likely to match last year's high).

1. What has happened in Newark, New Jersey on August 4th ?
 [A] The Newark residents witnessed a murder.
 [B] Four young people were killed in a school playground.
 [C] The new mayor of Newark took office.
 [D] Four college students fell victim to violence.

2. The contextual meaning of the "Community Eye"(Line5, Pare2) is ___.
 [A] a watching system for gun crime
 [B] a neighborhood protection organization
 [C] an unprofitable community business
 [D] a grassroots organization

3. According to the passage, Newark has all the following problems EXCEPT ___.
 [A] violence
 [B] flood
 [C] poverty
 [D] indifference

4. Mayor Booker's effort against crime seem to be___.
 [A] idealistic
 [B] impractical
 [C] effective
 [D] fruitless

5. The best title for the passage is ___.

[A] Stop Shootin', Start Thinkin', and Keep Livin'

[B] Efforts to Fight against Gun Crime

[C] A Mission to Revitalize the City

[D] Violent Murders in Newark

文章体裁结构分析

本文从问题入手，然后分析问题的原因，最后给出问题的解决办法，是一篇典型的说明文。

试题解析

1．[D] 此题属于近义替换考题。

2．[A] 此题属于词汇理解考题。A 选项是原文第二段中“community eye”的同位语“a surveillance system”的近义词改写。

3．[B] 此题属于归纳推理题。

4．[C] 此题属于态度判断题。由文章最后一句话可以看出，两个统计数字都在降低,说明措施应该由一个褒义词来修饰。

5．[B] 此题属于主旨题。根据主旨题选概括不选片面的原则,可判断选项 B 正确，其他选项都是从原文抽出来的片面概括。

核心词与超纲词

1. by all accounts　无论如何
2. pledge　n. v. 承诺，保证
3. mission　n. 使命，任务
4. paralyze　v. 使瘫痪

长难句分析

1. Yet the murder of three young people, who were forced to kneel before being shot in the back of the head in a school playground on August 4th, has shaken the city.

句子中间 who 引导一个非限定性定语从句；before 引导一个时间状语，这个时间状语是以短语的形式给出，它由 being 引出。

译文：8 月 4 日被谋杀的三名年轻人震惊了全城，他们死前在操场上被强迫跪着，并被从脑后枪击身亡。

2. The Newark Community Foundation, which was launched last month, announced on August 14th that it will help pay for Community Eye, a surveillance(监视) system tailored towards gun crime.

这个句子是一个复杂的复合句，句中由 which 引导一个非限定性定语从句，句中 that 引导一个宾语从句，最后由 tailored 这个过去分词引导一个定语性的修饰成分。

译文：纽瓦克社区基金会成立于上个月，在四月十四号宣布他们将为“社区之眼”支付费用，这是一个监视系统，目的是为了整治枪械犯罪。

3. For generations, Newark has been paralyzed by poverty---almost one in three people lives below the poverty line---and growing indifference to crime.

句中的破折号后面紧跟一个同位语从句，解释和说明前面的名词 poverty.句中的连接词 and 连接前后两个并列的分词短语，前面的是 paralyzed,后面的是 growing。

译文：一切为了后代，纽瓦克已经对贫穷麻木了——几乎每三个人就有一个生活在贫困线以下，并且变得对犯罪漠不关心。

全文译文

很少有生活在纽瓦克的居民的生活不接触暴力的：新泽西最大的城市见证了这一切。8 月 4 日被谋杀的三名年轻人震惊了全城，他们死前在操场上被强迫跪着，并被从脑后枪击身亡。第四名受害者幸存下来，但面部受伤。这四名受害者都被认为是好孩子，他们都进入了大学，都会有个美好的未来。但是这残酷的谋杀看上去似乎最终迫使纽瓦克人说他们已经受够了。

草根组织，也可称作“停止射击”组织，自从这些杀戮后就已经涌进了很多提供帮助和支持的人。约瑟夫·伊斯梅尔，这个组织的创始人称，这个组织已经挨家挨户的去要求人们签下一个无暴力的承诺。他们希望有 5 万人去承诺“停止射击”，开始思考并且保护生存权。纽瓦克社区基金会成立于上个月，4 月 14 号他们宣布，将为“社区之眼”支付费用，这是一个监视系统，目的是为了整治枪械犯罪。

科里·布克，13 个月前当选该市市长，他肩负着使这个城市获得新生的使命，他相信监视程序将成为任何一个美国城市最大的影像和音频联网系统。今年初夏将安装超过 30 台摄像机，不久还有 50 台会被很快以每平方英里 7 台的密度被安装在这个城市最近 80%枪击案发生的地区。还有更多的摄像机正计划安装。

当一起枪击案被发现时，监视摄像头会在那一点上扩大影像。相似的技术在芝加哥已经增加了逮捕的效率，并且减少了枪械犯罪。布克先生计划这周的晚些时候将宣布一个广泛地枪械条例。

除了布克先生之外，教会的领导和其他各界人士，相信（或者希望）这次谋杀之后这个城市不再沉默。一切为了后代，纽瓦克已经对贫穷麻木了——几乎每三个人就有一个生活在贫困线以下，并且变得对犯罪漠不关心。

一些人对此表示怀疑。曼哈顿学会的史蒂夫·马兰加谨慎地指出，纽瓦克有深层的社会问题：超过 60%的孩子没有父亲。学校系统于 1995 年被州政府接管，但一团混乱。但我们仍然有有理由相信这个城市还有希望。自从布克先生当选之后，投资和地区再发展中有上升势头。过去纽瓦克机场只有将近 7%的工人来自本地，现在，一年以后，数字变为 30%。布克先生对犯罪推出了纽约式的战术。迄今为止，犯罪率下降了 11%，枪击案下降了 30%（虽然谋杀率看上去有可能和去年最高水平持平）。

Passage 42

When the first volume of Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" was published in 1867, it took five years to sell 1,000 copies in its original German. It was not translated into English for two decades, and this newspaper did not see fit to mention it until 1907. By comparison, Thomas Piketty's "Capital in the Twenty-First Century" is an overnight sensation. Originally published in French (when we first reviewed it), Mr. Piketty's vast tome on income-and-wealth distribution has become a bestseller since the English translation appeared in March. In America it is the top-selling book on Amazon, fiction included.

The book's success has a lot to do with being about the right subject at the right time. Inequality has suddenly become a fevered topic, especially in America. Having for years dismissed the gaps between the haves and have-nots as a European obsession, Americans, stung by the excesses of Wall Street, are suddenly talking about the rich and redistribution. Hence the attraction of a book which argues that growing wealth concentration is inherent to capitalism and recommends a global tax on wealth as the progressive solution.

"Capital" makes three big contributions in its 577 pages. First, Mr. Piketty, a pioneer in using tax statistics to measure inequality, painstakingly documents the evolution of income and wealth over the past 300 years, particularly in Europe and America. In doing so, he shows that the period from about 1914 to the 1970s was an historical outlier in which both income inequality and the stock of wealth (relative to annual national income) fell dramatically. Since the 1970s both wealth and income gaps have been rising back towards their pre-20th-century norms. There are surely a few snafus in these statistics, but this work has transformed understanding of the history of wealth, with eye-popping results. Who knew, for instance, that the annual value of inheritances in France has tripled from less than 5% of GDP in the 1950s to about 15%, not all that far from the 19th-century peak of 25%? As a piece of empirical sleuthing, the book is indisputably brilliant.

Mr. Piketty's second contribution is to come up with a theory of capitalism that explains these facts and offers a prediction of where wealth distribution is heading. His central claim is that the free-market system has a natural tendency towards increasing the concentration of wealth, because the rate of return on property and investments has consistently been higher than the rate of economic growth. Two world wars, the Depression and high taxes pushed down the return on wealth in the 20th century, while rapid productivity and population rises pushed up growth. But without such countervailing factors, Mr. Piketty argues, higher returns on capital will concentrate wealth—especially when, as now, an ageing population means that growth should slow.

Mr. Piketty's expectation of rising wealth concentration is not outlandish. However, it is a prediction based on extrapolating from the past, not an inherent model of capitalism. He assumes that the returns to capital will not fall substantially even as the stock of wealth rises. That may prove to be true, but the Piketty prediction is a hypothesis, not an iron law.

1. According to the passage, Marx's and Thomas Piketty's works differ in ____?
 [A] Search for principles without a warrant.
 [B] Thomas Piketty's "Capital in the Twenty-First Century" is an overnight sensation.
 [C] Marx is not as famous as Thomas.
 [D] Prohibit suspects from using examples.

2. Why is the book discussed in the passage indisputably brilliant?
 [A] Because it is a piece of empirical sleuthing.
 [B] Because it has 577 pages.
 [C] Because the book is popular among young people.
 [D] Because the author is renowned around the world.

3. According to the passage, what is Piketty prediction's central claim?
 [A] Higher returns on capital will concentrate wealth.
 [B] The returns to capital will not fall substantially even as the stock of wealth rises.
 [C] "Capital" contains some marvellous scholarship.
 [D] The free-market system has a natural tendency towards increasing the concentration of wealth.

4. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 [A] The principles of Marxism.
 [B] Marx was a great man.
 [C] The Piketty prediction is a hypothesis.
 [D] The Piketty prediction is an iron law.

5. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

[A] A Modern Marx

[B] The Marxism

[C] Principles of the Economic World

[D] Challenge of the Marxism

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章介绍了一本畅销书。托马斯·皮克迪的《21 世纪的资本》一经问世就轰动一时。该书用法语写成，其中关于收入和财富分配的一卷，一经译成英文就成为最畅销书目，是美国的亚马逊网站的销量冠军，比小说卖的还好，与马克思的经典著作出版时的冷清场面形成鲜明对比。随后本文详细介绍了该书的主要内容和该书作者的主要贡献。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段第三句中的“By comparison, Thomas Piketty’s ‘Capital in the Twenty-First Century’ is an overnight sensation.”，因此选 B。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段最后一句。“As a piece of empirical sleuthing, the book is indisputably brilliant”，因此 A 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到倒数第二段第二句中的“…His central claim is that the free-market system has a natural tendency towards increasing the concentration of wealth, because the rate of return on property and investments has consistently been higher than the rate of economic growth”，因此选 D。

4.[C] 此题属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段最后一句中的“That may prove to be true, but the Piketty prediction is a hypothesis, not an iron law”，因此选项 C 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[A] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，通篇都在围绕一本新书展开，并介绍了该书作者的主要观点和对当代经济的阐释，其在马克思的主要观点基础之上有所发展，比马克思的著作更加受欢迎，可谓是“现代的马克思”，因此应选 A。

核心词与超纲词

1. hypothesis　　n. 假说

2. concentration　　n. （财富的）积聚

3. sensation　　n. 轰动
4. sleuth　　v. 侦查、考察

长难句分析

But without such countervailing factors, Mr. Piketty argues, higher returns on capital will concentrate wealth—especially when, as now, an ageing population means that growth should slow.

句子较长较为零散，且有插入语和补足语，比如“Mr. Piketty argues”和“as now”，剔除这些零散成分，可以清晰地看出句子的主干。

译文：如果没有这种相互抵消的因素，更高的资本回报率会使财富更加集中，像当今这种增速放缓的老龄化社会更是如此。

全文译文

卡尔·马克思的《资本论》于 1867 年首次出版，其德文原版在 5 年内只卖出了 1000 本。20 年后《资本论》才被翻译成英语，直到 1907 年该书才被报纸提及。相比之下，托马斯·皮克迪的《21 世纪的资本》一经问世就轰动一时。该书用法语写成，其中关于收入和财富分配的一卷，一经译成英文就成为最畅销书目，是美国的亚马逊网站的销量冠军，比小说卖得还好。

《21 世纪的资本》的成功之处在于其主题迎合了时代需求。当时，不平等已成为社会热议的话题，在美国尤甚。多年以来美国人都认为贫富差距只是欧洲的问题，然而华尔街的过度发展使他们忽然开始谈论富人和再分配问题。因而《21 世纪的资本》受人瞩目，书中指出财富的不断集中根本上源于资本主义制度，并建议通过全球性的财富征税加以解决。

577 页的《21 世纪的资本》一书有三大贡献。首先，作为以税收衡量不平等的先驱，皮克迪煞费苦心地记录了过去 300 年的收入和财富，尤其是欧洲和美国的情况。通过记录他指出，从 1914 年至 20 世纪 70 年代的数据属于异常情况，在这段时间里收入和财富储量（与全国年度收入有关）都大幅下降。而从 20 世纪 70 年代开始，财富和收入差距开始回升至 20 世纪前的标准。这些统计数据中难免存在一些纰漏，但确实令人大开眼界，改变了人们对财富历史的理解。例如，有谁会知道仅在 20 世纪 50 年代法国的年度继承财产价值占 GDP 的百分比就从不足 5%迅速涨到 15%，这与 19 世纪的峰值 25%也相差不远了。该书以实际调查为基础，无疑是一部杰作。

皮克迪的第二个贡献在于提出了资本主义理论，解释了现实状况并预测了财富分配的趋势。他的核心观点是：自由市场体制会自然而然地使财富趋于集中，因为财产和投资的回报率一直高于经济增速。20 世纪的两次世界大战、大萧条及高税率降低了财富的回报率，而生产率和人口的增长却提高了经济增速。如果没有这种相互抵消的因素，更高的资本回报率会使财富更加集中，像当今这种增速放缓的老龄化社会更是如此。

皮克迪对财富趋于集中的预测并非异想天开，它是基于过往实际情况的推测，而非资本主义的一贯模式。他猜想：即便财富储量不断增多，资本回报率也不会大幅下降。他有可能是对的，但这只是假说而非定律。

Passage 43

New Hampshire has just failed to abolish the death penalty—by one vote. Given that the Granite State has not actually executed anyone since 1939, you might think this doesn't matter much. But, obviously, it matters to the one man on death row in New Hampshire, a cop-killer called Michael Addison. It matters, also, to the broader campaign to scrap capital punishment in America. And despite the setback in New Hampshire, the abolitionists are slowly winning.

America is unusual among rich countries in that it still executes people. It does so because its politicians are highly responsive to voters, who mostly favour the death penalty. However, that majority is shrinking, from 80% in 1994 to 60% last year. Young Americans are less likely to support it than their elders. Non-whites, who will one day be a majority, are solidly opposed. Six states have abolished it since 2007, bringing the total to 18 out of 50. The number of executions each year has fallen from a peak of 98 in 1999 to 39 last year.

Many people regret this. Some feel that death is the only fitting punishment for murderers: that it satisfies society's need for retribution. Some find a religious justification, such as the line in Exodus that calls for: "life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth". Such appeals to emotion or faith are hard to answer, although the Bible also has passages about not casting the first stone, and many conservative evangelicals have ended up in the odd position of prizing life when it comes to abortion, but not when it comes to prisoners (the Catholic church is pro-life on both counts). However, in a secular democracy a law of such gravity must have some compelling rational justification, which the death penalty does not.

Its advocates insist that it deters murderers, thereby saving lives. If this were true, it would be a powerful argument, but there is scant evidence that it is. The murder rate is far higher in America than in the European Union, which has no death penalty. It is also higher in American states that carry out executions than in states that do not. Granted, some studies have found that, if you control for other factors that also influence crime rates, you can make the case that each execution prevents three murders, or five, or even 18. But such studies are based on thin data and questionable assumptions. There were nearly 15,000 murders in America in 2012. The chance of any individual killer being executed is thus microscopic—and distant, since the appeals process can grind on for decades.

Against the death penalty's uncertain benefits must be set its certain defects. Juries, being human, are fallible. If they jail an innocent man he can be freed and compensated, but he cannot be brought back to life. Since the Supreme Court lifted its suspension of the death penalty in 1976, there are no proven cases where America has executed an innocent. But there are at least ten that

look horribly like it. Cameron Todd Willingham, for example, was put to death for starting a deadly fire, although experts blamed faulty wiring.

1. According to the first paragraph, why it's not important whether New Hampshire abolishes the death penalty?

[A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.

[B] People don't care about it.

[C] The State has not actually executed anyone since 1939.

[D] Lack of data analysis.

2. The word "retribution" (Para.3) is the closest in meaning to____.

[A] found

[B] compensation

[C] mark

[D] punishment

3. According to the passage, how may states in America have abolished executions before 2007?

[A] 18

[B] 6

[C] 50

[D] 12

4. What was the defect of the death penalty?

[A] Lack of support.

[B] Lack of data analysis.

[C] Juries are inhumane.

[D] Juries are fallible.

5. Which of the following can be the best title of the text?

[A] How to Punish Criminals

[B] Professional Statisticians

[C] Data Analysis in Crimes

[D] Dismantling the Machinery of Death

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲的是美国一些州正在逐步取消死刑制度，并对其利与弊进行了讨论。支持废除死刑的人认为这将对杀人犯产生威慑，从而挽救更多生命。死刑有其固有的缺陷，因为陪

审团也会犯错，并举例验证了这些观点。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段第二句“Given that the Granite State has not actually executed anyone since 1939, you might think this doesn't matter much.”，因此选 C。

2.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段前两句“Many people regret this. Some feel that death is the only fitting punishment for murderers: that it satisfies society's need for retribution.”，因此 D 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段倒数第二句“Six states have abolished it since 2007, bringing the total to 18 out of 50.”，通过计算，答案为 12，因此选 D。

4.[D] 此题属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段中的“Against the death penalty's uncertain benefits must be set its certain defects. Juries, being human, are fallible.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[C] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章讲的是美国一些州正在逐步取消死刑制度，并对其利与弊进行了讨论，列举了数据以及支持者和反对者的理由。因此应选 C。

核心词与超纲词

1. retribution	n. 因果报应
2. penalty	n. 惩罚
3. defect	n. 缺陷
4. fallible	a. 会犯错的

长难句分析

Such appeals to emotion or faith are hard to answer, although the Bible also has passages about not casting the first stone, and many conservative evangelicals have ended up in the odd position of prizing life when it comes to abortion, but not when it comes to prisoners (the Catholic Church is pro-life on both counts).

句子较长且较为零散，首先句首的“such”所指内容应到其上一句中去寻找，其次“although”引导让步状语从句，翻译时应将其提前，以便不打乱句子的整体结构，此外句中涉及《圣经·出埃及记》中的典故，应加强积累，具体解释参见译文。

译文：这种呼吁很难实现，尽管《圣经》里也有不少故事告诫人们“人不犯我我不犯人”，

很多保守的新教徒最终愿意从珍爱生命的角度放弃死刑，但对杀人犯则决不能手软。

全文译文

美国新罕布什尔州不久前以一票之差没能通过废除死刑的提案。但因为该州从 1939 年以来就没有处死过任何人，你可能觉得通不通过都无关紧要。但这对于杀害警察的罪犯迈克尔·艾迪森来说却关系重大，同时还关乎废除死刑的全国性运动，尽管在花岗岩州（新罕布什尔州）进展受挫，但废除死刑正逐步赢得民心。

美国与其他富裕国家不同，还保留着死刑。因为多数民众支持死刑，政客们要对选民负责。但支持者在逐步减少，从 1994 年的 80%到去年的 60%，美国的年轻人不像老一辈那么支持死刑。美国的有色人种迟早要成为人口中的大多数，他们对死刑一贯持反对态度。从 2007 年开始，已经有 7 个州废除了死刑，现在废除死刑的州总数已达到 18。死刑执行数已从 1999 年最高的 98 次降低至去年的 39 次。

很多人对此不以为然。他们认为对杀人者就必须处以死刑：这符合因果报应。有人在宗教方面寻找依据，如《出埃及记》里所说：“以血还血，以牙还牙”。这种呼吁很难实现，尽管《圣经》里也有不少故事告诫人们人不犯我我不犯人，很多保守的新教徒最终愿意从珍爱生命的角度放弃死刑，但对杀人犯则决不能手软。在世俗的民主社会，法律若想废除死刑就必须有令人信服的正当理由。

支持废除死刑的人认为这将对杀人犯产生威慑，从而挽救更多生命。如果真的是这样，这将是个有说服力的理由，但目前还没有证据能够证实。美国的杀人率比没有死刑的欧洲国家高得多。美国执行死刑的州的杀人率也比无死刑州要高。有研究表明，如果综合考虑影响犯罪率的各种因素，可以得出执行 1 个死刑可以预防 3 起杀人案，或者 5 起甚至 18 起。但该研究的数据并不充分，一些假设还值得商榷。2012 年美国发生了近 1.5 万起杀人案，杀人犯被处决的概率微乎其微，因为杀人犯的上诉就会磨十年以上。

死刑有其固有的缺陷。因为陪审团也会犯错，如果错把一个人关进监狱，那么还可以把他放出来并进行补偿，但如果执行了死刑就无法挽回了。自从 1976 年美国最高法院停止执行死刑缓行，还没有出现过一次已被证实的死刑错判，但至少有 10 起案件看似错判。例如卡梅隆·威灵汉姆就因纵火罪被处以死刑，而专家认为供电线路问题导致了火灾。

Passage 44

When measured in terms of academic achievement, Asian Americans are a successful bunch. Forty-nine percent have a bachelor’s degree or higher. This compares favourably against white Americans (30%), African-Americans (19%) and Latinos (13%). These racial disparities can

be seen in school as well, and they increase when postgraduate degrees are thrown into the mix.

Amy Chua, a self-declared “tiger mother” who became famous for promoting the benefits of harsh parenting, would put this down to culture. She has argued that Chinese-American children statistically out-perform their peers because they are pushed harder at home. In other words, certain groups tell themselves they are better than other groups, but learn that they have to work hard to succeed, and must resist temptation and distraction in proving themselves. It isn’t exactly a radical suggestion, but Ms Chua and Mr. Rubenfeld were criticised for their ideas. Some wondered if they were describing a form of racism. Ellen Wu, a history professor at Indiana University, suggested in the *Los Angeles Times* that there was a “danger in offering culture as a formula for success, because our ideas of culture are hardly fixed”. She pointed out that before the mid-20th century Americans believed that Chinese culture was disgusting and vile.

Yet despite this pushback, the Asian-American achievement advantage is well documented, and Amy Hsin and Yu Xie, sociologists at City University of New York, wanted to try to find out why it exists. Although Asian Americans do often come from better educated and higher income families, socio-demographic factors could not explain the achievement gap between Asians and whites. This is because recently arrived Asian immigrants with little formal education and low incomes have children that do better in school than their white peers. Asian-Americans actually fall into four distinct categories in America. East and South-Asian children tend to be socio-economically privileged, whereas South-East Asian and Filipino children tend to be disadvantaged.

Being brainier isn’t the answer either. What might explain harder work? The authors point to the fact Asian-Americans are likely to be immigrants or children of immigrants who, as a group, tend to be more optimistic. These are people who have made a big move in search of better opportunities. Immigration is a "manifestation of that optimism through effort, that you can have a better life". Ms Chua promoted what was perhaps an extreme form of this no-excuses parenting. She set high expectations for her daughters, and punished them if they failed to meet them. “Tiger” parenting clearly has its place, but it is not everything, according to this study.

Is this a vindication of tiger parenting? Should Ms Chua’s approach to child-rearing replace the American standard, which seems to emphasise self-esteem over test scores? Not necessarily. The report’s researchers point out that Asian-American children also suffer from poorer self-images and more conflicted relationships with their parents. Dr Hsin wonders if this may be the result of pressure to meet narrowly defined and high standards for success. Children who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures, while those who succeed fail to feel satisfied because they are simply achieving what is expected. Perhaps there is something to be said after all for praising a student’s effort, not merely the result.

1. Which statement is true according to the first two paragraphs?
 [A] Amy is very good at educating her child.
 [B] Amy Chua believed the reason lies in culture.

[C] Governmental ineffectiveness influences moral issues.
[D] The mentality is important.

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that ____.
[A] before the mid-20th century Americans disliked Chinese culture
[B] Yu Xie is sociologists at City University of New York
[C] Ammy should be held innocent of the charge
[D] children who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures

3. In which region the children tend to be socio-economically privileged?
[A] East and South-Asia
[B] South America
[C] Africa
[D] South-East Asia

4. Why do Asian-American children suffer from more conflicted relationships with their parents?
[A] This may be the result of pressure to meet narrowly defined and high standards for success.
[B] This may be the result of unfair wealth distribution.
[C] This may be the result of a marginalized lifestyle.
[D] This may be the result of a rigid moral code.

5. Which could be the title of the passage?
[A] The Quality of Writing is of Primary Importance
[B] Common Humanity Is Central News Reporting
[C] Moral Awareness Matters in Exciting A Newspaper
[D] The Tiger Mother

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章围绕亚洲虎妈展开讨论。老虎式的教育方式是否合理呢？美国的教育方式更注重自尊而非成绩，这种方式应该被老虎式取代吗？不尽然。调查报告指出，亚洲裔美国人也会感到自我形象迷失，他们与父母关系更为复杂也许应该鼓励学生们努力，而不仅仅看成绩。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段第一句“Amy Chua, a self-declared ‘tiger

mother' who became famous for promoting the benefits of harsh parenting, would put this down to culture.”，因此选 B。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段最后一句“She pointed out that before the mid-20th century Americans believed that Chinese culture was disgusting and vile.”，因此 A 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段最后一句“East and South-Asian children tend to be socio-economically privileged, whereas South-East Asian and Filipino children tend to be disadvantaged.”，因此选 A。

4.[A] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段中的“The report's researchers point out that Asian-American children also suffer from poorer self-images and more conflicted relationships with their parents. Dr Hsin wonders if this may be the result of pressure to meet narrowly defined and high standards for success.”，因此选项 A 是原文内容的同义替换。

5. [D] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章围绕亚洲虎妈展开讨论，主要关注老虎式的教育方式是否合理。因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. standard	n. 标准
2. conflict	n. 冲突
3. privileged	adj. 受优待的，有优势的
4. vile	adj. 邪恶的

长难句分析

Children who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures, while those who succeed fail to feel satisfied because they are simply achieving what is expected.

句子较长且较为零散，由两个分句组成，中间用“while”连接。两个分句为对比关系，第一个分句中“children”为先行词，第二个分句中“those”为先行词指代孩子们，这句话分别描述了两类儿童的不同状况。

译文：达不到要求的孩子感觉就像失败者，达到要求的也没有成就感，因为他们只是达到了预期标准而已。

全文译文

从学术成就来看，亚裔美国人比较成功，他们中的 49%有学士学位或者更高学位，高于

美国白种人的 30%，非洲裔美国人的 19%，拉丁裔美国人的 13%。这些种族差异从中学开始就已显现，在研究生阶段更加明显。

自称“亚洲虎妈”的 Amy 因宣扬严格管教子女而出名，她认为这是文化的原因。她说美籍华人儿童在家受父母管教比较严格，因而成绩比同学们要好。换句话说，美籍华人告诉自己他们比其他人强，但是要想成功也需要付出巨大的努力，需要抵御住诱惑，不可分心。这实际上并不激进，但是 Rubenfeld 夫妇的这一观点却遭到批判。有人怀疑这是种族主义思想。印第安纳州立大学的历史系教授 Ellen Wu 在《洛杉矶时报》上指出：“把这种差异归于文化是危险的，因为我们对文化的观点并不固定。”他还指出，20 世纪中叶之前，美国人认为中国文化是邪恶和低俗的。

尽管存在一些误解，亚裔美国人的成就还是被详细地记录下来，纽约城市大学的社会学专家 Amy Hsin 和 Yu Xie 力图找出其中的原因。尽管亚裔美国人多数来自受教育程度较高和较富裕的家庭，但是社会人口因素并不能完全解释这种成绩上的差异。最近移民美国的亚洲人受教育程度和收入较低，而他们的孩子在学校却比白人孩子出色。事实上亚裔美国人分为四类。来自东亚和南亚的孩子在社会经济方面条件更好，而东南亚和菲律宾地区的条件则相对较差。

也不是因为亚裔美国学生比较聪明，否则他们为什么还要比其他人更加努力。作者指出亚裔美国人这个移民群体可能更加乐观。他们为了获得更好的机会勇于进行大的迁移。“移民本身就证明了他们的乐观态度，通过努力你可以过上更好的生活。”而 Amy 宣扬的可能是这种教育方式的一个极端例子。她对女儿期望很高，如果女儿达不到要求就会受罚。研究表明，这种老虎式的教育方式固然产生一定影响，但并不是全部原因。

那么这是否意味着老虎式的教育方式合理呢？美国的教育方式更注重自尊而非成绩，这种方式应该被老虎式取代吗？不尽然。调查报告指出，亚洲裔美国人也会感到自我形象迷失，他们与父母关系更为复杂。Hsin 博士怀疑其原因在于父母对孩子要求过高，孩子压力巨大。达不到要求的孩子感觉就像失败者，达到要求的也没有成就感，因为他们只是达到了预期标准而已。也许应该鼓励学生们努力，而不仅仅看成绩。

Passage 45

If one believes that humanity should take drastic action now even though it might slow economic growth, one has to assume that future costs will be very, very big or that people living today place significant value on benefits realised 50 or 100 or 500 years down the line. And that strikes many dismal scientists as implausible. It is easy enough to imagine that people living today care about benefits that might accrue to them in their old age, or that of their children or grandchildren. But look much beyond a century and the beneficiaries become too distant to count much in our mental calculus.

Discount rates, in other words, are high. In a lot of climate modelling, researchers use discount rates of around 4% to 6% (common estimates of the average rate of return to capital) to calculate the present value of future benefits from reduced emissions today. That sort of rate implies that humans should do a bit to save the planet, but only just a bit. Lower discount rates, like the 1.4% effective rate used by Sir Nicholas Stern in his review of the economic risks from climate change, imply that humanity should be willing to be substantial costs in the present to protect generations in the distant future from harm.

Unfortunately, peeling apart how people *actually* discount benefits centuries or more in the future is very hard. But a fascinating new NBER working paper uses a clever approach to take a crack at it.

The authors exploit an oddity in British real estate: Britons buying a home may either purchase what is known as a freehold (which means they own the land outright) or leasehold (which means they "own" it for the duration of the leasehold). But leaseholds aren't like your standard rental contract; they often grant ownership for periods between 80 and *999* years. The authors reckon that by finding the premium paid for freeholds relative to super-long-dated leaseholds on otherwise identical properties, they can come up with an estimate of how distant benefits are actually valued in the market.

Remarkably, they find that people pay a premium of 10%-15% less for 100-year leaseholds and 5%-8% less for leaseholds of between 125-150 years. Only for leaseholds of 700 years or more do they detect no difference in price. On the whole, they reckon, a discount rate of about 2.6% appears to apply out well beyond a century. Oddly enough, people are willing to part with real money now in exchange for benefit flows accruing well beyond any reasonable expected lifespan.

That won't make it any easier to generate the political support for meaningful action to slow climate change. But it does make it harder to justify delay based on the fact that people simply don't care much about the distant future.

1. According to the passage, what is discount rates?
 [A] Common estimates of the average rate of return to capital
 [B] A statistic
 [C] Mathematics
 [D] Everlasting political embodiment

2. The discount rate used by researchers was?
 [A] 4%
 [B] 4%～6%
 [C] 6%
 [D] due to their everlasting environment

3. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 3?
 [A] The statistic is wrong.

[B] Experts are fallible.
[C] NBER working paper uses a clever approach to take a crack at it.
[D] People are confused.

4. What can be inferred from the last paragraph but one?
[A] The society does not care.
[B] They initiating the conference.
[C] They have different ends of the spectrum.
[D] On the whole a discount rate of about 2.6% appears to apply out well beyond a century.

5. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
[A] A discount rate of about 2% appears to apply out well beyond a century.
[B] Only for leaseholds of 700 years do they detect no difference in price.
[C] People pay a premium of 10% less for 100-year leaseholds.
[D] That won't make it any easier to generate the political support for meaningful action to slow climate change.

文章体裁结构分析

本文讲述贴现率的问题，即通常估计的资本回报率。遗憾的是，很难让人们忽视一个世纪以后的利益。然而，NBER 的一篇新研究论文以一个聪明的方式进行了尝试。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段第二句“In a lot of climate modelling, researchers use discount rates of around 4% to 6% (common estimates of the average rate of return to capital) to calculate the present value of future benefits from reduced emissions today.”，因此 A 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段第二句“In a lot of climate modelling, researchers use discount rates of around 4% to 6% (common estimates of the average rate of return to capital) to calculate the present value of future benefits from reduced emissions today.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“Unfortunately, peeling apart how people actually discount benefits centuries or more in the future is very hard. But a fascinating new NBER working paper uses a clever approach to take a crack at it.”，因此选 C。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段第三句“On the whole, they reckon, a discount rate of about 2.6% appears to apply out well beyond a century.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至最后一段“That won't make it any easier to generate the political support for meaningful action to slow climate change. But it does make it harder to justify delay based on the fact that people simply don't care much about the distant future.”，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. purchase	vt. 购买
2. discount rate	n. 贴现率
3. bizarre	adj. 奇异的（指态度、容貌、款式等）
4. crack	v. 击碎

长难句分析

If one believes that humanity should take drastic action now even though it might slow economic growth, one has to assume that future costs will be very, very big or that people living today place significant value on benefits realised 50 or 100 or 500 years down the line.

这个句子是由“if”引出的条件状语从句，其中“if”从句中又包含“even though”引出的让步状语从句，而主句则是由“assume”引出的宾语从句，从句的宾语由两部分组成，中间以“or”连接构成并列。清楚整体结构后，句子并不难理解。

译文：如果说人类应该采取重大行动以保护环境，即使影响经济增长也在所不惜，那是因为未来的环保成本将会很高，否则就是我们高度重视 50 年、100 年，甚至 500 年以后才能实现的利益。

全文译文

如果说人类应该采取重大行动以保护环境，即使影响经济增长也在所不惜，那是因为未来的环保成本将会很高，否则就是我们高度重视 50 年、100 年，甚至 500 年以后才能实现的利益。一些悲观的科学家认为这并不合理。不难想象，生活在今天的人们十分关心当他们年老的时候或他们的子孙能够获得的利益。但如果获益人距今太过遥远，比如一个世纪以后的事，我们就不太关心了。

换言之，贴现率太高。在众多气候模型中，研究者用 4%～6%的贴现率（这是通常估计的资本回报率）来计算减少污染排放的未来收益的现世价值。这表明人类应该采取一些行动来拯救地球，但做一点点即可。更低的贴现率（如尼古拉斯·斯特恩在评论气候变化给经济带来的风险时使用的 1.4%的有效率）表明，现在的人们愿意多花一些钱来保障子孙后代免受

伤害。

遗憾的是，很难让人们忽视一个世纪以后的利益。然而 NBER 的一篇新研究论文以一个聪明的方式进行了尝试。

作者利用了英国房地产业的一种怪现象：英国人买房子有两种方式，即永久保有产权或在有限期限内拥有产权，但后者不像合同租房，拥有产权的期限通常可以为 80 年～999 年。作者发现，同样的商品，永久拥有比长期租赁花费更多，由此可以估计人们是如何看待长远利益的市场价值的。

值得注意的是，租赁期在 100 年以内的，可以节省 10%～15%的费用；租赁期在 125～150 年的，可以节省 5%～8%的费用。只有租赁期不小于 700 年时，两种购房方式的花销才一样。总体上看，租赁可以在 1 个世纪以后实现 2.6%的贴现率。但奇怪的是，人们愿意花今天的钱来换取未来的利益，即使人们活不到未来的那个时候。

尽管如此，采取行动缓解气候变化仍然难以获得政策支持，但如果想以人们不关心未来利益为理由敷衍和拖延，则会变得越来越难。

Passage 46

Over the past two weeks the world has received sobering news concerning the melting of polar ice. Unexpectedly deep canyons in Greenland's bedrock mean that its retreating glaciers will be in contact with warm ocean water for longer, and will therefore melt faster. And in West Antarctica a wall of glaciers separating a vast basin of ice from the sea is coming apart far faster than anticipated, suggesting that quite a lot of sea level rise is now unavoidable and will occur faster and more dramatically than anticipated.

So, time to sell that oceanfront property? Perhaps not. Many of the reports covering the news read like this:

A large part of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, a massive expanse of frozen water that flows into the Amundsen Sea, is likely already in the process of collapsing, probably irreversibly. A pair of studies show that part of the sheet is melting more quickly than previously thought, and that several of its large glaciers will probably melt into the ocean, raising global sea levels at least 10 feet in the coming centuries. And it cannot be stopped.

For many readers the sense of anxiety no doubt melted away like a chunk of polar ice at the qualification “in coming centuries”. Sea level rise is just one of many ways in which global climate change will affect humanity, and serious repercussions from other phenomena—like longer, more frequent, and more intense severe weather patterns—will become meaningful problems long before rising seas begin disrupting the economy (unfortunately for those living in places like the Maldives). But all of these changes will be felt most severely decades or centuries down the road: after our

children, and our children's children, are gone.

That is a nasty complication for economists trying to figure out the most appropriate way to respond to climate change. Some economists, like Martin Weitzman, reckon that significant investment may be justified now as a form of insurance. There is a risk that climate change will happen faster or be more costly than we anticipate, possibly threatening humanity's very existence. Whether or not it makes sense to pay to cut emissions in order to enjoy the benefits of slower warming, it is worth taking action now in order to reduce the odds of a civilisation-ending outcome.

Though that argument makes quite a lot of sense, it does leave some economists unsatisfied. Surely the costs of warming are high enough that it's worth cutting emissions to stop it, whether or not it threatens our very existence, right? It seems like that ought to be the case. But to suss that out, we have to make an assumption about discount rates—that is, how much we, today, should value benefits received well down the line—in order to compare costs today to benefits tomorrow.

1. According to the passage, should people sell that oceanfront property?
 [A] Yes, they should.
 [B] No, they shouldn’t.
 [C] Not given.
 [D] It depends on the needs of the market.

2. What does a wall of glaciers in West Antarctica suggest?
 [A] Significant investment may be justified.
 [B] Sea level rise is now unavoidable and will occur faster and more dramatically than anticipated.
 [C] The environmental challenge is inevitable.
 [D] The economic change.

3. Why should people cut emissions?
 [A] To stop pollution.
 [B] To stop global warming.
 [C] To stop sea level rising.
 [D] To prevent huge change.

4. According to the last paragraph but one, Martin Weitzman notes that ____.
 [A] the environmental challenge is huge
 [B] the environmental challenge is inevitable
 [C] the environmental challenge is irreversible
 [D] significant investment may be justified now as a form of insurance

5.Which could be the best title of the passage?
 [A] The Environmental Challenge

[B] The Economic Change
[C] The Future of Human Beings
[D] Weighing the Future

文章体裁结构分析

本文讲述了过去几周全世界都震惊于南极冰川融化的消息。格陵兰岛基岩的巨大裂缝意味着冰川将更多地与温暖的海水接触，从而融化得更快。气候变暖耗资巨大，不管它是否影响到人类的生存，我们都确实应该减少排放来加以缓解。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“So, time to sell that oceanfront property? Perhaps not. Many of the reports covering the news read like this:”因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“And in West Antarctica a wall of glaciers separating a vast basin of ice from the sea is coming apart far faster than anticipated, suggesting that quite a lot of sea level rise is now unavoidable and will occur faster and more dramatically than anticipated.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于全文主旨题。本文讲述过去几周全世界都震惊于南极冰川融化的消息，因此是关于全球变暖的，选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段第二句“Some economists, like Martin Weitzman, reckon that significant investment may be justified now as a form of insurance.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于主旨大意题。本文讲述过去几周全世界都震惊于南极冰川融化的消息，并引发人们对未来的思考，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. benefit	vt. 利益
2. existence	n. 存在
3. anticipate	v. 预计

长难句分析

A pair of studies show that part of the sheet is melting more quickly than previously thought, and that several of its large glaciers will probably melt into the ocean, raising global sea levels at least 10 feet in the coming centuries.

句子较长，是两个宾语从句的并列叠加，分别由两个“that”引导，都是“show”的宾语，中间以“and”连接，最后的“raising”是动名词做状语，用以解释说明。

译文：两项研究表明，冰层的一部分消融速度比预想得要快，巨大的冰川或将融入大海，这将使全球海平面在下个世纪上升至少 10 米。

全文译文

过去两周，全世界都震惊于南极冰川融化的消息。格陵兰岛基岩的巨大裂缝意味着冰川将更多地与温暖的海水接触，从而融化得更快。南极洲西部有一堵冰墙把冰川低处与海洋分隔开，现在这堵冰墙的融化速度比预期要快，因此大范围的海平面上升将不可避免，并且上升速度也比预期要快。

那么，现在应该卖掉海滨财产吗？或许不。很多报道这么说：南极洲西部的巨大冰层现在正在消融，或许已经不可逆转。两项研究表明，冰层的一部分消融速度比预想要快，巨大的冰川或将融入大海，这将使全球海平面在下个世纪上升至少 10 米。并且其态势已经不可阻止。

因为海平面上升是下个世纪的事，很多读者的担心就像冰川一样消融了。海平面上升只是气候变暖对人类的影响之一（比如严重影响了马尔代夫的经济），而其他问题也已经十分严重，比如经常性的严重的天气变化。所有这些变化在未来几十年或几个世纪将体现得更为明显：也就是我们的子孙后代。

如何正确应对气候问题令经济学家十分头疼。Martin Weitzman 等经济学家指出，现阶段的重大投资是未来的保障。气候变暖有可能发生得更快，耗资可能更加巨大，甚至有可能影响人类的生存。无论我们是否应该进行减排以减缓气候变暖，我们都必须采取行动以避免人类的灭顶之灾。

虽然以上论断很有道理，但有些经济学家并不满意。气候变暖耗资巨大，不管它是否影响到人类的生存，我们都确实应该减少排放来加以缓解，不是吗？看起来是这么回事。但要知道真相我们必须考虑贴现率，以对比今天的花费和未来的收益。

Passage 47

Many football fans are indifferent to all this. What matters to them is the beautiful game, not the tired old suits who run it. And FIFA's moral turpitude is hardly unique. The International Olympic Committee, after all, faced a Qatar-like scandal over the awarding of the winter games in 2002 (though it has made a much bigger attempt to clean itself up). The boss of Formula One, Bernie Ecclestone, stands accused of bribery in Germany, while American basketball has just had to sack an owner for racist remarks. Cricket, the second-most-global sport, has had its own match-fixing scandals. American football could be overwhelmed by compensation claims for injuries.

But football fans are wrong to think there is no cost to all this. First, corruption and complacency at the top makes it harder to fight skulduggery on the pitch. Ever larger amounts of money are now being bet on each game—it may be $1 billion a match at the World Cup. Under external pressure to reform, FIFA has recently brought in some good people, including a respected ethics tsar, Mark Pieth. But who will listen to lectures about reform from an outfit whose public face is Mr. Blatter?

Second, big-time corruption isn't victimless; nor does it end when a host country is chosen. For shady regimes—the type that bribe football officials—a major sporting event is also a chance to defraud state coffers, for example by awarding fat contracts to cronies. Tournaments that ought to be national celebrations risk becoming festivals of graft.

Finally, there is a great opportunity cost. Football is not as global as it might be (see article). The game has failed to conquer the world's three biggest countries: China, India and America. In the United States soccer, as they call it, is played but not watched. In China and India the opposite is true. The latter two will not be playing in Brazil (indeed, they have played in the World Cup finals just once between them).

In FIFA's defence, the big three's reticence owes much to their respective histories and cultures and the strength of existing sports, notably cricket in India. And football is slowly gaining ground: in the United States the first cohort of American parents to grow up with the game are now passing it on to their children. But that only underlines the madness of FIFA giving the cup to Qatar, not America. And the foul air from FIFA's headquarters in Switzerland will hardly reassure young fans in China who are heartily sick of the corruption and match-fixing in their domestic soccer leagues.

1. How much money is now being bet on a game at the World Cup?
[A] It may be $100.
[B] It may be $10 billion.
[C] It may be $1 billion.
[D] Lack of data analysis.

2. The word “graft”(Para.3)is the closest in meaning to ____.
[A] found
[B] compensation
[C] mark
[D] bribery

3. What did FIFA do under external pressure to reform?
[A] failed to conquer the world’s three biggest countries
[B] to reform from an outfit
[C] to defraud state coffers
[D] brought in some good people

4. According to the passage, what is the “big three”?
[A] Mark Pieth.
[B] Mr. Blatter
[C] Juries are inhumane.
[D] The US, China and India

5. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
[A] How to Punish Criminals
[B] Professional Statisticians
[C] Our Cheating Rotten Scoundrels Are Better Than Yours
[D] The corruption in Politics

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲国际足联的丑闻绝不是个案。但如果足球迷们认为这没什么代价，那他们就错了。足联的腐败不仅危害了足球运动本身，而且危害了其他重大体育赛事以及政府部门。文章分析了足球腐败的成因和带来的危害。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段第三句“Ever larger amounts of money are now being bet on each game—it may be $1 billion a match at the World Cup.”，因此选 C。

2. [D] 此题属于意思推测题。根据关键词定位到第三段第二句中的“For shady regimes—the type that bribe football officials—a major sporting event is also a chance to defraud state coffers, for example by awarding fat contracts to cronies. Tournaments that ought to be national celebrations risk becoming festivals of graft.”，因此 D 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段第四句“Under external pressure to reform, FIFA has recently brought in some good people, including a respected ethics tsar, Mark Pieth.”，因此选 D。

4.[D] 此题属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到倒数第二段第三句“The game has failed to conquer the world’s three biggest countries: China, India and America.”，三大国为中国、美国和印度。因此选 D。

5.[C] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章讲的是国际足联的丑闻绝不是个案，并分析了足球腐败的成因和带来的危害，指出腐败的高级官员才是真正的足球流氓，因此应选 C。

核心词与超纲词

1. corruption　　n. 腐败
2. penalty　　n. 惩罚
3. defect　　n. 缺陷
4. indifferent　　adj. 漠不关心的

全文译文

好多足球迷关心的是精彩的比赛，而并不关心以下这些事。国际足联的丑闻绝不是个案。国际奥委会在 2002 年冬奥会授奖问题上也存在类似于卡塔尔的丑闻（尽管奥委会曾尽力为自己洗白），世界一级方程式锦标赛的老板 Bernie Ecclestone 被指控在德国受贿，美国职业篮球联赛刚刚因种族主义言论而裁撤了一支球队的老板。第二大全球化的运动板球也有操纵比赛的流言。美国橄榄球也因伤病赔偿而头疼。

但如果足球迷们认为这没什么代价，那他们就错了。首先，高层的腐败使球场上的违规操作更难禁止。现在足球的赌注越来越大，世界杯的一场比赛赌注就可高达 10 亿美元。在强大的外部压力下，国际足联引进了一批包括 Mark Pieth 在内的新人。但是谁会听从布拉特麾下的改革团队呢？

其次，腐败会带来危害；即使主办国已选定，危害仍会继续。在一些政权下，重大体育赛事也是徇私舞弊的机会，比如可以借机把合同交给朋友。世界杯本应是国家的节日，现在

却有可能变成收贿受贿的良机。

最后，机会成本巨大。足球并不像想象中那么全球化。在世界上最大的三个国家，足球影响并不十分大：美国人踢足球但没有人看，中国和印度的情况恰恰相反。印度和中国没能进入巴西世界杯决赛圈（实际上这两个国家仅在世界杯上交手过一次）。

国际足联认为，世界三大国的足球缺失很大程度上源于他们各自的历史、文化以及本国已有的运动，如印度的板球。而足球也在逐渐发展：美国第一个由父母组成的足球团体现在已将衣钵传给了他们的孩子。但这只表明国际足联想要把世界杯交由卡塔尔承办，而不是美国。中国年轻球迷因腐败和假球已对本国足球心灰意冷，而瑞士国际足联总部的污浊风气也不会给他们什么信心。

Passage 48

"The moment you land in Brazil you start wasting time." The words of Blake Watkins, an American restaurateur in São Paulo, never rang truer than on the morning of June 9th. As soon as your correspondent's flight from New York touched down at the city's Guarulhos airport the time-wasting began, with a 15-minute wait on the taxiway for a gate to free up. Things went downhill from there.

On exiting the terminal building visitors—many of them flooding into the country for the football World Cup, which kicks off on June 12th in São Paulo—faced a two-and-a-half hour queue for cabs. One reason is that a single company's monopoly over fares from the airport means that ordinary city cabs which drop passengers off there are barred from picking anyone up. They return to the city empty.

The queue would, of course, be shorter if alternatives to taxis existed. Barring the odd bus, they do not. The hope was that a train would link the airport to the city in time for the tournament. It won't. In fact, just five of 35 promised World Cup-related urban-mobility schemes have been completed around the country. Reports from Rio de Janeiro airport, another hub for international arrivals, suggest that the situation there is no better.

In São Paulo things were made worse by a strike of metro workers demanding higher pay, which began on June 5th. It has affected 3.9m paulistanos directly and many more by clogging already congested streets. The hapless crowd at Guarulhos was hit twice over: first in the queue, longer than usual since the gridlock slowed the cabbies' return to the airport; then by getting stuck in that same gridlock on the way to the city. A journey which takes as little as 30 minutes on a good day took five times as long. The strike has been suspended for today and tomorrow, but could yet resume in time to disrupt the opening game between Brazil and Croatia.

With news like this it is little wonder that Brazilians are feeling peevish. A recent poll by the

Pew Research Centre found that 72% are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country, up from 55% before huge nationwide protests erupted a year ago this week. Just 48% support the World Cup, down from 79% after it was awarded to Brazil in 2007. Days before the tournament the country should be draped in gold, green and blue. Instead, the national colours are conspicuous by their absence.

Companies in Brazil have eschewed the World Cup brand in their marketing campaigns. Billboards lining the motorways rarely allude to it (hoardings are banned in São Paulo and other cities). Nor do television commercials. Firms seem to be trying harder to capitalise on the event in the United States, where interest in the sport is tepid, than in football-mad Brazil.

The grumpiness may well evaporate once the tournament begins. The national team's predicted success on the pitch could well bring back good cheer that Brazilians are famous for; global-attitude polls consistently find them to be among the happiest people on Earth. And for all the disruption caused by the influx of tourists, strikes and the occasional protest, São Paulo still hums along. As your correspondent neared his home close to the city centre, traffic eased. He even spied a few Brazilian flags.

1. According to the first two paragraphs, when does the World Cup kick off?
 [A] On June 12th.
 [B] On July 12th.
 [C] On June 16th.
 [D] On July 16th.

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____.
 [A] cabs return to the city empty
 [B] just five of 35 promised World Cup-related urban-mobility schemes have been completed
 [C] Ammy should be held innocent of the charge
 [D] Children who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures

3. Why did a strike of metro workers broke out In São Paulo?
 [A] Because of the world cup.
 [B] Because of South American transportations.
 [C] Because they demand higher pay.
 [D] Because of the traffic congestion.

4. Which statement is true according to the last paragraph?
 [A] Companies in Brazil have eschewed the World Cup.

[B] This may be the result of unfair wealth distribution.
[C] This may be the result of a marginalized lifestyle.
[D] Brazilians are the happiest people on Earth

5. Which could be the title of the passage?
[A] The Quality of the World Cup.
[B] Common Humanity Is Central News Reporting
[C] Moral Awareness Matters in Exciting a Newspaper
[D] Traffic And Tempers

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲述了巴西的交通状况，以及其在世界杯期间的影响。一份最新民调显示，72%的巴西民众对社会现状不满，高于去年同期的 55%，当时还爆发了全国性的抗议活动。只有48%的民众支持巴西承办世界杯。人们的怒气会随着世界杯的开幕而散去，巴西队意料之中的胜利会使巴西人欢呼雀跃。全球民意调查显示巴西人一直是世界上最快乐的人。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段首句中的“On exiting the terminal building visitors—many of them flooding into the country for the football World Cup, which kicks off on June 12th in São Paulo...”，因此选 A。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“It won’t. In fact, just five of 35 promised World Cup-related urban-mobility schemes have been completed around the country.”，因此 B 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第四段首句“In São Paulo things were made worse by a strike of metro workers demanding higher pay, which began on June 5th.”，因此选 C。

4.[D] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段中的“The grumpiness may well evaporate once the tournament begins. The national team’s predicted success on the pitch could well bring back good cheer that Brazilians are famous for; global-attitude polls consistently find them to be among the happiest people on Earth.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章围绕巴西的交通状况和人们对此的反应，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. monopoly　　n. 垄断
2. conflict　　n. 冲突
3. privileged　　adj. 受优待的，有优势的
4. vile　　adj. 邪恶的

全文译文

美国人布雷克·沃特金斯在巴西圣保罗开着一家餐馆，他说：“在巴西只要一降落你就开始浪费时间。”这句话用在 6 月 9 号早上最恰当不过了。当你从纽约乘飞机降落在圣保罗机场，就开始浪费时间了，首先就是要在滑行道上等待 15 分钟。随后的事情更加糟糕。

世界杯将在 6 月 12 日在圣保罗开幕，很多游客来巴西就是为了看世界杯的，但他们出了航站楼，想要打车需要排两个半小时的队。原因之一是运营公司的垄断，普通市内出租车可以载客到机场却不能载客回市内，只能空车返回。

如果有其他交通方式，游客自然不需要等那么久。零星几辆公交车无济于事。人们期望建一条连接机场和城市的铁路，最终未能如愿。实际上，巴西承诺的 35 项与世界杯相关的城市建设方案最终只实现了 5 项。里约热内卢机场是另一个国际游客聚集地，那里的情况同样不容乐观。

圣保罗的地铁工人要求提高薪水，并于 6 月 5 日开始罢工，这使当地交通状况更加糟糕。街道已经拥挤不堪，这直接影响了至少 390 万圣保罗当地人的出行。滞留在圣保罗机场的游客则受到双重影响，一是市内的交通堵塞降低了出租车往返机场速度，二是乘坐出租车到市内的路也拥堵不堪。原本 30 分钟的路程，现在要走两个半小时。今明两天罢工暂停，或许在巴西与克罗地亚的世界杯揭幕战当天又重新开始。

这样的事儿无疑会激起民愤，皮尤研究中心的一份最新民调显示，72%的巴西民众对社会现状不满，高于去年同期的 55%，当时还爆发了全国性的抗议活动。只有 48%的民众支持巴西承办世界杯，在 2007 年巴西最终赢得世界杯承办权以后，支持率才升至 79%。世界杯前夕，巴西本应以最佳状态示人，而实际情况却令人大跌眼镜。

巴西境内的企业在其营销战略中回避了世界杯，公路旁的广告牌上也很少提及世界杯（在圣保罗和其他一些城市是禁止设立广告牌的），电视广告也是如此。在足球国度巴西，企业似乎更加关注美国发生的事，而美国并不太热衷于运动。

人们的怒气会随着世界杯的开幕而散去，巴西队意料之中的胜利会使巴西人欢呼雀跃，全球民意调查显示巴西人一直是世界上最快乐的。尽管游客蜂拥，罢工和抗议时有发生，圣保罗还是熙熙攘攘。如果你的同伴回到靠近市中心的家，就会发现交通变得流畅了，甚至还能看到几面巴西国旗。

Passage 49

Higher education is one of the great successes of the welfare state. What was once the privilege of a few has become a middle-class entitlement, thanks mainly to government support. Some 3.5m Americans and 5m Europeans will graduate this summer. In the emerging world universities are booming: China has added nearly 30m places in 20 years. Yet the business has changed little since Aristotle taught at the Athenian Lyceum: young students still gather at an appointed time and place to listen to the wisdom of scholars.

Now a revolution has begun, thanks to three forces: rising costs, changing demand and disruptive technology. The result will be the reinvention of the university. Higher education suffers from Baumol's disease—the tendency of costs to soar in labour-intensive sectors with stagnant productivity. Whereas the prices of cars, computers and much else have fallen dramatically, universities, protected by public-sector funding and the premium employers place on degrees, have been able to charge ever more for the same service. For two decades the cost of going to college in America has risen by 1.6 percentage points more than inflation every year.

For most students university remains a great deal; by one count the boost to lifetime income from obtaining a college degree, in net-present-value terms, is as much as $590,000 (see article). But for an increasing number of students who have gone deep into debt—especially the 47% in America and 28% in Britain who do not complete their course—it is plainly not value for money. And the state's willingness to pick up the slack is declining. In America government funding per student fell by 27% between 2007 and 2012, while average tuition fees, adjusted for inflation, rose by 20%. In Britain tuition fees, close to zero two decades ago, can reach £9,000 ($15,000 a year).

The second driver of change is the labour market. In the standard model of higher education, people go to university in their 20s: a degree is an entry ticket to the professional classes. But automation is beginning to have the same effect on white-collar jobs as it has on blue-collar ones. According to a study from Oxford University, 47% of occupations are at risk of being automated in the next few decades. As innovation wipes out some jobs and changes others, people will need to top up their human capital throughout their lives.

By themselves, these two forces would be pushing change. A third—technology—ensures it. The internet, which has turned businesses from newspapers through music to book retailing upside down, will upend higher education. Now the MOOC, or "Massive Open Online Course", is offering students the chance to listen to star lecturers and get a degree for a fraction of the cost of attending a university.

1. According to the passage, how many Europeans will graduate this summer?
[A] 5 million
[B] 350 million
[C] 3.5 million
[D] Not given

2. According to the first paragraph, who created Athenian Lyceum?
[A] Plato
[B] Aristotle
[C] Socrates
[D] Due to their everlasting environment.

3. Between 2007 and 2012, American government funding per student fell by ____.
[A] the statistic is not given
[B] 20%
[C] 27%
[D] 40%

4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph but one?
[A] The society does not care.
[B] They initiating the conference.
[C] They have different kinds of education.
[D] Automation is exerting great pressure on human capital.

5.It can be concluded from the passage that ____.
[A] a discount rate of about 2% appears to apply out well beyond a century
[B] only for leaseholds of 700 years do they detect no difference in price
[C] people pay a premium of 10% less for 100-year leaseholds
[D] “MOOC” is offering students the chance to listen to star lecturers and get a degree

文章体裁结构分析

本文讲述了网络开放课程的发展现状。高等教育的普及是福利国家的最成功之处之一，得益于政府的支持。网络已使商业发生了翻天覆地的变化，现在网络即将改变高等教育。现如今，通过大型开放性网络课程（MOOC），学生们可以收听知名讲师的课程并获得学位，而花费只是上大学费用的一小部分。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“Some 3.5m Americans and 5m Europeans will graduate this summer. In the emerging world universities are booming: China has added nearly.”，因此 A 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“ret the business has changed little since Aristotle taught at the Athenian Lyceum: young students still gather at an appointed time and place to listen to the wisdom of scholars.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“…Unfortunately, peeling apart how people actually discount benefits centuries or more in the future is very hard. But a fascinating new NBER working paper uses a clever approach to take a crack at it.”

4. [D] 此题属于细节题。定位到倒数第二段，原文为“47% of occupations are at risk of being automated in the next few decades.”可得知自动化的进步增加了人类工作的竞争压力。

5. [D] 此题属于细节题。定位至最后一段中的“Now the MOOC, or Massive Open Online Course, is offering students the chance to listen to star lecturers and get a degree for a fraction of the cost of attending a university.”，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. privilege	n. 特权
2. revolution	n. 革命
3. tendency	n. 趋势
4. crack	v. 击碎

长难句分析

Whereas the prices of cars, computers and much else have fallen dramatically, universities, protected by public-sector funding and the premium employers place on degrees, have been able to charge ever more for the same service.

句子较长，结构零散，有大量插入语，“protected by public-sector funding and the premium employers place on degrees”修饰先行词“universities”。

译文：现阶段汽车、计算机等其他大量产品的价格急剧下降，而由国家公费出资的高等教育收费却越来越高。

全文译文

高等教育的普及是福利国家的最成功之处之一。得益于政府的支持，以往只是少数人的特权的高等教育如今已惠及普通中等收入家庭。约 350 万美国人和 500 万欧洲人今年夏天即将大学毕业。新兴国家的高等学府越来越多：在过去 20 年里，中国就新增了 3000 万个学习场所。但自从亚里士多德开办雅典吕克昂学府，千百年来教育并没有什么变化，依旧是年轻人在指定时间和地点聚集起来听取学者的智慧。

然而，现阶段由于不断升高的成本，变化的需求和破坏性的现代科技这三个因素，教育正发生着变革，这将彻底改变高等教育。高等教育正受鲍莫尔病困扰，即劳动密集产业的成本飙升，而劳动生产率停滞不前。现阶段汽车、计算机等其他大量产品的价格急剧下降，而由国家公费出资的高等教育收费却越来越高。美国近 20 年来上大学的费用的年均增速比通货膨胀率还要高 1.6%。

对大多数学生来说，大学还是很重要的。有人计算过获得本科学历以后个人终生收入净现值会增加 59 万美元。但是越来越多的学生负债累累，47%的美国学生和 28%的欧洲学生甚至无法完成学业。国家在教育方面的投入也不断萎缩。2007—2012 年，美国政府对学生个人的资助已下降了 27%，而由于通货膨胀的因素学生人均学费却提高了 20%。英国在 20 年前几乎不收取任何学费，而现在已达到每年 9000 英镑（相当于 1.5 万美元）。

变革的第二个原因来自劳动力市场。在标准模式下，人们在 20 来岁上大学：本科学历是进入专业领域的门票。但是自动化不仅影响了蓝领工人，而且开始影响白领的工作。据牛津大学的一份调查显示，未来几十年里 47%的工作都将被自动化取代。科技的发展使一些职业发生改变甚至消失，因而必须充分利用人力资本。

以上两个因素已经足以推动变革，而科技的发展为变革提供过了保障。从报纸、音乐到图书零售业，网络已使商业发生了翻天覆地的变化，现在网络即将改变高等教育。现如今，通过大型开放性网络课程（MOOC），学生们可以收听知名讲师的课程并获得学位，而花费只是上大学费用的一小部分。

Passage 50

According to a recent survey on money and relationships, 36 percent of people are keeping a bank account from their partner. While this financial unfaithfulness may appear as distrust in a relationship, in truth it may just be a form of financial protection.

With almost half of all marriages ending in divorce, men and women are realizing they need to be financially savvy, regardless of whether they are in a relationship.

The financial hardship on individuals after a divorce can be extremely difficult, even more so when children are involved. The lack of permanency in relationships, job and family life may be the

cause of a growing trend to keep a secret bank account hidden from a partner, in other words, an "escape fund".

Margaret's story is far from unique. She is a representative of a growing number of women in long-term relationships who are becoming protective of their own earnings.

Every month on pay day, she banks hundreds of dollars into a savings account she keeps from her husband. She has been doing this throughout their six-year marriage and has built a nest egg worth an incredible $100,000 on top of her pension.

Margaret says if her husband found about her secret savings he'd hurt and would interpret this as a sign she wasn't sure of the marriage. "He'd think it was my escape fun so that financially I could afford to get out of the relationship if it went wrong. I know you should approach marriage as being forever and I hope ours is, but you can never be sure."

Like many of her fellow secret savers, Margaret was stung in a former relationship and has since been very guarded about her own money.

Coming clean to your partner about being a secret saver may not be all that bad. Taken Colleen for example, who had been saving secretly for a few years before she confessed to her partner. "I decided to open a savings account and start building a nest egg of my own. I wanted to prove to myself that I could put money in the bank and leave it there for a rainy day."

"When John found out about my secret savings, he was a little suspicious of my motives. I reassured him this was certainly not an escape fund that I feel very secure in our relationship. I have to admit that it does feel good to have my own money on reserve if ever there are rainy days in the future. It's sensible to build and protect your personal financial security."

1. To keep a secret bank account is growing because ___.
 [A] "escape fund" helps one through rainy days
 [B] days are getting harder and harder
 [C] women are money sensitive
 [D] financial conflicts often occur

2. The word "savvy" (Line2, Para2) probably means ___.
 [A] suspicious
 [B] secure
 [C] shrewd
 [D] simple

3. What can we infer from about Margaret?
 [A] She is a unique woman.
 [B] She was once divorced.
 [C] She is going to retire.
 [D] She has many children.

4. The author uses Colleen's example to demonstrate ___.
[A] any couple can avoid marriage conflicts
[B] privacy within marriage should be respected
[C] everyone can save a fortune with a happy marriage
[D] financial disclosure is not necessarily bad

5. What is the best title of this passage?
[A] Secret Savers
[B] Love Is What It's Worth
[C] Banking Honesty
[D] Once Bitten, Twice Shy

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇说明文，说明了小金库对婚姻稳定性的影响，分析了夫妻双方存在小金库的原因。

核心词与超纲词

1. account　　n. v. 计算，陈述，说明，帐目，解释
2. approach　　v. 接近　n. 方法，手段
3. confess　　v. 承认，认可
4. reserve　　v. 预留，保存，储备

长难句分析

1. The lack of permanency in relationships, job and family life may be the cause of a growing trend to keep a secret bank account hidden from a partner, in other words, an "escape fund".

这个句子是一个简单句，句中有复杂的短语修饰成分，句子的主语是 lack,谓语是 may be, to keep 这个不定式短语作目的状语，句子最后的 an "escape fund"是同位语成分。

译文：缺乏稳定的家庭关系、工作和家庭生活也许是导致对配偶隐瞒自己握有账户这一情况的趋势不断增加的原因，这一账户换句话说，是"逃离基金"。

2. She is a representative of a growing number of women in long-term relationships who are becoming protective of their own earnings.

句中 who 引导一个定语从句。

译文：她是不断增长中的一大群的在长期的婚姻关系中正变得保护她们个人收入的妇女

中的一个代表。

3. I have to admit that it does feel good to have my own money on reserve if ever there are rainy days in the future.

句中的 that 引导一个宾语从句，if 引导一个假设的条件状语从句。

译文：我必须承认拥有自己预备的钱应对将来的突发状况的感觉很好。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题是找原因考题。根据第三段“hardship”、“difficult”，选择的同义词就应是“rainy days”。

2.[C] 此题是词汇考题。“shrewd”：意识到,精明的,“savvy”：理解能力,机智,悟性，两者是同义词。

3．[B] 此题是推理考题。根据原文“Margret was stung in a former relationship” 判断出玛格丽特有过一段婚姻。

4. [D] 此题是观点例证考题。根据原文第七段第一句的 “coming lean to your partner about being a secret saver may not be all that bad” ，可判断 D 选项正确。

5．[A] 此题是局部主旨考题。

全文译文

根据最近的一项关于金钱和家庭关系的调查显示，36%的人拥有一个他们配偶不知道的银行账户。也许这种经济上的不诚实行为被看成是在家庭关系中的不信任，但是事实上它只是一种经济上的保护形式。

由于几乎半数的婚姻以离婚而结束，男人和女人们正在意识到他们需要有理财头脑，不管他们是否已经结婚。

离婚后，个人经济的困境会变得更加困难，带着孩子时甚至会变得愈发困难。缺乏稳定的家庭关系，工作和家庭生活也许是导致对配偶隐瞒自己握有账户这一情况的趋势不断增加的原因。换句话说，是“逃离基金”。

玛格丽特的故事并非唯一的。她是不断增长中的一大群在长期的婚姻关系中正变得保护她们个人收入的妇女中的一个代表。

每个月发工资的那天，她往银行里她丈夫不知道的储蓄账户里存成百上千的钱。在她六年的婚姻生活里她一直做这个，并且已经建立了一个为养老用的储蓄，总价值为难以置信的 10 万美元的养老金。

玛格丽特说，如果她丈夫发现她的“小金库”，他会受到伤害，并且会认为这是一个她不信任这个婚姻的一个信号。“他会认为这是我的逃离基金以便如果在婚姻出现问题的情况下我可以在经济上负担起自己逃离这个婚姻。我认为是应该把婚姻同永久联系起来，并且我希望我们都如此，但你对婚姻能决不可能总是确定的。”

和很多她的秘密储蓄的同伴一样，玛格丽特之前的婚姻使她痛苦，因此自从那以后她对她自己的钱是慎重的。

将来让你的配偶清楚你是个秘密储蓄者并不都是那样糟糕的。比如说 Take Colleen，在她向她丈夫承认时已经秘密地储蓄很多年了。“我决定开一个帐户并且开始建立我自己的一个养老用的储蓄基金。我想证明我自己可以把钱放进银行并且为了突发状况把它们留在那里。”

“当约翰发现我的秘密储蓄时，他对我的动机有一点怀疑。我向他保证这不是逃离基金并且我对我们的婚姻感到很安心。我必须承认，拥有自己预备的钱应对将来的突发状况的感觉很好。建立并保护你自己的个人经济安全是很明智的。”

Passage 51

The early retirement of experienced workers is seriously harming the U.S. economy, according to a new report from the Hudson Institute, a public policy research organization. Currently, many older experienced workers retire at an early age. According to the recently issued statistics, 79 percent of qualified workers begin collecting retirement benefits at age 62; if that trend continues, there will be a labor shortage that will hinder the economic growth in the twenty-first century.

Older Americans constitute an increasing proportion of the population, according to the U. S. Census Bureau, and the population of those over age 65 will grow by 60% between 2001 and 2020. During the same period, the group aged 18 to 44 will increase by only 4%. Keeping older skilled workers employed, even part time, would increase U.S. economic output and strengthen the tax base; but without significant policy reforms, massive early retirement among baby boomers seems more likely.

Retirement at age 62 is an economically rational decision today. Social Security and Medicaid earnings limits and tax penalties subject our most experienced workers to marginal tax rates as high as 67%. Social Security formulas encourage early retirement. Although incomes usually rise with additional years of work, any pay increases after the 35-year mark result in higher social Security taxes but only small increases in benefits.

Hudson Institute researchers believe that federal tax and benefit policies are at fault and reforms are urgently needed, but they disagree with the popular proposal that much older Americans will have to work because Social Security will not support them and that baby boomers are not saving enough for retirement. According to the increase in 401 (k) and Keogh retirement

plans, the ongoing stock market on Wall Street, and the likelihood of large inheritances, there is evidence that baby boomers will reach age 65 with greater financial assets than previous generations.

The Hudson institute advocates reforming government policies that now discourage work and savings, especially for older worker. Among the report's recommendations： Tax half of all Social Security benefits, regardless of other income; provide 8% larger benefits for each year beyond 65; and permit workers nearing retirement to negotiate compensation packages that may include a lower salary but with greater healthcare benefits. However, it may take real and fruitful planning to find the right solution to the early retirement of older experienced workers; any measures taken must be allowed to prolong the serviceability of older experienced workers.

1. According to Hudson Institute researchers, the effect of the early retirement of qualified workers in the U.S. economy is ____.

[A] constructive

[B] significant

[C] inconclusive

[D] detrimental

2. The older experienced workers in America tend to retire early because their prolonged service may ____.

[A] do harm to younger generations

[B] end up with few or no benefits

[C] give play to their potentials

[D] shed light on social trends

3. The second paragraph is written chiefly to show that ____.

[A] there will be an acute labor shortage in the near future

[B] baby-boomers contribute much to the US economic output

[C] government policies concerning older people are out-dated

[D] older workers are enthusiastic about collecting social benefits

4. When mentioning “the ongoing stock market on Wall Street”,the writer ____.

[A] is calling attention to the privileges to which baby-boomers are entitled

[B] is calling for the government to take countermeasures against labor shortage

[C] is refuting a notion about experienced workers' early retirement

[D] is justifying the ineffectiveness of federal tax and benefit policies

5. Towards the issue,what the writer is most concerned about will be ____.

[A] to advocate radically reforming government policies

[B] to take into account the benefits upon retirement
[C] to put in practice what Hudson researchers believe in
[D] to prolong the practicability of older experienced employees

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇说明文。讲述了公共政策研究组织哈德森研究所的一份新报告表明，有经验的工人提前退休这一事实正在严重损害美国的经济，应改革政府的那些不鼓励工作和储蓄的政策，尤其是那些有关年纪大的工人的政策。

试题解析

1.[D] 根据文章第一段，该段的主旨为有经验的工人提前退休这一事实正在严重损害美国的经济，可判断 D 选项“有害的”正确。

2.[B] 根据文章第三段，讲述了老工人提前退休的原因在于虽然收入会增长，但是纳税也会增长，因此个人获得的利润是极少的。可判断 B 选项“最终获得极少或得不到好处”正确。

3. [A] 根据文章第二段通过对比老年人和青壮年的人口增长率，说明了美国即将面临劳动力短缺的问题。文章第一段最后一句也讲述了美国有经验的人提前退休造成劳动力短缺的问题。可判断 A 选项“在不久的将来劳动力将急剧短缺”为正确选项。

4. [C] 根据文章第四段，认为年纪大的美国人将不得不工作，原因是由于他们所存的积蓄还不够，但哈德森研究所的研究人员却不同意这一观点，随后举例反驳了这一大众观点。可判断选项 C“是在反驳一种关于有经验的工人提前退休的观点”为正确选项。

5. [D]根据文章最后一句，讲述了不管采取何种措施都必须允许延长年纪大的、有经验的工人的作用，可判断 D 选项为正确选项。

核心词与超纲词

1. retirement	n. 退休，引退
2. marginal	adj. 边缘的，临界的
3. discourage	vt. 劝阻，阻碍，使气馁

长难句分析

1. Older American constitute an increasing share of the population, according to the U.S. census Bureau, and the population of those over age 65 will grow by 60% between 1995 and 2020.

该句是一个并列句。“according to the U.S. census Bureau”是插入语，在“those over age 65”部分中，“those”指代“older American”，“over age 65”做定语，对“those”修饰说明。

译文：根据美国人口普查局的调查，老年人占总人口的比例下在增长。超过 65 岁的人口在 1995-2020 年间将以 60%的速度增长。

2. Hudson Institute researchers disagree with the popular proposal that much older Americans will have to work because Social Security will not support them and that baby boomers are not saving enough for retirement.

“That”引导同位语从句，其后边的内容是对“the popular proposal”的描述，“because”引导原因状语从句，在该从句中，“Social Security will not support them”和“baby boomers are not saving enough for retirement”是并列从句，“and that”起连接作用。

译文：Hudson 研究院的研究人员不同意流行的建议，许多老人因为社会保险不支持他们，所以他们不得不工作；也不同意那些认为高峰期出生的人没有存下足够的钱以备退休的观点。

3. The Hudson Institute advocates reforming government policies that now discourage work and savings, especially for older workers.

“that now discourage work and savings”是限制性定语从句，限定“government policies”。“Advocate”做动词时，后边可以跟名词或者动词—ing 形式，“especially for older workers”是较复杂的同位语结构，带有副词。

译文：Hudson 研究院提倡对那些不鼓励工作和存款的政策，尤其是针对老人的这种政策进行改革。

全文译文

根据公共政策研究组织哈德森研究所的一份新报告，有经验的工人提前退休这一事实正在严重损害美国的经济。目前，许多年纪大的、有经验的工人在提前退休。根据最近发布的统计，79%的合格工人 62 岁时就开始领取退休金。如果这种趋势继续的话，将会造成劳动力的短缺，劳动力的短缺将会阻碍 21 世纪美国经济的增长。

根据美国人口普查署的报告，美国老年人在总人口中所占的比例正在逐渐扩大。2001 到 2020 年期间，超过 65 岁的人将增长 60%。同期，18 岁到 44 岁的人将只增长 4%。继续雇用有技术的老年人（即使是部分时间雇用）将提高美国的经济产量，增加税收。但是，如果没有重要的政策变动，战后生育高峰时期出生的人似乎更可能大规模地提前退休。

现在，从经济角度来看，62 岁时退休是合理的决定。社会保险和医疗辅助计划的收入限

制与税收滞纳罚款，使大多数有经验的工人承担了高达 67%的边际税收。社会保险的规定鼓励提前退休。尽管再工作几年收入通常会增加，但任何费用都增长——35 年的工龄后要交纳更高的社会保险税，而利润的增长却很小。

哈德森研究所的研究人员认为，联邦政府的税收与利率政策有误，迫切需要进行这方面的改革。但他们不同意目前流行的观念：大批年纪大的美国工人将不得不工作，原因是社会保险不会支持他们；或者那些战后生育高峰时期出生的人为退休所存的积蓄还不够。根据 401（k）的增长以及基奥退休计划、华尔街交易中的股票市场、大量遗产的可能性，有证据显示：战后生育高峰时期出生的人到 65 岁时将比其长辈拥有更多的财富。

哈德森研究所倡导改革政府的那些不鼓励工作和储蓄的政策，尤其是那些有关年纪大的工人的政策。以下是报告所推荐的方法：不管其他收入，只对所有社会保险赔偿费的一半征税；每年为超过 65 岁的人提供超过 8%的退休金；允许即将退休的工人协商补偿的一揽子交易，其中可以包括更低的工资，但要有更多的保健利益。然而，要想找到解决年纪大的、有经验的工人提前退休这一问题的方法，需要真正的、富有成效的计划；采取的任何措施都必须允许延长年纪大的、有经验的工人的作用。

Passage 52

For Sony it was a bittersweet moment. On July 1st the firm bid a final farewell to its Vaio personal computers, a global brand which won such a devoted following after its launch in 1996 that the late Steve Jobs, a fan of Sony in its glory days, once asked to equip it with his Apple Mac operating system. Cut off from its parent, Vaio is floundering. Since Sony announced its sale to a Japanese private-equity fund, in February, it has suffered a slump in its market share in Japan to just 2%, down from 10% at the start of 2014.

The vertiginous drop will have dismayed Sony, which had kept a tiny stake in the business. However, investors have put Sony's bosses under pressure to do something about the company's chronically poor performance. It has lost money in five of the past six years and is forecasting a further loss in the year to March 2015.

Vaio is the most significant business Sony has quit in recent times. Cutting it adrift may be the start of a far-reaching reorganisation. On the same day the firm shifted its loss-making televisions arm, once the core of its profits and brand image, into a separate legal entity. For now, Sony's chief executive, Kazuo Hirai, rules out an outright sale, and many people criticise him for not acting more drastically. Yet the firm admits that an alliance with another television-maker could be an option.

After years of denial that surgery was needed, optimism is rising that Japan's consumer-electronics firms are facing up to their steady loss of global market share (see chart 1). In

1982 we published a briefing on how “The giants in Japanese electronics” were set to keep conquering the world with all manner of exciting new gadgets: Video cameras! Fax machines! CD players! And they did, for a while. But now they all struggle to compete in the most important categories of consumer electronics against rivals such as Samsung of South Korea and especially Apple of the United States.

Even at home in Japan’s thriving consumer-electronics market—only Americans have more devices per person than the tech-obsessed Japanese—former champions, including Hitachi, Panasonic and Sharp as well as Sony, have lost much ground. Local firms have largely ceded the PC market, and they are losing out quickly in mobile phones. They never really made their mark in smartphones, today’s most-desired gadgets. Sony’s Trinitron TVs and Walkmans once helped build a fearsomely large Japanese trade surplus, but nowadays the country suffers a deficit, and foreign smartphones account for about a fifth of it.

One consolation is that consumer electronics is an impossible business for nearly all firms, says Eiichi Katayama of Bank of America Merrill Lynch in Tokyo, so competitive has it become. A strong brand is no longer enough to justify a sharply higher price. This week Samsung said its operating profits were down, for a third quarter in a row, in the three months to June, as it was pressed from below by cut-price rivals like Xiaomi, a three-year-old upstart from China, and squeezed from above by Apple.

That said, the Japanese firms have blundered for the past decade. They continued to obsess about fancy hardware, neglecting fast-growing software and services (such as Apple’s iTunes) and failing to spot consumers’ changing tastes. They were slow to recognise the developing world as a fast-growing market and not just a low-cost manufacturing base, says Peter Kenevan, a consultant at McKinsey in Tokyo.

1. According to the second paragraph, which statement about Vaio is true?
 [A] It is forecasting a further loss in the year to March 2015.
 [B] It stops on July 12th.
 [C] It starts on June 16th.
 [D] It prevails in Japan.

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____.
 [A] Japanese favor apple
 [B] an alliance with another television-maker could be an option
 [C] Japanese should be held innocent of the charge.
 [D] companies who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures

3. On the Japanese market, foreign smart phones account for about ____.
 [A] a third
 [B] a half

[C] a fifth
[D] two fifths

4. Which statement is true according to the last paragraph?
[A] Companies in Japan are thriving.
[B] This may be the result of unfair wealth distribution.
[C] This may be the result of a marginalized lifestyle.
[D] The Japanese firms have blundered over the past decade.

5. Which could be the title of the article?
[A] The Quality of the Commodities
[B] Common Humanity Is Central News Reporting
[C] Moral Awareness Matters in Exciting a Newspaper
[D] Eclipsed by Apple

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲了索尼等日本企业的战略错误，他们仍痴迷于梦幻的硬件，而忽视快速发展的软件和服务（比如苹果的 iTunes），而且没能把握消费者品味的转变。日本企业没有及时认识到世界已成为一个快速增长的市场，而不仅仅是低成本制造基地。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段最后一句“It has lost money in five of the past six years and is forecasting a further loss in the year to March 2015.”，因此选 A。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“For now, Sony’s chief executive, Kazuo Hirai, rules out an outright sale, and many people criticise him for not acting more drastically. Yet the firm admits that an alliance with another television-maker could be an option.”，因此 B 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第五段中的“Sony’s Trinitron TVs and Walkmans once helped build a fearsomely large Japanese trade surplus, but nowadays the country suffers a deficit, and foreign smartphones account for about a fifth of it.”，因此选 C。

4.[D] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段中的“That said, the Japanese firms have blundered for the past decade. They continued to obsess about fancy hardware, neglecting fast-growing software and services.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章围绕日本的电子产品企业受到美国苹果公司的冲击，而开始反思自身的战略错误，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. monopoly	n. 垄断
2. announce	v. 宣布
3. privileged	adj. 受优待的、有优势的
4. pressure	n. 压力

长难句分析

This week Samsung said its operating profits were down, for a third quarter in a row, in the three months to June, as it was pressed from below by cut-price rivals like Xiaomi, a three-year-old upstart from China, and squeezed from above by Apple.

句子较长且较为零散，“for a third quarter in a row”为插入语，“as”引出从句表明利润下降的原因，小米后面插入的句子是同位语从句，用以解释小米公司。

译文：本周三星宣布已经连续三个季度利润下降，四、五、六三个月份他们受到来自如中国三年前兴起的小米等低价竞争者和持续扩大市场占有率的苹果的双重压力。

全文译文

对索尼来说，那是段悲喜交加的岁月。7 月 1 日，索尼公司宣布停止生产 Vaio 笔记本计算机。这款笔记本自 1996 年发布以来享誉全球，当时史蒂夫·乔布斯是索尼的发烧友，他还请求索尼笔记本装配苹果的 Mac 操作系统。今年 2 月份，索尼宣布将 Vaio 计算机业务出售给一个日本私人募股集团，脱离索尼之后 Vaio 一蹶不振，市场份额已从 2014 年年初的 10% 降至 2%。

市场份额的大幅下跌使索尼惶恐不安，投资方对索尼高层施加压力，要求他们采取对策扭亏为盈。索尼在过去的六年里五年亏损，而且据预计未来一年仍将亏损。

Vaio 笔记本计算机是近期索尼放弃的最重要一项业务，这也许是公司业务重组的开始。同一天，索尼宣布将其持续亏损的电视机生产部门独立出去，而以往电视机是索尼的主要盈利业务并代表了其品牌形象。目前，索尼的首席执行官平井一夫宣布不会完全出售电视机业务，许多人指责他不够果断。但索尼公司认为与其他电视机制造商合作是出路之一。

日本的电子产品企业必须面对其世界市场份额正持续降低的事实，尽管他们多年以来一直否认公司改革的必要性。1982 年，我们发表了了一份简报，描述了日本的电子产业巨头正以他们令人惊艳的电子设备征服全世界：摄录机！传真机！CD 机！他们一时风光无限，但如今他们要与韩国的三星和美国的苹果等对手激烈地竞争。

日本的电子设备人均持有率仅次于美国，然而即使在日本国内，如日立、松下、夏普和索尼等老牌的电子产业巨头，如今也失去了很多市场。日本本国企业很多已经转让计算机业务，他们很快也将失去移动电话业务。智能手机是当前最受欢迎的产品，而在这一领域日本企业从未一鸣惊人。索尼的特丽珑电视和随身听一度占领了国际市场，但现在外国智能手机占了日本国内市场的约五分之一。

东京美国美林银行的片山英一指出，电子产品行业竞争十分激烈，没有哪一家企业能长久立于不败之地。品牌的强大并不是卖高价的理由。本周三星宣布已经连续三个季度利润下降，四、五、六三个月份他们受到来自如中国三年前兴起的小米等低价竞争者和持续扩大市场占有率的苹果的双重压力。

在过去十年间，日本企业犯了错误，他们仍痴迷于梦幻的硬件，而忽视快速发展的软件和服务（比如苹果的 iTunes），而且没能把握消费者品味的转变。麦肯锡公司的顾问皮特认为，日本企业没有及时认识到世界已成为一个快速增长的市场，而不仅仅是低成本制造基地。

Passage 53

Voters, journalists and just about everyone paying some attention to politics all tend to over-estimate the power of the president. When Barack Obama swept into office in 2008, Americans were dazzled by his promises of change at home and a more judicious mix of strength and humility abroad. Indeed, it was hoped the president would rescue America’s image after eight years of George Bush's brand of ham-fisted, cowboy-booted diplomacy. But many worry President Obama has also managed to tarnish the country’s brand, either through too little intervention, which has made America look weak , or through too much, which has made the country seem callous (the use of drones, phone-tapping and the like).

But for all of this anxiety about what the rest of the world thinks, it seems America's star has not quite fallen, at least according to the Pew Research Center’s latest global public-opinion poll, published today. Foreigners don't much like being snooped on, and most countries disapprove of America's use of drones. Yet most places outside the Middle East still view America favourably, and nearly all of them like President Obama (though not as much as in 2008).

The president's approval ratings did however drop considerably in the two countries most affronted by NSA meddling: Brazil and Germany. Yet these opinions should be placed in context. Brazilians have long been suspicious of America, and hardly need evidence of bugged phones to feel aggrieved. Meanwhile Germany's internal history with snooping has left the country skittish about any signs of spying by officialdom. And even there Germans view America more favourably now than they did when Mr. Bush was in charge. The one place where Obama’s America is much less popular than Mr. Bush’s is Russia.

Ultimately what Pew’s numbers suggest is that being well regarded does not matter very much.

The hope that having Mr. Obama in the White House would transform America's image has largely come true, but that has not helped to bring trade pacts, peace in the Middle East, a worldwide deal to cut carbon-dioxide emissions or any of the other things Mr. Obama's boosters once thought might be possible.

Which brings us back to the tendency to expect too much of the presidency, and under-estimate the extent to which Congress runs the show. Like most presidents, Mr. Obama's foreign policy has consisted of making unpleasant and unsatisfactory choices when faced with a crisis rather than reshaping the world. So it bears noting another crisis that may be in the works. Apparently 62% of people in China worry that border disputes with its neighbours will result in war.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that when Barack Obama swept into office ____.
 [A] he made America look weak
 [B] it was hoped the president would rescue America's image
 [C] he made the country seem callous
 [D] he was opposed by the people

2. According to paragraph 2, which statement is true?
 [A] President Obama was not favored as much as in 2008.
 [B] The US is initiating the second Vatican council.
 [C] Americans give voters more public figures to look up to.
 [D] Failure was due to their everlasting political embodiment.

3. Which are the two countries that are most affronted by NSA?
 [A] Australia and China
 [B] Brazil and Germany
 [C] Poland and Germany
 [D] Brazil and China

4. What did Pew's numbers suggest in the last paragraph but one?
 [A] Being well regarded does not matter very much.
 [B] They initiating the second Vatican council.
 [C] They have different ends of the spectrum.
 [D] They were from the same place.

5. How many Americans consider that China's expanding military capabilities will lead to war?
 [A] 62%
 [B] A third
 [C] 78%
 [D] 67%

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲述了选民、记者和几乎所有关心政治的人都高估了总统的权力。2008 年巴拉克·奥巴马就任美国总统，并承诺对内实行变革，对外强势而谦恭，美国人民一度兴奋不已。实际上，总统受欢迎其实并没有太多实际价值。奥巴马入主白宫确实在很大程度上提升了美国的国际形象，但无法还中东以和平和商机。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段第二句“When Barack Obama swept into office in 2008, Americans were dazzled by his promises of change at home and a more judicious mix of strength and humility abroad.”，因此 B。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段最后一句“Yet most places outside the Middle East still view America favourably, and nearly all of them like President Obama (though not as much as in 2008). ”，因此 A 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段首句“The president's approval ratings did however drop considerably in the two countries most affronted by NSA meddling: Brazil and Germany.”因此选 B。

4.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位至倒数第二段首句“Ultimately what Pew’s numbers suggest is that being well regarded does not matter very much.”，其后便是答案，因此选项 A 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至最后一段中的“Two thirds of Americans (67%) view China's expanding military capabilities the same way. If the president has any light left in his green lantern, perhaps he should shine it on that.”，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. crisis	n. 危机
2. opposition	n. 反对
3. legacy	n. 遗产
4. tarnish	v. 玷污，使失去光泽

长难句分析

The hope that having Mr. Obama in the White House would transform America’s image has

largely come true, but that has not helped to bring trade pacts, peace in the Middle East, a worldwide deal to cut carbon-dioxide emissions or any of the other things Mr. Obama's boosters once thought might be possible.

句子较长，且有插入语和补足语，方法是插入语和补足语可先不看，直接看句子主干。“the hope”为先行词，其后同位语从句解释了这个希望是指什么。两个分句以“but”连接，表示转折关系，“that”指的是前文的意思，此后出现的三个并列宾语分别为商贸协定、和平以及节能减排的国际协议，后者以一个同位语从句修饰。

译文：奥巴马入主白宫确实在很大程度上提升了美国的国际形象，但无法还中东以和平和商机。而达成削减二氧化碳排量的国际协议以及奥巴马支持者们的其他愿望都是有可能实现的。

全文译文

选民、记者和几乎所有关心政治的人都高估了总统的权力。2008 年贝拉克 • 奥巴马就任美国总统，并承诺对内实行变革，对外强势而谦恭，美国人民一度兴奋不已。实际上，人们希望奥巴马改变前总统布什当政八年以来美国在外交领域“拳头加马靴”的野蛮形象。也有些人担心奥巴马会损害美国的国际形象，美国干预太少会显得羸弱，干预过多又会显得麻木不仁（如使用无人机和电话监听等）。

尽管美国存在以上的顾虑，今天皮尤研究中心公布的最新世界民意调查显示，奥巴马的支持率还是不错的。其他国家的人民不喜欢被窥视，多数国家不赞同美国使用无人机。但中东以外的大多数国家还是支持美国的，他们几乎都拥戴奥巴马（尽管拥戴程度已不如 2008 年）。

但是在巴西和德国，奥巴马的支持率有明显下降，因为他们经常受到美国国家安全局的干预。巴西长期以来对美国持怀疑态度，就算没有证据证明他们受到了美国的电话监听，巴西已经感到不满。德国由于存在监听别国的历史，在这一问题上十分敏感。而现在德国对美国的态度比布什当政时期有所改善。只有在俄罗斯，美国的受欢迎程度不及布什时期。

最后，皮尤研究中心的调查还指出，总统受欢迎其实并没有太多实际价值。奥巴马入主白宫确实在很大程度上提升了美国的国际形象，但无法还中东以和平和商机。而达成削减二氧化碳排量的国际协议以及奥巴马支持者们的其他愿望都是有可能实现的。

我们总是倾向于高估总统的权力，而实际上很多事是由议会决定的。像大多数总统一样，奥巴马面对危机时的对外政策也包含一些令人不悦和不满的做法，而并未重塑世界格局。62% 的中国人担心边界纠纷将会引发战争。

Passage 54

Back in the mid-1990s, America's economic prospects suddenly brightened. Productivity soared. Immigrants and foreign capital flocked to take advantage of what was quickly dubbed the "New Economy". The jobless rate fell to 4%, yet inflation remained low. All this led economists to conclude that America's potential rate of growth—the speed at which the economy can expand while keeping unemployment steady and inflation stable—had risen sharply from its decades-long average of 3%, to 3.5% or even higher.

Sadly, the New Economy is no more. The recovery from the recession of 2008-09 has been the weakest of the post-war era, and evidence is mounting that America's potential growth rate has plummeted. Its two big determinants, the supply of workers and the rise in their productivity, have both fallen short. Performance in the past year has been particularly feeble: America's labour force has not grown at all and output per hour worked has fallen. The IMF recently cut its estimate of the country's potential rate of growth to 2%. Other economists put it as low as 1.75%.

So far, the slide in potential has had little practical impact. Because the recession was so deep and the recovery so weak, the economy is still operating below its capacity. But in the long term a halving of the economic speed limit would have grim consequences. Living standards would rise more slowly, tax revenues would be lower and the burden of paying today's debts heavier.

Solving the short-term problem means boosting demand, so the Federal Reserve should keep interest rates low. But to pep up long-term growth, America also needs to address the supply side. In particular, it needs more workers and faster increases in productivity.

The number of working-age Americans rose by an average of 1.2% a year in the 1990s, and by a mere 0.4% in 2013. The proportion of them actually in the workforce has fallen from over 67% to less than 63%. The recession is partly to blame, because after years of joblessness some people have given up looking for work. That is one reason why boosting the recovery is important. The ageing of the baby-boomers is another reason. The number of people in their late 50s (when participation in the workforce starts to drop) and older is rising fast.

Both these vulnerabilities are exacerbated by a self-inflicted problem: policies that depress the supply of workers. Most damaging is America's broken immigration system. Getting into the country has become much more difficult. The number of visas issued today for highly skilled people is a fraction of what it was in the 1990s, even as the number of unfilled vacancies for skilled workers soars. Deportations have surged and the southern border has become far harder to cross.

Obamacare, though good in other respects, tends to shrink the labour force because it helps people get health care without working. There is less to be said for the outdated social safety net,

which manages both to be stingy and to discourage work. America spends a smaller proportion of its GDP than other rich countries on retraining the jobless and helping them find work. It has not raised the retirement age and it has allowed its disability-insurance system to become an ersatz welfare scheme. The number of workers on disability, hardly any of whom will work again, has doubled since 1997 to 9m. For once, Europe could teach America some labour-market lessons: thanks to welfare reforms, the proportion of Europeans in the workforce is now rising.

1. What is America's potential rate of growth concluded by the economists?
 [A] 5%
 [B] More than 3% to 3.5%
 [C] Less than 5%
 [D] 3.5%

2. What are the two big determinants to America's potential growth rate?
 [A] The supply of workers and the rise in their productivity
 [B] The people and the government
 [C] The consumption and market
 [D] The renown in the world and the international market

3. The IMF recently cut its estimate of the country's potential rate of growth to ____.
 [A] higher returns on capital will concentrate wealth
 [B] 1.75%
 [C] 3.5%
 [D] 2%

4. What can be inferred from the passage?
 [A] The principles of the government are flexible.
 [B] The US is a strong nation.
 [C] America spends a smaller proportion of its GDP than other rich countries on retraining the jobless and helping them find work.
 [D] The Piketty prediction is an iron law.

5. Which can be the best title of the passage?
 [A] America's Lost Oomph
 [B] The World Economy
 [C] Principles of the Economic World
 [D] Challenge of the US

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章介绍了美国经济现状，指出解决眼下问题意味着要刺激需求，因而美联储应该保持低利率。但要实现长期增长，美国还需要着力于供给方面，尤其需要更多的劳动力和更快地提升劳动生产率。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段末句“All this led economists to conclude that America’s potential rate of growth—the speed at which the economy can expand while keeping unemployment steady and inflation stable—had risen sharply from its decades-long average of 3%, to 3.5% or even higher.”，因此选 B。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段，因此 A 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“The IMF recently cut its estimate of the country’s potential rate of growth to 2%. Other economists put it as low as 1.75%.”，因此选 D。

4.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据最后一段中的“America spends a smaller proportion of its GDP than other rich countries on retraining the jobless and helping them find work.”，因此选项 C 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[A] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，通篇都在围绕美国经济现状，指出解决眼下问题意味着要刺激需求，因而美联储应该保持低利率，从而恢复经济的活力。因此应选 A。

核心词与超纲词

1. hypothesis	n. 假说
2. concentration	n.（财富的）积聚
3. prospects	n. 前景
4. sleuth	v. 侦查、考察

长难句分析

All this led economists to conclude that America’s potential rate of growth—the speed at which the economy can expand while keeping unemployment steady and inflation stable—had

risen sharply from its decades-long average of 3%, to 3.5% or even higher.

句子较长且较为零散，有插入语和补足语，破折号内为插入成分。在分析句子结构时可先省略不看，这样句子主干就比较清晰了。

译文：这些因素使经济学家们预言，美国未来的经济增长率（在保证就业和通胀率稳定基础上的经济增速）将从数十年来的 3%攀升至 3.5%甚至更高。

全文译文

20 世纪 90 年代中期，美国的经济前景一片大好。生产力大幅提高，大批移民和海外资本蜂拥而至，争抢所谓“新经济”的果实。失业率下降至 4%，通货膨胀率也一直很低。这些因素使经济学家们预言，美国未来的经济增长率（在保证就业和通胀率稳定基础上的经济增速）将从数十年来的 3%攀升至 3.5%甚至更高。

不幸的是，“新经济”好景不长，美国经济在 2008—2009 年经济危机之后的复苏十分疲软，越来越多的证据表明美国经济增速已大幅下降。工人数量和其劳动生产率增速这两大决定性因素都明显不足。去年美国的经济十分疲软：劳动力根本没有提高，单位时间产量也在下降。世界货币基金组织也将美国经济年增速的预期值降至 2%，还有些经济学家给出的数据仅为 1.75%。

到目前为止，潜在的经济滑坡并未产生什么实际影响。因为经济衰退太过严重，复苏十分缓慢，经济运行仍处在其容量水平以下。但从长远来看，经济增速减半将会产生严重后果：生活水平提升缓慢，税收减少，债务压力增大。

解决眼下问题意味着要刺激需求，因而美联储应该保持低利率。但要实现长期增长，美国还需要着力于供给方面，尤其需要更多的劳动力和更快地提升劳动生产率。

20 世纪 90 年代，达到工作年龄的美国人数量年均增长 1.2%，而 2013 年仅为 0.4%。而实际工作的人数比例从 67%以上降到了不足 63%。经济衰退只是一部分原因，因为失业多年的人们有的已经放弃找工作了。因此，促进经济复苏十分必要。另一个原因是在婴儿潮出生的人口已步入老龄，55 岁以上的人口在迅速增长（55 岁以后人的劳动参与度就开机下降）。

劳动力和生产率这两个问题因国家本身的原因变得愈加严重：国家政策限制了劳动力数量。最致命的因素是美国的移民制度遭到破坏。移民美国比以前要难得多。现阶段美国签证颁发数量只是 20 世纪 90 年代的一小部分，而技术工人的空缺却不断增大。更多的人被驱逐出境，从美国南部入境比以前要难得多。

尽管奥巴马的政策在其他一些方面颇有成效，但可能进一步减少劳动力，因为人们不用工作就可以获得医疗保障，更不用说既吝啬又不利于就业的陈旧的社会安全网络体系了。与其他富裕国家相比，美国在失业者再培训和再就业方面的投入占 GDP 比重较小。美国没有延后退休年龄，并以残疾保障系统来代替社会福利体系。从 1997 年至今，美国残疾工人数量已翻了一番达到 900 万，他们几乎都不会再就业。这一次，在劳动力市场这个问题上欧洲可以给美国上一课了：得益于福利制度的改革，欧洲的在职工作人数比例正在逐步提高。

Passage 55

After suffering a stroke on a business trip Tony Nicklinson, a former rugby player and skydiver, developed locked-in syndrome, an incurable condition that leaves a patient aware but unable to move or talk. Nicklinson learned to communicate by blinking his eyes and thus was able to describe his terrible suffering. Imprisoned in his corporeal cell with no chance of escape, he wanted to die. But since Britain does not permit assisted suicide, his "living nightmare" continued.

Death is a fearful thing, but it is the pain of life that leaves many ill people in despair. Like Nicklinson, some people would like to die peacefully, at a time of their choosing and with the assistance of a doctor. Their desire for a humane end should not offend liberal societies, which rest on the principle of self-determination, so long as one's actions do not harm others. This newspaper supports making assisted suicide legal. So, according to polls, do more than two-thirds of Americans and western Europeans.

You might then wonder why more governments do not guarantee the right to an easeful death. Only a handful of countries allow certain individuals to take their own lives with a doctor's help. A few others are passing laws, or — contemplating them , as Britain's is. A bill in its House of Lords has a few more restrictions than *The Economist* would want. But that is no reason to oppose it. Liberal or not, politicians should move slowly when it comes to complex moral issues, which, whatever your views, this certainly is.

The arguments against assisted suicide are strongly held. Many people object on moral or religious grounds, while some doctors say that it conflicts with their oath to "do no harm". Opponents add that vulnerable people may feel pressure to spare their carers the burden — or, worse, may be bullied into choosing suicide. And there is a broader argument that allowing assisted suicide in some cases will create a slippery slope, with ever more people being allowed (or forced) to take their own lives, even for trivial reasons.

What a doctor sees as harm a patient may see as relief; and anyway it is no longer standard for medical students to take the Hippocratic Oath. The hardest argument concerns vulnerable people: they may indeed feel pressure, but that is simply a reason to set up a robust system of counselling and psychiatric assessment, requiring the agreement of several doctors that a patient is in their right mind and proceeding voluntarily.

It is also true that as some countries relax their restrictions on assisted suicide, the practice will become more common and there will probably be pressure for other restrictions to be removed. But there is nothing unusual in this. Moral absolutes are rare. When faced with dilemmas societies draw boundaries and carve out exceptions. In even the seemingly clearest of cases, such as the

prohibition on killing, exceptions are made for things like war and self-defence. Assisted suicide is no different and each society's boundaries will no doubt differ and evolve, as they already have. The Netherlands and Belgium legalised assisted suicide in 2001 and 2002, but only the latter has approved the practice for terminally ill children.

There is much to be said for the breadth of the Swiss model, which allows assisted suicide in most cases. But on such an emotive and contentious issue politicians should reflect society, not lead it. Taboos are created by the people of a country; when they lift them, change goes more smoothly.

1. According to the first paragraph, what is a locked-in syndrome?
 [A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.
 [B] Communication by blinking eyes.
 [C] An incurable condition that leaves a patient aware but unable to move or talk.
 [D] Defect of data analysis.

2. The word "easeful death"(Para.3) is the closest in meaning to ____.
 [A] therapy
 [B] compensation
 [C] punishment
 [D] euthanasia

3. According to polls, how many Americans and western Europeans support easeful death to be legal?
 [A] 18m
 [B] 6m
 [C] Half
 [D] More than two-thirds

4. Which two countries legalised assisted suicide respectively in 2001 and 2002?
 [A] England and Belgium
 [B] Germany and Brazail
 [C] Germany and Italy
 [D] The Netherlands and Belgium

5. Which of the following can be the best title of the text?
 [A] How to Deal with Diseases
 [B] Professional Statisticians
 [C] Easeful Death
 [D] Dismantling the Machinery of Death

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲的是关于安乐死的一些观点和现状。死亡固然可怕，但处于绝望之中的病人却更加痛苦。一些国家确实放宽了对协助自杀的限制，安乐死的做法将更为普遍，并且更多的限制也将逐步被消除。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“After suffering a stroke on a business trip Tony Nicklinson, a former rugby player and skydiver, developed locked-in syndrome, an incurable condition that leaves a patient aware but unable to move or talk.”，因此选 C。

2. [D] 此题属于词意推断题。纵观全文，讲的是自杀合法化，也就是安乐死。因此选 D。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段末句“So, according to polls, do more than two-thirds of Americans and western Europeans.”，因此 D 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

4.[D] 此题属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到倒数第二段中的“The Netherlands and Belgium legalised assisted suicide in 2001 and 2002, but only the latter has approved the practice for terminally ill children.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[C] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章讲的是关于安乐死的一些观点和现状。一些国家确实放宽了对协助自杀的限制，安乐死的做法将更为普遍，列举了数据以及支持者和反对者的理由。因此应选 C。

核心词与超纲词

1. syndrome	n. 症状
2. penalty	n. 惩罚
3. imprison	v. 监禁
4. prohibition	n. 禁止

长难句分析

The hardest argument concerns vulnerable people: they may indeed feel pressure, but that is simply a reason to set up a robust system of counseling and psychiatric assessment, requiring the agreement of several doctors that a patient is in their right mind and proceeding voluntarily.

句子较长，全句解释为什么要关注脆弱人群，其原因以冒号引出，而“requiring”引出

的伴随状语，用以解释前面提到的情况。

译文：最有力的理由关注的是病人：他们确实可能感觉到压力，而正因为如此，才需要建立一个完备的精神评估和咨询体制，执行安乐死之前必须由几个医生共同认可病人精神正常并且自愿为之。



全文译文

前橄榄球和跳伞运动员托尼·尼克里森在一次出差时患了中风，从此患上闭锁综合症，这是一种无法治愈的疾病，患者意识清醒却不能动弹，无法讲话。尼克里森只能通过眨眼睛的方式与人交流，并表达他的痛苦。他被禁锢在僵硬的躯壳中无法挣脱，于是他想要自杀。但由于英国法律不允许协助自杀，他的噩梦还在继续。

死亡固然可怕，但处于绝望之中的病人却更加痛苦，就如尼克里森那样，有的人宁愿自己选择一个时间在医生的协助下结束生命。这种以人道方式结束自己生命的诉求并不违背自由社会的原则，因为自由社会就是以人的自决权为基础的，只要这种自决不伤害他人。本报支持协助自杀合法化。民调显示，三分之二的美国和西欧民众也持赞成态度。

你或许会纳闷为什么越来越多的政府不支持安乐死。只有少数几个国家允许其公民在医生的协助下自杀。还有几个国家正在颁布相关法律或仍在斟酌，比如英国。协助自杀合法化的提案在上议院受到的限制比《经济学人》预想得多一些，但这并不是反对它的理由。无论支持还是反对，政客们在面对复杂的道德问题时都要慎重，而协助自杀合法化确实是一个道德问题。

反对协助自杀的理由也很有力，他们多数从道德和宗教出发，一些医生还宣称协助自杀有违“不伤害人”的宗旨。反对者还认为，协助自杀合法化将使病人感到压力，因为他们不想给护理人员带来太多麻烦，或者甚至有人可能被胁迫自杀。还有一个更普遍的理由：协助自杀合法化将会产生一个滑坡，使越来越多的人选择或被迫安乐死，有的甚至因为一些小事而轻生。

医生眼中的伤害在病人看来却是一种解脱；医学生也不再被要求遵守希波克拉底誓言。最有力的理由关注的是病人：他们确实可能感觉到压力，而正因为如此，才需要建立一个完备的精神评估和咨询体制，执行安乐死之前必须由几个医生共同认可病人精神正常并且自愿为之。

一些国家确实放宽了对协助自杀的限制，安乐死的做法将更为普遍，并且更多的限制也将逐步被消除。这没什么不正常的，因为道德准则并非一成不变。在进退两难的时候，社会有其道德底线，同时有一些例外。就如法律不允许杀人，这是最清楚不过的准则，却也有例外，如战争或正当防卫。协助自杀也是如此。不同社会的道德底线各不相同并且在不断变化，从古至今都是这样。荷兰和比利时分别在 2001 年和 2002 年宣布协助自杀合法化，但只有比利时允许对晚期患病儿童执行安乐死。

瑞士允许大多数情况执行安乐死，这种宽泛的模式颇受争议。但在这个关乎感情又颇具争议的问题上，政治家应该反映社会诉求而非领导社会。社会禁忌是由人们创造的，人们同样可以摒弃它们，这样才能发生改变，社会才能顺利发展。

Passage 56

Less than two weeks ago, when they were contenders to win the World Cup, the Dutch dressed up in orange, painted their faces red-white-blue and euphorically waved their flags. On July 17th, as details of the crash of the Malaysia Airlines flight 17 that killed all 298 aboard, including 80 children, began to emerge, flags dropped to half-mast and the football-induced euphoria gave way to national heartbreak. In a country of 16.8m, the crash, which killed 193 Dutch citizens, had (proportionally) 1.5 times the impact on the Dutch population of that of the terrorist attacks on September 11th 2001 on the American population. "Everyone knew of someone" was heard throughout the weekend as the Dutch gathered in schools, churches and sports clubs to come to terms with the shock.

As the rest of the world is building an increasingly strong case implicating Russia in the tragedy, the Dutch are focused primarily on bringing their loved ones home. They read about their children, parents, friends and colleagues in the national and international press. Graphic, detailed descriptions and pictures left little to the imagination about the recovered corpses, many remarkably intact. The underwear that hadn't been ripped off their bodies by the fall; the stuffed animals, Barbie dolls, duty-free whisky and glossy magazines found next to them; the positioning of their limbs as they lay sprawled out on the clover field; their facial expressions.

Over the weekend relatives handed in DNA-swabs, dental records, anything to help the team of forensic experts identify the human remains found. Yet four days after the airplane was shot down, not a single body has been formally identified. Not one body has been taken to the relative safety of Ukraine-controlled territory. Instead, 196 of them have apparently been lying in a train (pictured) since July 19th in Torez, 15km from the site. Rebels refused to allow the train to leave until the international forensic experts arrive.

Home to the International Court of Justice and usually over-represented in peace missions, the Dutch are a law-abiding, pragmatic people who like to think of themselves as a diplomatic "guiding country", there to help others use reason first. This helps explain the measured response from Mark Rutte, the Dutch prime minister, who has been very (some think too) careful not to point fingers until all the facts are on the table. He has called for restraint in drawing premature conclusions, above all to ensure that the bodies do not become a bargaining chip. But cynics point out that there's more at play. Not unlike their German neighbours, the Dutch have much to lose from cutting ties with Russia. The Netherlands relies on Russia for 12% of its inward and 16% of outward foreign direct investment, making it the largest recipient of Russian round-tripping capital, says Ewald Engelen, a prominent financial expert in Amsterdam.

Patience is starting to wear thin following reports of the manhandling of bodies warming in the sun, looting of possessions and the lack of progress to get them out of the warzone. A social-media campaign in which people black out their profile pictures on Twitter and Facebook calling to #bringthemhome has gone viral in the Netherlands and beyond.

This morning a Dutch team of experts was at last able to access Torez, raising hopes that the train would move westward (for Kharkov where the forensic teams have built a makeshift centre). The identification process for this group of victims can finally start.

1. How many Dutch citizens did the crash killed?
 [A] 298
 [B] 193
 [C] 1680
 [D] Not given

2. What are the Dutches primarily focusing on?
 [A] Bringing their loved ones home.
 [B] Yu Xie is sociologists at City University of New York.
 [C] The World Cup.
 [D] Children who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures.

3. According to the passage, where does Torez locate?
 [A] 15km from the site
 [B] South America
 [C] Africa
 [D] South-East Asia

4. Which country is the largest recipient of Russian round-tripping capital?
 [A] The Netherlands
 [B] Germany
 [C] China
 [D] Japan

5. Which could be the best title of the article?
 [A] The Quality of Writing Is of Primary Importance
 [B] Common Humanity Is Central News Reporting
 [C] Moral Awareness Matters in Exciting a Newspaper
 [D] National Heartbreak

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章围绕荷兰的国家哀悼展开。随着马来西亚航空航班失事的迹象逐渐清晰（该事故造成全部 298 人遇难，其中包括 80 名儿童），荷兰举国伤痛，降半旗致哀。这次坠机使 193 名荷兰公民丧生，这次灾难的严重性对只有 1680 万人口的荷兰来说，相当于美国“9·11 事件”的 1.5 倍。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“the crash, which killed 193 Dutch citizens, had (proportionally) 1.5 times the impact on the Dutch population of that of the terrorist attacks on September 11th 2001 on the American population.”因此选 B。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“As the rest of the world is building an increasingly strong case implicating Russia in the tragedy, the Dutch are focused primarily on bringing their loved ones home.”，因此 A 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“Instead, 196 of them have apparently been lying in a train (pictured) since July 19th in Torez, 15km from the site.”，因此选 A。

4.[A] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到第四段中的“The Netherlands relies on Russia for 12% of its inward and 16% of outward foreign direct investment, making it the largest recipient of Russian round-tripping capital, says Ewald Engelen, a prominent financial expert in Amsterdam.”，因此选项 A 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章围绕坠机事件展开，指出荷兰为此举国伤痛，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. standard	n. 标准
2. conflict	n. 冲突
3. privileged	adj. 受优待的、有优势的
4. vile	adj. 邪恶的

长难句分析

The Netherlands relies on Russia for 12% of its inward and 16% of outward foreign direct investment, making it the largest recipient of Russian round-tripping capital, says Ewald Engelen, a prominent financial expert in Amsterdam

句子较长，旨在指出荷兰和俄罗斯两国的经济关系，宾语从句的主句后置，“says”之前的是从句内容，其中“making”引出的伴随状语，解释了荷兰对俄罗斯资本市场中的地位。

译文：阿姆斯特丹著名金融专家 Ewald Engelen 指出，荷兰 12%面向国内和 16%面向国外的海外直接投资来自俄罗斯，荷兰是俄罗斯借贷套利的最大接收者。

全文译文

不到两周之前，荷兰还是赢得世界杯冠军的热门种子，荷兰球迷身着橙色服装，把脸涂成荷兰国旗的红白蓝，兴高采烈地挥舞国旗。7 月 17 日，随着马来西亚航空航班失事的迹象逐渐清晰（该事故造成全部 298 人遇难，其中包括 80 名儿童），荷兰举国伤痛，降半旗致哀。这次坠机使 193 名荷兰公民丧生，这次灾难的严重性对只有 1680 万人口的荷兰来说，相当于美国 911 事件的 1.5 倍。事故发生的那个周末，荷兰人在学校、教堂、体育俱乐部聚集时听到最多的话就是“事故中丧生的人我们都认识”。

当各国都在暗指俄罗斯应该为此事故负责时，荷兰人首先关注的却是如何让亲爱的人回家。他们通过国内外媒体搜寻他们的父母妻儿、朋友同事。计算机图形的精确描述和照片几乎不给人什么想象空间，甚至能完全恢复死者尸体：可以借助他们尸体上残留的内衣，死者身旁的芭比娃娃，免税店购买的威士忌，通俗杂志；他们躺在地上时肋骨的位置；甚至他们的面部表情。

上周末，死者亲属提交了 DNA 样本、牙齿形状和其他任何能够帮助确认死者身份的信息。但坠机之后四天过去了，没有一具尸体得到确认。没有任何一具尸体被运送到乌克兰控制下的相对安全区域。7 月 19 日在距事发地点 15 千米的托雷，有图像显示其中的 196 名死者遗体被运送上火车，但是反对派不允许火车离开，直到国际法医专家到达。

荷兰人民守法、务实，在外交领域堪称典范，他们能使其他国家回归理性。荷兰首相 Mark Rutte 一直十分谨慎，证据确凿之前不会随便指责别人。他一度呼吁采取制裁措施，以显示对死者的尊重。但好事者指出，问题并不那么简单。与他们的邻居德国不同，荷兰与俄罗斯联系更为紧密。阿姆斯特丹著名金融专家 Ewald Engelen 指出，荷兰 12%面向国内和 16%面向国外的海外直接投资来自俄罗斯，荷兰是俄罗斯借贷套利的最大接收者。

有报道称死者遗体被粗暴对待，在阳光下曝晒，死者随身物品遭到抢夺，死者遗体回家杳无音信，这逐渐使人失去耐心。一场社交媒体运动在荷兰国内以及其他地区兴起，人们把推特和脸书的头像变黑，以敦促死者遗体早日回家。

今晨，一批荷兰专家抵达托雷，增大了承载遗体列车西去的希望（火车驶向哈尔科夫，法医专家在那里设立了临时中心）。然后才能真正开始死者身份确认工作。

Passage 57

Not all of this discount is down to the actions of the Russian government. But it is probably responsible for the bulk of it. Investors have been nervous about corporate governance in Russia, thanks to a series of high-profile incidents such as the jailing of Mikhail Khodorkovsky, an oil magnate, the expulsion of William Browder, a hedge-fund manager who campaigned against corruption, and the trouble faced by oil companies such as BP and Shell in dealing with local partners.

Most Russian citizens will not notice the problem since they do not own stocks individually or collectively, in the form of pension schemes and mutual funds. (By itself, one might argue, this is an indictment of the regime.) But it will hurt the many oligarchs. And for the broader population, the result is a lack of foreign investment (and capital flight abroad) that must be contributing to the country's poor growth: its GDP fell by 0.4% in the first quarter.

From time to time, analysts point to the low Russian valuation as a sign that the market is cheap and that international investors should go on a buying spree.

At the global level, investors have learned to shrug off geopolitical risk. Ever since the first Gulf war of 1991, when markets rallied as soon as the fighting started, the pattern has been the same. Markets may wobble for a few days over wars, or rumours of wars. But no recent crisis has resulted in anything more than a regional conflict, nor has any resulted in the kind of economic disruption that occurred in the 1970s, when soaring oil prices fostered stagflation. Indeed, investors seem to have great faith that most problems can be solved by central banks, either in the form of near-zero interest rates or bond-buying programmes.

Yet the same is not true at the level of individual countries, where political risk still clearly applies. Several other countries show evidence of what might be dubbed the "DOG factor": a discount for obnoxious governments. Iran, trades on a p/e of just 5.6 and has a total stockmarket value of $131 billion; were it to be rated on a par with the average emerging market, its market value would be $292 billion, so its DOG factor is $161 billion or 55%.

Argentina's government has manipulated its inflation rate, defaulted on its debt back in 2001 and, thanks to the legal battle that ensued, may do so again in a few days' time. Its stockmarket trades on a price-earnings ratio of 6.1. As a result, its total value is $56 billion, rather than the $115 billion it might have commanded (a DOG factor of 51%). After its hyperinflationary episode last decade, Zimbabwe's rating has recovered a bit, although it still lags the emerging-market average.

The stockmarket is not the only way that investors penalise untrustworthy governments; Argentina's 20-year bonds yield 9.8%, more than five percentage points above the yield on the

equivalent Mexican bonds. (Russia cancelled a bond auction this week, citing “market conditions”.) The more the government spends on interest, the more it has to tax its citizens and the less money it has available to spend on services. The bond-market vigilantes may have been neutered in the developed world by central banks and their quantitative-easing programmes, but they are still capable of inflicting damage in emerging markets.

Many people in the affected countries see these discounts as proof of Western bias or a sign of the malign impact of international capitalism. But the acid test is what they would do with their own money: would they trust their government enough to keep it at home, or would they rather send it abroad?

1. Who is mainly responsible for the discount of Russian economy?
 [A] The Russian government
 [B] Ukraine
 [C] The people
 [D] The US.

2. According to the statistics given in the passage, how much did Russian GDP fell in the first quarter?
 [A] 0.5%
 [B] 0.4%
 [C] 1.5%
 [D] 6.7%

3. What occurred in the 1970s, when soaring oil prices fostered stagflation?
 [A] The statistic is wrong.
 [B] Corruption
 [C] Economic disruption
 [D] Compensation

4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph but one?
 [A] The society does not care
 [B] They are initiating the conference.
 [C] They have different kinds of education.
 [D] The more the government spends on interest, the more it has to tax its citizens.

5. Which of the following can be concluded from the text?
 [A] A discount rate of about 2% appears to apply out well beyond a century.
 [B] Only for leaseholds of 700 years do they detect no difference in price.
 [C] People pay a premium of 10% less for 100-year leaseholds.

[D] After its hyperinflationary episode last decade, Zimbabwe's rating has recovered a bit.

文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇讲述俄罗斯的经济发展现状的文章。俄罗斯经济受乌克兰危机影响巨大，亏损虽然不完全是政府行为造成的，但是政府应负主要责任。政府依靠债券获得的收益越多，对人民征税就越高，用来提供社会服务的资金就越少。在发达国家债券市场监管人的作用可能被央行和量化宽松政策限制，但他们还是能够对新兴市场造成破坏。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“Not all of this discount is down to the actions of the Russian government. But it is probably responsible for the bulk of it.”，因此 A 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“…the result is a lack of foreign investment (and capital flight abroad) that must be contributing to the country's poor growth: its GDP fell by 0.4% in the first quarter.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第四段中的“But no recent crisis has resulted in anything more than a regional conflict, nor has any resulted in the kind of economic disruption that occurred in the 1970s, when soaring oil prices fostered stagflation.”因此选 C。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段中的“The more the government spends on interest, the more it has to tax its citizens and the less money it has available to spend on services.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第三段中的“After its hyperinflationary episode last decade, Zimbabwe's rating has recovered a bit, although it still lags the emerging-market average.”，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. corruption	n. 腐败
2. sanction	n. （经济等方面）制裁
3. tendency	n. 趋势
4. crack	v. 击碎

长难句分析

But no recent crisis has resulted in anything more than a regional conflict, nor has any resulted in the kind of economic disruption that occurred in the 1970s, when soaring oil prices fostered stagflation.

句子较长，结构零散，但是主句是“no…nor…”句型,其语序使用部分倒装，后半句有伴随状语“when”，用以解释前面提到的时间 1970s。

译文：市场会因为战争或战争谣言而变得萧条，但是近期的经济危机都没有造成地区战争，也没有像 20 世纪 70 年代那样，因油价飞涨造成经济混乱。

全文译文

俄罗斯的经济亏损虽然不完全是政府行为造成的，但是政府应负主要责任。由于以下一系列引人注目的事件，投资商们对俄罗斯公司管理体制忧心忡忡：比如石油大亨 Mikhail Khodorkovsky 被捕入狱，倡导反腐运动的对冲基金经理人 William Browder 被驱逐出境，以及 BP、壳牌等石油公司在与俄罗斯企业打交道时遇到的各种问题。

大部分俄罗斯公民都没有意识到这个问题，因为他们并没有以退休金或共同基金的形式持有股份（有人会说这本身就是这种政权的弊端）。但将对那些寡头集团不利。对广大群众来说，结果是缺少外来投资（以及资本外流），这势必造成经济下滑：俄罗斯的 GDP 在第一季度下滑了 0.4%。

分析人士认为，对俄罗斯估价较低标志着其市场价格较便宜，国际投资商们应该大举收购。

在全球来讲，投资商逐渐学会了摆脱地缘政治的风险。1991 年海湾战争以来，战争一起市场就以同一模式迅速集结。市场会因为战争或战争谣言而变得萧条，但是近期的经济危机都没有造成地区战争，也没有像 20 世纪 70 年代那样，因油价飞涨造成经济混乱。事实上，投资商们似乎十分相信央行，认为央行可以通过近乎零利率买入债券等措施解决这些问题。

但各个国家的情况并不都是如此，有些国家的政治风险仍旧具有很大影响。有些国家出现了“DOG 因素”即政府错误行为对经济造成的伤害。伊朗国内股票总价值为 1310 亿美元，而股票价格收益比率仅为 5.6%；如果伊朗能够与新兴市场的平均值同步，那么其市场价值将达到 2920 亿美元，所以伊朗因“DOG 因素”造成的损失就是 55%，即 1610 亿美元。

阿根廷政府自 2001 年以来一直拖欠外债，他们曾一度调整通胀率，而过几天他们又将这么做。阿根廷的股票价格收益比率为 6.1%。结果其市场总价值仅为 560 亿美元，远低于计划的 1150 亿美元（DOG 因素带来 51%的损失）。在经历了过去十年的极度通货膨胀之后，津巴布韦的股票价格收益比率有所回升，但还是低于新兴市场国家的平均水平。

股票市场只是投资商对不可信任政府的惩罚方式之一；阿根廷政府 20 年的债券盈利了 9.8%，比墨西哥政府多盈利 5 个百分点（俄罗斯政府本周利用“市场条件”条例取消了一项债券拍卖。）政府依靠债券获得的收益越多，对人民征税就越高，用来提供社会服务的资金就越少。在发达国家债券市场监管人的作用可能被央行和量化宽松政策限制，但他们还是能够对新兴市场造成破坏。

相关国家中很多民众认为，国内的经济衰退是西方世界偏见和国际资本主义的恶劣影响造成的。但最严峻的考验是他们将怎样对待本国资金：是信任政府并把资金留在国内，还是将其投向海外？

Passage 58

That men and women think differently is now widely accepted. Why they do so is another matter. One possible explanation is that it is an evolutionary trait. In the time of hunting and gathering different skills were required: men needed to spend time away from camp, tracking animals and fighting off intruders, and women needed social skills to bring up children. Yet there are bound to be many other factors at work for this variation to survive into modern times. The latest research suggests that living standards and access to education probably bear more responsibility for cognitive disparity between men and women than genes, nursery colours or the ability to catch a ball.

Previous studies have shown that male and female brains are wired differently. A study last year by Ragini Verma of the University of Pennsylvania used sophisticated imaging techniques to show variations in dominant connections in the cerebrum, the part of the brain that does the thinking, between men and women. Dr Verma speculated that these wiring changes help to explain why women tend to have better memories, social adeptness and an improved ability to multitask.

Now Daniela Weber of the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital in Vienna, and her colleagues in Austria and Sweden, have used a large sample of people to suggest why such changes come about and, importantly, how the differences can change. The group's analysis, reported this week in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, finds that the cognitive performance of women—much more so than men — benefits from factors such as greater employment opportunities, increased economic prosperity and better health.

For each country a regional development index (RDI) was adopted: an amalgam of GDP, family size, infant mortality, life expectancy and national education levels. These criteria were selected as a representation of a country's educational and living standards for the birth years of the interviewees, and then compared with their cognitive performance.

That performance was determined using tests for episodic memory (the retention of words in memory), category fluency (naming examples of, say, animals) and numeracy. Episodic memory is important as it is linked to emotion; the brain remembers unconnected words by linking them to a memory or imagined situation. It is the emotion of the memory that supposedly helps the brain remember the word. Whether women actually are more empathetic than men, or if society has expected such capacity from the principal child-carers for so long that it has become ingrained, is

debatable. The same goes for numeracy. Is science dominated by men because they are better at it, or because it was a career choice not widely open to women before the late 20th century?

The new study does not seek to answer these questions. But it pushes research further towards answers. The results showed that as countries improved in RDI terms, the cognitive performance of the whole population was raised. Northern Europe rated highest across all age groups, followed by central and then southern Europe. Unexpectedly, the study also showed that the better-developed a country, the higher the rate of increase in women's cognitive abilities. Quite why women benefit disproportionately from societal improvements is not known. It may be that they are starting from a more disadvantaged level.

Whatever the reason, this study suggests that cognitive differences between men and women are not solely inherited. It suggests that, to a degree hitherto unacknowledged, they are learned from the roles a society expects males and females to perform, and that those differences can change as society changes. Modern times require modern thinking.

1. From the first paragraph, it can be inferred that ____.
 [A] Mr. Mitter is a famous scientist
 [B] that men and women think differently is now widely accepted
 [C] women needed to spend time away from camp, tracking animals
 [D] men needed social skills to bring up children

2. According to the passage, which is Dr Verma's speculation?
 [A] Significant investment may be justified.
 [B] Wiring changes help to explain why women tend to have better memory.
 [C] The environmental challenge is inevitable.
 [D] The economic change is impending.

3. What did the criteria in paragraph 4 represent?
 [A] Chinese Civil War
 [B] A country's educational and living standards for the birth years of the interviewees
 [C] Trauma of 1st world war
 [D] Huge change in the future

4. In the last but one paragraph, what did the study show?
 [A] The better developed a country, the higher the rate of women's learning abilities.
 [B] The better developed a country, the higher the rate of increase in men's productive abilities.
 [C] The better developed a country, the lower the rate of increase in women's cognitive abilities.
 [D] The better developed a country, the higher the rate of increase in women's cognitive abilities.

5. Which could be the best tittle of the passage?

[A] The Challenge in Gender

[B] The Gender Causes Problems

[C] The Future of the Gender Issue

[D] The Mars and Venus Question

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲的是男女差异问题。男人和女人思维方式不同已是人们普遍接受的事实，但关于其原因众说纷纭。一种说法是这种不同是在进化过程中形成的。无论到底是何种原因，有一点是确定的，即男女认知差异并不单是遗传造成的。就目前所知，这种差异是社会对男女角色的不同预期造成的，社会在变，这种差异也会随之变化。现代化的社会需要现代化思维。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“That men and women think differently is now widely accepted. Why they do so is another matter.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段末句“Dr Verma speculated that these wiring changes help to explain why women tend to have better memories, social adeptness and an improved ability to multitask.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于全文主旨题。根据第四段中的“These criteria were selected as a representation of a country’s educational and living standards for the birth years of the interviewees, and then compared with their cognitive performance.”，所以选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段中的“Unexpectedly, the study also showed that the better-developed a country, the higher the rate of increase in women’s cognitive abilities.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于主旨大意题。这篇文章讲述的是男女差异问题，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. anticipate　　vt. 预测
2. existence　　n. 存在

3. identify　　v. 识别、认证

长难句分析

The group's analysis, reported this week in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, finds that the cognitive performance of women — much more so than men—benefits from factors such as greater employment opportunities, increased economic prosperity and better health.

句子较长，主要原因是有插入语，破折号之内的内容可暂时略去不看，其后是由“such as”引出的几个并列成分。

译文：《美国国家科学院院刊》本周刊登了这项研究，研究发现女性较强的认知能力与更高的受雇用概率、经济繁荣及更健康等因素有关。

全文译文

男人和女人思维方式不同已是人们普遍接受的事实。究其原因却众说纷纭。一种说法是这种不同是在进化过程中形成的。在靠打猎和采集为生的远古时代，男女需要不同的生存技能：男人需要外出狩猎，追捕动物，抗击外敌入侵；而女人需要抚养子女。当然，这种分化能够延续至今肯定还存在其他因素。最新研究表明，男女认知差异主要受生活标准和受教育程度这两个因素影响，而非基因、生长环境颜色或运动能力。

以前的研究指出男女大脑构成不同。去年，宾夕法尼亚大学的拉吉妮·维玛教授利用复杂的影像技术展现了男女大脑之间主要联系的不同。维玛教授认为这种构造的不同解释了为什么女性的记忆力、社会适应性和多任务处理能力都比男性强。

人口统计与全球人口资本维根斯坦中心的丹尼尔·韦伯和她在瑞典和奥地利的同事以更多人为样本，阐释了为什么会有这种不同以及其后的发展趋势。《美国国家科学院院刊》本周刊登了这项研究，研究发现女性较强的认知能力与更高的受雇用概率、经济繁荣及更健康等因素有关。

每个国家都引入了地区发展指数，即 RDI，它综合了 GDP、家庭类型、婴儿死亡率、人均寿命、国家整体教育水平等因素。这些指标代表了受调查人群出生时所在国家的教育和生活水平，然后再对比认知水平进行分析。

认知水平由瞬时记忆能力（在记忆中保留话语的能力）、类别判断力（比如说出具体动物名称）和计算能力决定。瞬时记忆与情商有关，因而十分重要。这要求大脑把一些本不相关的事物通过想象或回忆连接起来，进而将它们记住，在这一过程中情感起了作用。那么是不是女性天生就更具同情心，还是长期以来社会对女性的期待使人们产生了思维定势，这个问题还有待商榷。计算能力也是如此。科学界由男性主导，这是因为男性本身更擅长科学，还是因为 20 世纪后期之前该领域都不对女性开放？

这项新的研究并没有尝试给出以上问题的答案，却向答案迈出了一大步。调查表明，随

着国家 RDI 的提升，其人口总体认知水平也提高了。在这方面北欧排在第一，随后是中欧和南欧。出人意料的是，该研究还指出：国家越是发达，女性认知能力提升得就越快。但其原因还未知晓。也许是因为女性的出发点较低。

无论到底是何种原因，有一点是确定的，即男女认知差异并不单是遗传造成的。就目前所知，这种差异是社会对男女角色的不同预期造成的，社会在变，这种差异也会随之变化。现代化的社会需要现代化思维。

Passage 59

It is a common place in left-wing circles that wars are started to satisfy capitalist interests; arms manufacturers and the like. Thus the Socialist Party of Great Britain declared that what was responsible for these wars was the whole world system of capitalism with its competitive struggle for profits and its collection of competing armed states.

But the war was a disaster for investors, with stock exchanges closed and trade disrupted, while inflation and repudiation wiped out holders of government debt. Before the war, the writer Norman Angell had suggested in his book “The Great Illusion” that the commercial links between the great powers were so close that war would be a disastrous option. He was ignored; to the politicians in charge of pre-1914 states, many of whom were aristocratic and thus distinctly snobby about “trade”, terms like “honour” and “glory” were more important.

The leading European nation that was the most reluctant to join the war was Britain, the centre of finance and world trade; so much so the French were close to despair that Britian might back out of the alliance. And if anyone was urging the Britons to war, it was not the titans of finance. The Economist itself, which back then described itself as a “weekly commercial times, bankers' gazette and railway monitor” thundered against war. On August 1 (three days before Britain's entry), we fumed against the attempts of the yellow Press and of the Times to drive the government into a European warsaying that the quarrel is no more of our making and no more of our concern than would be a quarrel between Argentina and Brazil or between China and Japan.

The next article was designed to give our readers some faint notion of the extent of the financial calamity which has suddenly overtaken Europe and the world...the financial world has been staggering under a series of blows such as the delicate system of international credit has never before witnessed, or even imagined. A week later, Britain had joined the war but the Economist's writers had hardly been overcome with a fit of patriotic fervor, bemoaning the disasters which have befallen manufacturers, merchants, shipowners and shopkeepers in all parts of the

country.

This was the end of the first great era of globalization. It would be the 1980s before the world was so open again. The Economist warned that Death, anguish, starvation and despair are written over Western Europe...It is the triumph of diplomacy over common sense, or force over reason, of brutality over humanity.

1. According to the passage, what was responsible for these wars?
 [A] The market is banned by the government.
 [B] It is due to their national religions.
 [C] The whole world system of capitalism with its competitive struggle for profits and its collection of competing armed states.
 [D] Lack of data analysis.

2. The word “disastrous” (Para.3) is the closest in meaning to ____.
 [A] ambiguous
 [B] compensation
 [C] considerate
 [D] catastrophic

3. Which was the leading European nation that was the most reluctant to join the war?
 [A] Italy
 [B] France
 [C] Germany
 [D] Britain

4. What could be inferred from the article?
 [A] Converting to the world’s biggest religion.
 [B] Outlawing the full face covering in public.
 [C] The French will loosen bans on Muslim head-coverings.
 [D] Until the 1980s the world was so open again.

5. Which of the following can be the best title of the text?
 [A] How to Punish Uni-Culturalism
 [B] Professional Statisticians
 [C] A War that Finance Didn't Want
 [D] The Corruption in Politics

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲的是战争对经济的不利影响，左翼人士常会认为战争是为了获取资本利益，销售军火或其他的类似原因。英国共产党宣称：战争的根本原因在于全世界的资本主义制度体系，在这种体系下各国竞相追逐利益，开展军备竞赛。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“What was responsible for these wars was the whole world system of capitalism with its competitive struggle for profits and its collection of competing armed states.”，因此选 C。

2.[D] 此题属于意思推测题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“Before the war, the writer Norman Angell had suggested in his book.The Great Illusion that the commercial links between the great powers were so close that war would be a disastrous option.”，由此可知是“灾难性”的意思，因此 D 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第四段中的“The leading European nation that was the most reluctant to join the war was Britain, the centre of finance and world trade.”，因此选 D。

4. [D]此题属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到全文最后一段中的“It would be the 1980s before the world was so open again. The Economist warned that Death, anguish, starvation and despair are written over western Europe…”，因此选 D。

5.[C] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章讲的是战争对经济的不利影响。因此应选 C。

核心词与超纲词

1. disastrous	adj. 灾难性的
2. secularism	n. 世俗化
3. defect	n. 缺陷
4. aristocratic	adj. 贵族的

全文译文

左翼人士常会认为战争是为了获取资本利益，销售军火或其他的类似原因。英国共产党宣称：战争的根本原因在于全世界的资本主义制度体系，在这种体系下各国竞相追逐利益，开展军备竞赛。

战争对投资商来说是灾难性的，外汇市场和商业凋敝，战争引发通货膨胀，政府债券无法偿还。第一次世界大战之前作家诺曼·安吉尔在其作品《大幻想》中指出，大国之间的商贸联系十分紧密，因而战争实在不是明智之举。但他的话并没有被采纳；第一次世界大战之前各国的当权者是贵族出身，他们对商贸不以为意，而更注重荣誉。

欧洲大国之中，作为世界金融和商贸中心的英国是最不愿卷入战争的；英国不愿加入盟军一度令法国感到绝望。那些劝英国参战的也都不是金融强国。为了反对英国参战，当时《经济学人》杂志曾称自己为“商业周刊、银行家报和铁路监督员”。8 月 1 日（英国参战前三天），人们怒斥亚洲媒体和美国《时代周刊》，说它们试图将英国卷入一场与自己毫不相干的战争，因为这只不过是阿根廷与巴西、中国与日本之间的争斗。

随后的文章就在向读者描述战争给欧洲甚至世界带来的突如其来的金融灾难……残酷的战火之下，世界金融体系摇摇欲坠，国际信用体系脆弱不堪。一周之后，英国已经参战，但《经济学人》的作家们没有被爱国主义精神感化，他们仍在哀叹战争给全国各地的制造商、商人、船主、店主们带来的灾难。

首个高速全球化时期就这样结束了，直到 20 世纪 80 年代，世界才又变得开放起来。《经济学人》警醒世人：死亡、痛苦、饥饿、绝望曾经充斥着整个西欧……那时候，外交战胜了常理，武力取代了理智，凶残压制了人性。

Passage 60

“The word‘protection’is no longer taboo”. This short sentence, uttered by French President Nicolas Sarkozy last month, may have launched a new era in economic history. Why? For decades, Western leaders have believed that lowering trade barriers and tariffs was natural goods. Doing so, they reasoned, would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity, which in turn would improve human welfare. Championing free trade thus became a moral, not just an economic, cause.

These leaders, of course, weren’t acting out of unselfishness. They knew their economies were the most competitive, so they’d profit most from liberalization. And developing countries feared that their economies would be swamped by superior Western productivity. Today, however, the

tables have turned—though few acknowledge it. The Western continues to preach free trade, but practices it less and less. Asia, meanwhile, continues to plead for special protection but practices more and more free trade.

That's why Sarkozy's words were so important: he finally injected some honesty into the trade debates. The truth is that large parts of the West are losing faith in free trade, though few leaders admit it. Some economists are more honest. Paul Krugman is one of the few willing to acknowledge that protectionist arguments are returning. In the short run, there will be winners and losers under free trade. This, of course, is what capitalism is all about. But more and more of these losers will be in the West, economists in the developed world used to love quoting Joseph Schumpeter, who said that "creative destruction" was an essential part of capitalist growth. But they always assumed that destruction would happen over there. When Western workers began losing jobs, suddenly their leaders began to lose faith in their principles. Things have yet to reverse completely. But there's clearly a negative trend in a Western theory and practice.

A little hypocrisy is not in itself a serious problem. The real problem is that Western governments continue to insist that they retain control of the key global economic and financial institutions while drifting away from global liberalization. Lock at what's happening at the IMF (International Monetary Fund). The Europeans have demanded that they keep the post of managing director. But all too often, Western officials put their own interests above everyone else's when they dominate these global institutions.

The time has therefore come for the Asians—who are clearly the new winners in today's global economy—to provide more intellectual leadership in supporting free trade: Sadly, they have yet to do so. Unless Asians speak out, however, there's a real danger that Adam Smith's principles, which have brought so much good to the world, could gradually die. And that would leave all of us, worse off, in one way or another.

1. The contextual meaning of "protection" (Line1, Para1) is ___.
 [A] improving economic efficiency
 [B] ending the free-trade practice
 [C] lowering moral standard
 [D] raising trade tariffs

2. The reason of Western leaders preaching free trade is that ___.
 [A] it is beneficial to their economies
 [B] it is supported by developing countries
 [C] it makes them keep faith in their principle
 [D] it is advocated by Joseph Schumpeter and Adam Smith

3. The implied meaning of "the tables have turned" (Para2) is that___.
 [A] the Western leaders have turned self-centered

[B] the Asian leaders have become advocates of free trade
[C] the developed economies have turned less competitive
[D] the developing economies have become more independent

4. The reason that Western economies used to like the idea of "creative destruction" is it___.
[A] set a long-term rather than short-turn goal
[B] was an essential part of capitalist development
[C] contained a positive rather than negative mentality
[D] was meant to be the destruction of developing economies

5. The author uses "IMF" as an example to show that___.
[A] European leaders are reluctant to admit they are hypocritical
[B] there is an inconsistency between Western theory and practice
[C] global institutions are not being led by true globalization advocates
[D] European countries interests are being ignored by economic leaders

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇议论文，就贸易保护的利与弊展开了讨论。最后得出结论是贸易保护必须照顾不同地区的特点，必须进行调整。

试题解析

1. [D] 此题是推理题。根据文中的语句"lowing tarrif was a natural good"，可知 D 选项正确。

2. [A] 此题是找原因考题。根据原文第二段"they'd profit most from liberalization"，可知 A 选项正确。

3. [B] 此题是句子理解考题。要求选择亚洲领导人态度转变，可知 B 选项正确。

4. [D] 此题是找原因考题。根据原文可知，西方的毁坏并不是自己的毁坏,而是其他国家的毁坏，可判断 D 选项正确。

5. [B] 此题是细节理解考题。根据文章引申义选择,可判断 B 选项正确。C 选项中"led"是原文"control"的错误改写，是混淆选项。

核心词与超纲词

1. swamp n. 沼泽地 v. 招来麻烦

2. plead　　v. 恳求，申辩，为……争辩，归咎于
3. intellectual　　adj. 智力的，理解力强的 n. 知识分子

长难句分析

1. Doing so, they reasoned, would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity, which in turn would improve human welfare.

句子一开始是一个现在分词短语做主语，句子中间是which引导的一个非限定性定语从句。

译文：他们推测，如此做将导致更大的经济效益和生产力以此来提高人们的生活水平。

2. Paul Krugman is one of the few willing to acknowledge that protectionist arguments are returning.

句子中间 that 引导一个宾语从句。

译文：一些经济学家更诚实，保罗科里格曼是少数的经济学家之一，他承认保护贸易主义的争论又回来了。

3. Unless Asians speak out, however, there's a real danger that Adam Smith's principles, which have brought so much good to the world, could gradually die.

句子一开始是 unless 引导的一个条件状语从句，句子中间是 which 引导的一个非限定性定语从句。

译文：除非亚洲人有发言权，要不然亚当斯理论也会不起作用，尽管这个理论曾经给世界带来很多好处。

全文译文

"保护这个词不再是一个禁语了。"这短短的一句话，是法国总统萨科齐上月末说的，这也许开创了经济学历史上的一个新纪元。为什么？因为几十年前，西方的领导者们已经相信降低贸易壁垒和关税是一个普遍的好处。他们推测，如此做将导致更大的经济效益和生产力并以此来提高人们的生活水平。拥护自由贸易因此成了一种道德，而不仅仅是因为经济原因。

这些领袖，当然，并不是毫无私心的。他们知道他们的经济是最有竞争力的，所以他们愿意从自由贸易获得最高的利润。但是，发展中国家害怕自身的经济被优越的西方经济所淹没。如今，局面变了——尽管很少有人承认。西方国家继续鼓吹自由贸易，但是实行得越来越少，与此同时，亚洲国家继续为特殊保护提出理由，但实行越来越多的自由贸易。

这是为什么萨科齐的话是如此重要的：他最终在贸易争端中引入了些许诚实。事实是大部分的西方国家在自由贸易中正丢失着信任，虽然很少有领袖承认。一些经济学家更诚实，保罗科里格曼是少数的经济学家之一，他承认保护贸易主义的争论又回来了。表面上来看，在自由贸易中会有胜利者和失败者，但这是资本主义制度所决定的。但是越来越多的失败者会是西方国家。发达国家的经济学家过去经常爱引用约瑟夫·舒曼彼得的话。他说，想象力毁灭的原因是小资本家的增多。但是他们经常假定这种毁灭会发生在远处。当西方的工人失去了工作时，他们的领袖突然开始对他们的信念、主义失去了信心。事情完全颠倒了。但是

在西方国家的理论和实践中有很清晰的消极趋势。

一点点的虚伪的本身并不是一个严重的问题，真正的问题在于西方政府继续坚持他们保持着控制国际经济的核心和经济上的机构制度，与此同时，离国际自由贸易越来越远。看看在国际货币基金组织发生了什么。欧洲人已经要求由他们继续担任管理者的职务。但是这样的情况很普遍，西方官员在统治这些国际机构时总是把自己的意志凌驾于他人之上。

因此，亚洲人的时代到来了，亚洲人是当今亚洲经济的新宠，可以为支持自由贸易提供更多的经验。然而，令人伤心的是他们没有得到这些。除非亚洲人有发言权，要不然亚当斯理论也会不起作用，尽管这个理论曾经给世界带来很多好处。这只能使我们在一些方面变得更加无奈。

Passage 61

The sudden jump in arrivals is related to turmoil in Libya, from where most of the migrant-trafficking vessels depart. Another reason is the Italian government's maritime search-and-rescue operation, Mare Nostrum, launched last October after 368 Eritreans and others drowned off the island of Lampedusa. The prospect of being picked up by the Italian navy has made the journey on an overloaded and often barely seaworthy vessel seem less scary.

Grumbling among right-wing lawmakers apart, public and media reaction to the upsurge has been surprisingly muted. Stories of vessels entering Italian waters with four-figure human cargoes, which would have been front-page news a year ago, now barely warrant a mention.

Even so, the Italians need help. Moreover, Warsaw-based Frontex is solely focused on border security. In Greece it blocked the land route across the Evros river marking the Greek-Turkish border with a 12km (7.5 miles) metal fence. As a result, a tide of desperate migrants are increasingly using the sea route from Turkey to the eastern Aegean islands, which is shorter than that from northern Africa to Italy, yet full of hazard.

Migrant arrivals by sea doubled in the first six months of this year to more than 25,000, according to Greek police, though this number only covers those they picked up. Most of the new arrivals were Syrians and Iraqis, often families with children. Traffickers use small boats to reduce the chances of being picked up on a Greek patrol boat's radar, but that has costs. Rough seas are frequent, churned up even in summer by strong northerly winds. Many boats capsize. The luckier migrants are dropped off on stretches of inaccessible coastline, or left to drift ashore.

Undocumented migrants are not usually assisted by the Greek coastguards, unless their boat capsizes. The UNHCR, the UN's refugee agency, has voiced concern about "pushbacks", the coastguards' practice of towing migrant boats back into Turkish territorial waters.

"These informal forced returns to Turkey are in violation of international human-rights

legislation," says a UNHCR official in Athens.

Peripheral countries are where many illegal migrants first touch European soil. This week more than 1,200 illegal migrants crossed the sea from Morocco to Spain within two days. But Spain or Greece is often not where they stay. Their ultimate destination is usually further north.

Many head for France. Last year the country ranked third, after Germany and America, among rich countries for the amount of asylum applications it received (this number includes people arriving by plane and train). Immigration has become an increasingly sensitive subject as a result. No one knows how many undocumented migrants live in France. The port of Calais in the north is a favoured way station for people hoping to scramble into the back of a lorry bound for Britain.

Since Nicolas Sarkozy, the then interior minister, closed the Red Cross centre in Sangatte in 2003, northern France has not had any organised facility for migrants. France cannot stop people from crossing its territory if they come in from another Schengen country. But Britain does not belong to Schengen and is neither obliged nor inclined to take them. Natacha Bouchart, mayor of Calais, says Britain's generous welfare system is the magnet. In fact it is more likely to be its lack of identity cards and stringent labour inspections.

1. What has made the journey on an overloaded and often barely seaworthy vessel seem less scary?
 [A] The bad weather.
 [B] The prospect of being picked up by the Italian navy.
 [C] The route they take.
 [D] They are good at swimming.

2. What is Warsaw-based Frontex solely focused on?
 [A] Rescuing vessels
 [B] Border security
 [C] Salvaging life
 [D] Border identification

3. How many migrant in the first six months of this year were picked up?
 [A] The statistic is unknown.
 [B] more than 25,000
 [C] 27,000
 [D] more than 27,000

4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph but one?
 [A] France ranked third for the amount of asylum applications.
 [B] Last year America ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.

[C] Last year Germany ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.

[D] Last year France ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.

5. What can be concluded from the text?

[A] Last year France ranked first in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.

[B] Only for leaseholds of 700 years do they detect no difference in France.

[C] People pay a premium of 10% less for 100-year leaseholds.

[D] France cannot stop people from crossing its territory if they come in from another Schengen country.

文章体裁结构分析

本文讲述了由于战乱引发的移民浪潮。今年上半年有多于 25,000 名非法移民从海路抵达希腊，数量翻了一番。大多数偷渡者来自叙利亚和伊拉克，他们多是带孩子的家庭，这种偷渡存在很大的安全风险。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段末句“The prospect of being picked up by the Italian navy has made the journey on an overloaded and often barely seaworthy vessel seem less scary.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段第二句“Moreover, Warsaw-based Frontex is solely focused on border security.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第四段首句“Migrant arrivals by sea doubled in the first six months of this year to more than 25,000, according to Greek police, though this number only covers those they picked up.”，因此选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段中的“Last year the country ranked third, after Germany and America, among rich countries for the amount of asylum applications it received (this number includes people arriving by plane and train).”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至最后一段中的“France cannot stop people from crossing its territory if they come in from another Schengen country.”，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. vessel　　n. 舰、船
2. block　　v. 封锁
3. tendency　　n. 趋势
4. stringent　　adj. 严格的、严厉的

长难句分析

As a result, a tide of desperate migrants are increasingly using the sea route from Turkey to the eastern Aegean islands, which is shorter than that from northern Africa to Italy, yet full of hazard.

句子较长，涉及很多地理名称，弄清句子结构十分重要。“as a result”引出前面事件的结果，“which”引出非限定性定语从句，修饰先行词“the sea route”。

译文：但结果是，疯狂的偷渡者通过海路交通由土耳其到达爱琴海东部岛屿，这条路比从北非到达意大利更近，但十分危险。

全文译文

近期意大利入境量猛增是由于利比亚战乱，大批载着移民的船只驶离利比亚。另一个原因是意大利政府名为“Mare Nostrum”的海上搜寻营救行动，该行动始于去年 10 月份载有 368 名厄立特里亚等国人的船只在兰佩杜萨岛沉没之后。由于意大利海上搜救队的存在，乘坐境况不佳且严重超载的船只似乎没那么可怕。

右翼政客对此牢骚满腹，而公众和媒体的反应已经趋于平缓，这在几年前绝对是头条新闻，而现在只是一语带过。

即使如此，意大利仍需要帮助。总部设在华沙的欧盟外部边境安全局（Frontex）只关注边境安全。它封锁了希腊厄洛斯河上的陆地交通，在希腊和土耳其边境建立了长达 12 千米（7.5 英里）的金属墙。但结果是，疯狂的偷渡者通过海路交通由土耳其到达爱琴海东部岛屿，这条路比从北非到达意大利更近，但十分危险。

据希腊警方称，今年上半年有多于 25 000 名非法移民从海路抵达希腊，数量翻了一番，而这仅仅是被他们抓获的数量。大多数偷渡者来自叙利亚和伊拉克，他们多是带孩子的家庭。偷渡者乘坐小船以避免被希腊巡警的雷达捕捉到，但是存在很大的安全风险。因为海浪很大，即使在夏天强劲的北风也会使海面波涛汹涌。很多船只被浪打翻，只有比较幸运的偷渡者能够漂浮到海岸。

希腊海岸巡警很少帮助这些非法移民，除非他们的船只倾覆。联合国难民事务高级专员办事处（以下简称 UNHCR）对“推回”表示关切，“推回”即希腊海警把偷渡船只拖回到土耳其海域的做法。

驻雅典的一位 UNHCR 官员表示：“这种非正规的强制推回有违国际人权法规。”

偷渡者通过沿海国家而进入欧洲大陆。本周，1200 多名偷渡者经过两天时间从摩洛哥达

到西班牙。但偷渡者一般不在西班牙和希腊逗留太久，他们的最终目的地通常在更北的地方。

很多偷渡者奔向法国。去年，法国收容庇护外来人口数量在富裕国家中排行第三，仅次于德国和美国（包括乘飞机和火车入境的外来人口）。这使移民成为了非常敏感的话题。没人知道法国到底有多少非法移民。在法国北部的加莱港，就有很多人钻进货车尾部企图偷渡到英国。

自从 2003 年时任法国内务大臣的萨科齐关闭了位于桑加特的红十字中心，法国北部就再没有任何面向移民的慈善机构。法国不阻止来自申根协议国家的人入境。但英国不是申根协议国家，而且也不想进入该行列。加莱市长 Natacha Bouchart 指出，英国的诱人之处是其慷慨的福利制度。而与其说福利制度，不如说英国缺乏严格的身份认证和劳动力监察制度。

Passage 62

Henk Zanoli (pictured) is a 91-year-old retired Dutch lawyer whose personal history encapsulates the reasons why the Netherlands and Israel have had such friendly relations since the foundation of the Jewish state in the wake of the Second World War. Mr. Zanoli's family was, as the Dutch put it, “right in the war”—i.e. members of the resistance. In 1943 Mr. Zanoli escorted an 11-year-old Jewish boy from Amsterdam, Elchanan Pinto, back to the family home in the village of Eemnes, where he and his mother Johanna hid him for the rest of the war. Mr. Pinto subsequently emigrated to Israel. Three years ago, the Israeli Holocaust memorial Yad Vashem awarded its “Righteous among the Nations” medal, given to non-Jews who rescued Jews from the Nazis, to Mr. Zanoli and (posthumously) his mother.

On August 11th *Haaretz*'s Amira Hass reports, Mr. Zanoli sent Yad Vashem its medal back. Mr. Zanoli's great-niece, Angelique Eijpe, is a Dutch diplomat, deputy head of the country's mission in Oman, and her husband, Ismail Zi'adah, is a Palestinian economist who was born in Gaza's al-Bureij refugee camp. On July 20th the Zi'adah family house in al-Bureij was hit by an Israeli bomb, killing six members of the extended family, including the family matriarch, three of her sons, and a 12-year-old grandson. In an elegant and sorrowful letter to Israel's ambassador in The Hague, Mr. Zanoli explained that he could not in good conscience keep the Israeli medal:

“I understand that in your professional role, in which I am addressing you here, you may not be able to express understanding for my decision. However, I am convinced that at both a personal and human level you will have a profound understanding of the fact that for me to hold on to the honour granted by the State of Israel, under these circumstances, will be both an insult to the memory of my courageous mother who risked her life and that of her children fighting against suppression and for the preservation of human life as well as an insult to those in my family, four generations on, who lost no less than six of their relatives.”

It is the style of Mr. Zanoli's letter, as much as its content, that is most striking. His graceful acknowledgement of the professional limitations that govern his correspondence with the ambassador seems to come from a different era, the years when the modest, correctly dressed, multilingual members of the Dutch educated class threw themselves into an effort to build a peaceful postwar order. The phrase that animated Jews and Zionists in those years was “never again”; the corresponding Dutch postwar phrase, dat nooit meer, has a more prosaic ring, a sense of simple horror and exhaustion. The dignity and generosity of those postwar generations of Dutch won the country worldwide respect, and encountering them remains such a pleasure that it erases the less wholesome impression some of the Netherlands' more recent politicians have created. Mr. Zanoli's voice seems to come straight out of those postwar years, which were also the period when the equally impressive first generation of Israeli leaders were winning Europe and America's support to establish their country as part of the new international order.

1. What was “right in the war” referring to?
 [A] The reasons why the Netherlands and Israel have had friendly relations
 [B] Members of the resistance to fascists
 [C] Mr. Zanoli escorted an 11-year-old Jewish boy
 [D] Elchanan Pinto

2. To whom the medal was conferred?
 [A] Elchanan Pinto
 [B] Mr. Zanoli and his mother
 [C] An 11-year-old Jewish boy
 [D] Angelique Eijpe

3. What happened to Zi'adah family house in al-Bureij on July 20th?
 [A] It was hit by raids of the civil war.
 [B] It was hit by an Israeli bomb.
 [C] It was damaged in the 1st world war.
 [D] It witnessed huge change.

4. What can be inferred about Mr. Zanoli’s letter to Israel's ambassador?
 [A] It was painful.
 [B] It was regrettable.
 [C] It was elegant and polite.
 [D] It was elegant and sorrowful.

5. Which could be the best title of the passage?
 [A] The Challenge in Civil War

[B] The Household Change
[C] The Future of Israel
[D] Righteous in Holland and Gaza

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲述的是扎诺里（Henk Zanoli），荷兰的一位退休律师，他的人生经历解释了为什么以色列自第二次世界大战以来一直同荷兰保持着友好关系。但是，前不久以色列的空袭炸毁了 Zi'adah 家的房屋，家里的六人全部遇难，于是扎诺里向以色列方面退换了该勋章。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段第二句“Mr. Zanoli's family was, as the Dutch put it, ‘right in the war’ — i.e. members of the resistance.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段末句中的“…the Israeli Holocaust memorial Yad Vashem awarded its ‘Righteous Among the Nations’ medal, given to non-Jews who rescued Jews from the Nazis, to Mr. Zanoli and (posthumously) his mother.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于全文主旨题。根据第二段第三句中的“On July 20th the Zi'adah family house in al-Bureij was hit by an Israeli bomb, killing six members of the extended family…”，所以选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至第二段末句“In an elegant and sorrowful letter to Israel's ambassador in The Hague, Mr. Zanoli explained that he could not in good conscience keep the Israeli medal.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于主旨大意题。这篇讲述是扎诺里为什么向以色列方面退还了正义勋章，并呼唤正义与和平。因此选择 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. encapsulate　　vt. 封装、概括
2. righteous　　n. 正义
3. matriarch　　n. 族长、家长

长难句分析

However, I am convinced that at both a personal and human level you will have a profound understanding of the fact that for me to hold on to the honour granted by the State of Israel, under these circumstances, will be both an insult to the memory of my courageous mother who risked her life and that of her children fighting against suppression and for the preservation of human life as well as an insult to those in my family, four generations on, who lost no less than six of their relatives.

这是信中的一句话，感人肺腑。句子较长，主干是“convince”引出的宾语从句，从句中有三个并列成分，以“as well as”连接，其中最后一个成分是“generations”，其后是“who”引出的定语从句修饰“generations”。

译文：但我确信，无论在个人还是人类的层面，你会深刻地理解这一事实：我逝去的母亲曾冒着生命，危险保护生命反对压迫；而我的家人，祖孙四辈六条性命惨死，这种情况下，若继续持有以色列颁赠的荣誉勋章就是对他们的侮辱。

全文译文

现年 91 岁的扎诺里（Henk Zanoli）是荷兰的一位退休律师，他的人生经历解释了为什么以色列自第二次世界大战以来一直同荷兰保持着友好关系。用荷兰人的话说，扎诺里家族在战争中坚持正义，即抵抗德国法西斯。1943 年，扎诺里护送 11 岁的犹太人儿童品脱（Elchanan Pinto）从阿姆斯特丹回到家乡，扎诺里和他的母亲一直藏匿着这个孩子直到战争结束。后来品脱移民到以色列。三年后，以色列的大屠杀纪念馆（Yad Vashem）颁赠给扎诺里和他已故的母亲“国际义人”勋章。

8 月 11 日，扎诺里向以色列方面退换了该勋章。扎诺里的侄孙女 Angelique Eijpe 是荷兰驻阿曼的外交副使，她的丈夫 Ismail Zi'adah 是出生于加沙中部布雷基难民营的一位巴勒斯坦经济学家。7 月 20 日，以色列的空袭炸毁了 Zi'adah 家的房屋，家里的六人全部遇难，包括 Zi'adah 家庭的女族长，他的三个儿子以及 12 岁的孙子。扎诺里致信荷兰海牙的以色列大使，表示他无法继续持有这枚勋章。他的信悲痛而不失典雅：“我明白，出于你的位置，你无法理解我的决定。但我确信，无论在个人还是人类的层面，你会深刻地理解这一事实：我逝去的母亲曾冒着生命危险保护生命，反对压迫；而我的家人，祖孙四辈六条性命惨死，这种情况下，若继续持有以色列颁赠的荣誉勋章就是对他们的侮辱。”

扎诺里书信的内容和形式感人至深。他明白他和以色列大使的通信受到一些职业限制，这种意识仿佛来自另一个时代，即谦逊有理且掌握多种语言的荷兰有学之士为建立和平的战后秩序而努力的时代。那时鼓舞犹太人和犹太复国主义者们的话语是“时不再来”；而相对应的荷兰战后标语“dat nooit meer”则更加平白地阐明了恐惧和尽头。荷兰战后几代人的高尚和宽容使荷兰获得了全世界的尊重，与他们打交道是一件乐事。

Passage 63

The bond between citizen and state has become like the unhealthily interdependent ties found sometimes between mother and child. People in rural areas, residents of regions such as Corsica or the overseas territories that receive government money or goods, television producers protected by quotas, artists and performers entitled to grants and other benefits—all, as groups or individuals, increasingly depend on the state. French companies also rely on subsidies and government contracts. And let us not forget the 3m people entirely or partially supported by social security expenses. Everyone and everything in France sees the state as a caring and abundant mother who will forgive their failings. As Alexis de Tocqueville once feared, it saves them the trouble of thinking for themselves, and from the burden of making their own way in life.

The state has moved beyond the functions of authority, defence and of helping to solve internal conflict in part through the redistribution of wealth. Instead, it has allowed itself to an all-powerful and all-abundant mother figure. This amounts to a wrong use. The state's role in maintaining and developing society becomes suffocated when it is overly protective. It even causes mental illness—not so much "Big Brother is watching you" but rather "Big Mother is watching over you". The citizen can easily go back into infancy. But is it really necessary to relieve the individual of all independence and treat him or her simply as a victim of social conditions? What responsibility rests with the citizen?

Since the industrial *unrest* of 1995, when there was a huge demand for workers' privileges to be protected, no French politician has dared to argue for a smaller state. Political leaders, left or right, are united in their support for the expansion of the state into every place of society. The result is a depressive mental disorder, even a regressive one. For as experts on family relationships will tell you, an over-solicitous mother weakens her child's independence. Yet the dominating mother role of the French state is avoidable. Britain under Tony Blair has moved its approach to redistribution, placing greater responsibility on those who claim benefit. Despite unification, Gerhard Schroder's Germany has modernised its state and reduced the financial burden. Even Italy, under a centre-left coalition, managed a budgetary and administrative reform. Why does France alone still cultivate an all-encompassing state? When will she content herself with merely contributing to the country's prosperity?

1. The main idea of the passage is ____.
 [A] Government function
 [B] Social security

[C] Dominating role of state
[D] Mother-child bond

2. We can conclude from the passage that____.
[A] most of the Europe countries have given up the dominating mother role except French
[B] sometimes the ties between mother and child are unhealthy
[C] the government should not resolve the issue of wealth redistribution
[D] the industrial unrest of 1995 led to depressive mental disorder

3. Alexis de Tocqueville's worry shows____.
[A] that an over-solicitous mother will weaken her child's independence
[B] France social security should be cancelled
[C] France companies are facing with the regression
[D] that the role of French government is unreasonable. Right government function

4．It can be inferred from paragraph 2 ____.
[A] over protect is unnecessary
[B] it is easy to go back infancy
[C] the burden of government is weighted
[D] French politician are united

5. The author in paragraph 4 is probably about _____.
[A] the policy of other Europe countries against the dominating role
[B] resolving the unhealthy bond between mother and child
[C] the reason why is French still all-encompassing
[D] the developed experience of other countries

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇议论文。通过法国、英国和德国等在国家职能、社保措施等方面的做法，讨论了国家应扮演什么样的角色的问题。

试题解析

1. [A] 此题属于主旨题。本文主要围绕着法国的国家职能、社保措施等方面讨论了国家应扮演什么样的角色的问题，并借鉴了英国和德国的做法，可判断 A 选项为正确答案。

2. [B] 由第一段的“it saves them the trouble of thinking for themselves”可以看出孩子和母

亲之间过于亲密的关系会导致一些弊端，可判断 B 选项是正确的。

3. [D]　B 选项与 C 选项表达太绝对，A 选项表达正确但与提问无关，所以只有 D 选项是正确的。

4. [A] A 选项不仅是正确选项而且是统领全文的思想。B 选项只是表面的意思，C 选项与提干的关系不大，D 选项表达错误。

5. [C] 此题为推断题。第三段后面的内容应该和第三段的内容相联系，根据第三段的“Why does France alone still cultivate an all-encompassing state?”可知 C 选项为正确答案。

核心词与超纲词

1. suffocate　　v. 窒息
2. regressive　　adj. 退回
3. coalition　　n. 联盟

长难句分析

1. People in rural areas, residents of regions such as Corsica or the overseas territories that receive government money or goods, television producers protected by quotas, artists and performers entitled to grants and other benefits—all, as groups or individuals, increasingly depend on the state.

这是一个长主语句，谓语是 depend on,宾语是 the state；在长主语里面包含一个定语从句由 that 引导，修饰名词 territories；长主语是由并列成分构成 People…,residents…,television producers, artists and performers … and other benefits-all, as groups or individuals 一起构成主语成分。

译文：在农村的人们，居住在像 Corsica 或接受政府救济的海外地区的人们，受定额分配保护的电视制造商，有权领取补助金的艺术家和表演者以及其他所有团体和个人的受益者，越来越多的依靠国家。

2. It even causes mental illness—not so much “Big Brother is watching you” but rather “Big Mother is watching over you”.

这是一个主句加上后置定语成分的一个复合句。It 是形式主语代替前面的内容，后面是 not so much… but rather…修饰成分修饰前面的 illness。

译文：这不仅导致了“有大哥哥照顾”的精神病态，而且导致了“母亲照顾你”的思想。

全文译文

市民和国家的关系就像时常在母亲和孩子之间发生的不健康的相互依赖的关系。在农村的人们，居住在像 Corsica 或接受政府救济的海外地区的人们，受定额分配保护的电视制造商，有权领取补助金的艺术家和表演者以及其他所有团体和个人的受益者，越来越多地依靠国家。法国的公司也依靠补助和政府合同。我们不能忘记有 300 万的人口完全或部分依靠社会保险。法国的每个人都会把他们的国家看作是一个细心和富足的母亲，会原谅他们的错误。像 Alexis de Tocqueville 以前担心的那样，这样的做法把为他们自己考虑的麻烦留给了他们，解除了他们自谋生路的负担。

国家已经消除了权威和防御的功能，同时也消除了解决部分因财富再分配而引起的内部争斗的功能。相反，政府把自己扮演成一个全权和富足的母亲形象。这是一个错误的定位。当国家受到过多的保护时，国家很难维持和发展社会。这不仅导致了“有大哥哥照顾”的精神病态，而且导致了“母亲照顾你”的思想。市民很容易就返回了婴儿的状态。但不知道缓解所有独立生活的人的压力把他（她）简单的当作社会条件的受害者是不是必要。市民的责任是什么？

由于 1995 年工业不景气，当工人的权利要求被保护时，法国没有政治家敢为了一个小国家而争论。不管是左派还是右派的政治家，都联合起来支持把国家扩展到社会的每一个地方。结果导致一种压抑的精神失调，甚至是倒退。家庭关系方面的专家告诉我们，母亲过分照顾孩子会削减孩子的独立性。然而，法国的管家婆角色是可以避免的。在布莱尔领导下的英国已经放弃了再分配的方法，把更大的责任放在那些盈利的人上。尽管单一化，Gerhard Schroder’s 领导下的德国已经实现了国家的现代化，并且已经减轻了财政负担。甚至意大利在中左联盟的领导下，正进行一个预算和政府改革。为什么只有法国仍在维持一个全包围型的国家呢？法国什么时候才会满足于仅对国家繁荣作贡献呢？

Passage 64

Over the past few years one of the biggest questions in climate science has been why, since the turn of the century, average surface-air temperatures on Earth have not risen, even though the concentration in the atmosphere of heat-trapping carbon dioxide has continued to go up. This “pause” in global warming has been seized on by those sceptical that humanity needs to act to curb greenhouse-gas emissions or even (in the case of some extreme sceptics) who think that man-made global warming itself is a fantasy. People with a grasp of the law of conservation of energy are, however, sceptical in their turn of these positions and doubt that the pause is such good news. They

would rather understand where the missing heat has gone, and why—and thus whether the pause can be expected to continue.

The most likely explanation is that it is hiding in the oceans, which store nine times as much of the sun's heat as do the atmosphere and land combined. But until this week, descriptions of how the sea might do this have largely come from computer models. Now, thanks to a study published in *Science* by Chen Xianyao of the Ocean University of China, Qingdao, and Ka-Kit Tung of the University of Washington, Seattle, there are data.

Dr Chen and Dr Tung have shown where exactly in the sea the missing heat is lurking. As the left-hand chart below shows, over the past decade and a bit the ocean depths have been warming faster than the surface. This period corresponds perfectly with the pause, and contrasts with the last two decades of the 20th century, when the surface was warming faster than the deep. The authors calculate that, between 1999 and 2012, 69 zettajoules of heat (that is, 69 x 10^{21} joules—a huge amount of energy) have been sequestered in the oceans between 300 metres and 1,500 metres down. If it had not been so sequestered, they think, there would have been no pause in warming at the surface.

The two researchers draw this conclusion from observations collected by 3,000 floats launched by Argo, an international scientific collaboration. These measure the temperature and salinity of the top 2,000 metres of the world's oceans. In general, their readings match the models' predictions. But one of the specifics is weird.

Most workers in the field have assumed the Pacific Ocean would be the biggest heat sink, since it is the largest body of water. A study published in *Nature* in 2013 by Yu Kosaka and Shang-Ping Xie of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, in San Diego, argued that cooling in the eastern Pacific explained most of the difference between actual temperatures and models of the climate that predict continuous warming. Dr Chen's and Dr Tung's research, though, suggests it is the Atlantic (see middle chart) and the Southern Ocean that are doing the sequestering. The Pacific (right-hand chart), and also the Indian Ocean, contribute nothing this way—for surface and deepwater temperatures in both have risen in parallel since 1999.

1. What is the most likely explanation for the pause of temperature rise?
 [A] It is hiding in the oceans.
 [B] It stops intermittently.
 [C] It will start to decline.
 [D] It prevails in the world.

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____.
 [A] there would have been no pause in the global warming
 [B] from 1999 to 2012, 69 zettajoules of heathave been sequestered in the oceans between 300 metres and 1,500 metres down
 [C] the world should be held innocent of the change

[D] companies who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures

3. How many floats launched by Argo?
[A] 7,000
[B] 5,000
[C] 3,000
[D] 2,000

4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
[A] Companies producing clean energy are thriving.
[B] The pause may be the result of unfair wealth distribution.
[C] The pause may be the result of a marginalized lifestyle.
[D] The Pacific would be the biggest heat sink, for it is the largest body of water.

5. Which could be the best title of the passage?
[A] The Quality of the Ocean
[B] Common Environment Change
[C] Moral Awareness Matters
[D] The World's Heat Locker

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲了过去几年中气候学界最大的疑问：进入新世纪以来，尽管大气层中二氧化碳含量不断升高，但为什么地球表面气温并没有升高？全球气温升高的这一“暂停阶段”被怀疑论者利用，有些极端怀疑论者甚至认为全球气候变暖本身就是主观臆造。最合理的解释是，热量隐藏于海洋之中。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“The most likely explanation is that it is hiding in the oceans, which store nine times as much of the sun's heat as do the atmosphere and land combined.”，因此选 A。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“The authors calculate that, between 1999 and 2012, 69 zettajoules of heat (that is, 69 x 10^{21} joules—a huge amount of energy) have been sequestered in the oceans between 300 metres and 1,500 metres down.”，因此 B 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到倒数第二段中的“The two researchers draw this conclusion from observations collected by 3,000 floats launched by Argo, an international scientific collaboration.”，因此选 C。

4.[D] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段中的“Most workers in the field have assumed the Pacific Ocean would be the biggest heat sink, since it is the largest body of water.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章围绕全球气候变暖的问题展开，探讨了气候变暖的过程问题，专家指出主要储热在于海洋。因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. carbon dioxide	n. 二氧化碳
2. announce	v. 宣布
3. privileged	adj. 受优待的、有优势的
4. conservation	n. 节约、保护

长难句分析

This “pause” in global warming has been seized on by those sceptical that humanity needs to act to curb greenhouse-gas emissions or even (in the case of some extreme sceptics) who think that man-made global warming itself is a fantasy.

句子较长，主干为主谓宾结构被动语态，“skeptical”是先行词，其后是定语从句修饰这种观点，“or even”引出的成分为并列分句，意为甚至，程度上递进。

译文：全球气温升高的这一“暂停阶段”被怀疑论者利用，有些极端怀疑论者甚至认为全球气候变暖本身就是主观臆造。

全文译文

过去几年中气候学界最大的疑问就是：进入新世纪以来，尽管大气层中二氧化碳含量不断升高，但为什么地球表面气温并没有升高？全球气温升高的这一“暂停阶段”被怀疑论者利用，有些极端怀疑论者甚至认为全球气候变暖本身就是主观臆造。而懂得能量守恒的人则认为目前这种状态不一定是件好事，他们想要搞清楚这些热量到哪里去了，为什么这样，以及这种“暂停阶段”是否会持续下去。

最合理的解释是，热量隐藏于海洋之中，因为海洋所储存的热量相当于空气和陆地总和的 9 倍。海洋储存热量的过程以往只能用计算机模型描述，直到本周《科学》杂志刊登了中国海洋大学的陈显尧和华盛顿大学的董家杰共同进行的研究，我们才有了确凿的数据。

陈显尧和董家杰的研究指出了海洋中的热量究竟储存在何处。如左下方图所示，过去 10 多年里海洋深处比其表面升温要快得多，这个时间段正好与气温升高的“暂停阶段”相吻合，与 20 世纪最后 20 年的情况正好相反。该研究表明，1999—2012 年间，有多达 69×10^{21} 焦耳的热量被储存于海洋的 300～1500 米深处。如果这些热量没有被海洋吸收，那么地表升温的“暂停阶段”将不复存在。

该研究的结论源自 Argo（一个国际科学组织）设立的 3000 个浮标所记录的数据，这些浮标检测了海洋表面 2000 米的温度和盐度，测量结果大致上与计算机模型预测相一致，但也存在一些离奇的数据。

多数研究者认为太平洋储存了最多的热量，因为它的面积最大。《自然》杂志 2013 年刊登的 Yu Kosaka 和 Shang-Ping Xie 的研究指出，实际温度与计算机模型的预测数据之间的差异主要是因为东太平洋的降温。陈显尧和董家杰的研究认为是大西洋（参见中间的表格）和大南洋在储存热量，而非太平洋（右侧表格）和印度洋，因为后两者自 1999 年以来表面和深水区升温态势趋同。

Passage 65

Like many rural teenagers, Yan Jingtao, the lanky son of a watermelon farmer, did not have quite the stuff for a standard upper-secondary school. Last September, encouraged by his teacher, he and three classmates enrolled instead at a vocational school on the edge of the central city of Kaifeng to study computer animation. By November, he had quit; one of 23 dropouts in less than two months from a class that had started with 57. The students had often got into brawls and skipped school in order to play games at an internet café.

In the past three decades China has made impressive gains in sending rural children to school. This has helped fuel its rise as a low-end manufacturing power. But the easy gains have been achieved. If the country is to create the “knowledge economy” it says it wants, the government will have to change the way rural teenagers are educated and schools in the countryside are funded.

Completion of junior middle-school has been compulsory since 1986. Today the figure may be just over one-third. Even at the junior level (despite government figures suggesting full attendance), dropout rates are high: a study of rural students in four provinces found they ranged between more than one-sixth to nearly a third.

Some quit school because of the cost. Senior middle-schools are often far away from villages, so students have to board. Including the cost of books, the bill for three years can easily amount to thousands of dollars—more than a year’s income for poorer rural families. About half fail the test to get into senior middle-school.

Tens of millions of rural workers have moved to urban areas since the 1990s. Migrants often

have no choice but to leave their children behind to be educated. A lack of parental supervision compounds many students' difficulties.

In middle-school attendance, China lags behind the attainments of some newly developed economies when they were at similar levels of development. In South Korea virtually everyone was getting a full secondary education by the late 1980s. By contrast, says Niny Khor, an economist in Beijing at the Asian Development Bank, China has an urban-rural gap of close to three years of education. Ms Khor calls rural upper-secondary schools "the biggest bottleneck" in the education system.

China has set out to make education cheaper. In 2006 it began eliminating tuition and book fees for primary and junior middle-schools. But urban secondary schools still have much bigger budgets than rural ones (in some cases larger than an entire county's education budget). Rural governments scrabble around for money, which invariably means getting money out of parents.

The government encourages teachers to steer academic underachievers to vocational schools. It gives a subsidy of 1,500 yuan each to many rural vocational-school students to help cover tuition. But vocational schools in rural areas, no less than their middle-school counterparts, are blighted by scant funding and poor-quality staff. Students still have to pay, hence richer ones enroll more than poorer ones. And their value is questionable. Many experts argue that providing more opportunity for students to stay in standard secondary schools would prepare them better for the workplace. But that would land the government with a huge new bill.

1. According to the first paragraph, how many dropouts were there in less than two months from a class?

[A] 57
[B] 23
[C] 34
[D] 80

2. When has completion of junior middle-school been made compulsory?

[A] Since 1990
[B] Since 1986
[C] Since 2000
[D] After 2007

3. According to the passage, what makes the children's dropout?

[A] The family background of these children.
[B] The cost is high and they failed in the exam.
[C] The cost is high.
[D] They failed in the exam.

4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph but one?

[A] France ranked third for the amount of asylum applications.
[B] Last year America ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.
[C] Last year Germany ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.
[D] China has set out to make education cheaper.

5. Which could be the best title of the text?
[A] Lives in the Poor Countries
[B] Improvements Make No Difference
[C] People Play a Central Role in the Countryside
[D] Down and Out Rural China

文章体裁结构分析

过去的 30 年，中国解决了大量农村儿童的上学问题。这促进了低端制造力的提升。如果中国想要创造知识经济，政府就必须改变对农村青年的教育方式和对学校的资助方式。很多专家表示，应该想方设法多为学生提供接受中等教育的机会，这将为他们未来职业发展奠定基础。但这就需要一笔巨额的国家财政投入。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“By November, he had quit; one of 23 dropouts in less than two months from a class that had started with 57.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“Completion of junior middle-school has been compulsory since 1986.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第四段中的“Some quit school because of the cost. …About half fail the test to get into senior middle-school.”，因此选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段中的“China has set out to make education cheaper. In 2006 it began eliminating tuition and book fees for primary and junior middle-schools...”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于文章主旨题。着眼全文，围绕中国贫困农村的问题展开讨论，因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. compulsory　　adj. 义务的，强制的
2. supervision　　n. 监督
3. tendency　　n. 趋势
4. stringent　　adj. 严格的，严厉的

全文译文

闫景涛是一位瓜农的儿子，像很多农村少年一样，他没有足够的钱上高中。去年 9 月，在老师的鼓励下，他和三个同学在开封市内一所职业学校学习计算机动画。11 月份，闫景涛退出了学习班，最初 57 个人的班两个月内有 23 个人退出。学生们在学校经常打架，他们还逃学去网吧玩游戏。

过去的 30 年，中国解决了大量农村儿童的上学问题。这促进了低端制造力的提升。如果中国想要创造知识经济，政府就必须改变对农村青年的教育方式和对学校的资助方式。

1986 年中国开始实行初中的义务教育，而直到今天义务教育普及率也仅为 1/3。即使在初中阶段，辍学率仍然很高：调查显示，四个省份的辍学率分布在 1/6 到 1/3 之间。

有些学生辍学是因为拿不起学费。高中往往远离村庄，学生们需要寄宿。算上教材的费用，三年的学费可能达到数千美元——多于一个农村贫困家庭的年收入。此外，还有约一半学生考不上高中。

从 20 世纪 90 年代开始，成千上万的农民进城务工。他们通常没有时间照顾孩子，缺乏父母监督又给孩子们增加了很多困难。

在中学的出勤率上，中国落后于一些新兴国家，后者的教育水平与发展同步。在 20 世纪 80 年代的韩国，基本上每个人都接受过完整的中学教育。相比之下，据亚洲发展银行北京分行的经济学家 Niny Khor 说，中国的城乡受教育程度有三年的差距，他认为农村的高中教育是中国教育体系中最大的瓶颈。

中国已经开始着手降低教育费用。2006 年，中国开始取消小学和初中的教材费。但城市中学的财政预算仍远远高于乡村（有的甚至高于全国的教育投入）。农村政府到处想办法脱贫致富，这就意味着从农民口袋中要钱。

政府鼓励教师引导学业不精的学生去职业学校培训，对职业学校的学生政府给予 1500 元的教育补助。但农村的职业学校也像中学一样，因为资金和师资力量不足而举步维艰。学生们仍需要交学费，所以被录取的更多的是来自富裕家庭的孩子。因此学生的真实水平遭到质疑。很多专家表示，应该想方设法多为学生提供接受中等教育的机会，这将为他们未来职业发展奠定基础。但这就需要一笔巨额的国家财政投入。

Passage 66

Over the past few years it has sometimes seemed as though no news bulletin goes by without an awful account of child sex abuse. Celebrities and children's entertainers, including Rolf Harris and the late Jimmy Savile, have been revealed as molesters; so have some teachers and clerics. The latest horror was laid bare on August 26th, in a report into the sexual exploitation of children in Rotherham, a poor northern English town. The report is also painful for what it suggests about race relations in Britain.

The investigation by Alexis Jay, a former chief inspector of social work, uncovers a catalogue of offences. Children told the investigation that gang rape was a usual part of growing up in her district. The report estimates that some 1,400 children—some from fragile family backgrounds, some in the care of the state—were abused between 1997 and 2013.

All of which is grim enough. But the local council knew at least ten years ago of widespread abuse and yet appears to have downplayed the problem. Nor did the police pay much attention to it. Some fathers tracked down their daughters and tried to remove them from houses where they were being abused, only to be arrested themselves.

Three reports had been commissioned in 2002, 2003 and 2006 to investigate early allegations. These found that some of the men who were exploiting girls were also involved in gun crime and drug-dealing. Ms Jay noted that the reports "could not have been clearer" about the sexual abuse, yet the first one was suppressed because senior officers disbelieved the data it contained and the other two were ignored. As the council belatedly got to grips with the situation, five men were convicted in 2010 of sexual offences against girls, the only convictions to date.

Roger Stone, the leader of Rotherham council since 2003, resigned as soon as the report was released. More than a dozen victims announced plans to sue the council and the police.Ms Jay's report also suggests, rather tentatively, that one reason the abuse was downplayed for so long was the fear that local officials might be fingered as racist. Staff described their nervousness about identifying the ethnic origins of perpetrators. Others remembered clear direction from their managers not to do so.

What the report does not spell out, but which is true, is that the horrors in Rotherham fit into a pattern. This is a specific ethnic issue more than a religious one, says a community worker in a city near Rotherham.

In Rotherham, this ethnic misogyny then ran up against the institutional misogyny of the police and the mostly white council. .In apologising to the victims, Rotherham council's chief executive, Martin Kimber, said he had commissioned the review to understand what went wrong so

that it could never happen again. But there is probably much more to come, from other cities. The sound of accusations flying in Rotherham could just be the sound of the floodgates opening.

1. According to the passage, who have been revealed as molesters?
 [A] Rolf Harris
 [B] Rolf Harris and the late Jimmy Savile
 [C] Jimmy Savile
 [D] Alexis Jay

2. How many children were abused between 1997 and 2013?
 [A] 1990
 [B] 1400
 [C] 2000
 [D] 200

3. What did the investigations in 2002, 2003 and 2006 find?
 [A] The family background of these children.
 [B] That some Pakistani men who were exploiting girls were also involved in gun crime and drug-dealing.
 [C] The cost of investigation is high.
 [D] They failed in the statistical collection.

4. Which of the following is right according to the last paragraph but one?
 [A] France ranked third for the amount of asylum applications.
 [B] Last year America ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.
 [C] Last year Germany ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.
 [D] It is true that the horrors in Rotherham fit into a pattern.

5. Which could be the best title of the text?
 [A] Lives in Poor Families
 [B] Improvements Make No Difference
 [C] People Who Play Central Roles in the Politics
 [D] Evils That Hurt Children

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲述的是过去的几年，报纸无一例外地都在报道对儿童的性侵问题。包括 Rolf

Harris 和已故的 Jimmy Savile 在内的名人和儿童节目主持人都被发现有对儿童的性侵行为。8 月 26 日，英国北部小镇罗德汉姆曝光的儿童性侵犯事件使人触目惊心，报道指出的种族关系问题也令人心痛。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段“Celebrities and children’s entertainers, including Rolf Harris and the late Jimmy Savile, have been revealed as molesters;”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段末句“The report estimates that some 1,400 children — some from fragile family backgrounds, some in the care of the state—were abused between 1997 and 2013.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于全文主旨题。根据第四段“Three reports had been commissioned in 2002, 2003 and 2006 to investigate early allegations. These found that some of the Pakistani men who were exploiting girls were also involved in gun crime and drug-dealing.…”，所以选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段“What the report does not spell out, but which is true, is that the horrors in Rotherham fit into a pattern.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于主旨大意题。本文讲述对少年儿童的性侵犯问题以及其造成的后果和社会影响。因此选择 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. suppress　　vt. 压迫
2. investigation　　n. 调查
3. accusation　　n. 指控

长难句分析

The investigation by Alexis Jay, a former chief inspector of social work, uncovers a catalogue of offences.

全句主语是“investigation”，谓语是“uncovers”，“a former chief inspector of social work”是“Alexis Jay”同位语。

译文：前社会督察员 Alexis Jay 经过调查发现了一系列的性侵犯事件。

全文译文

过去的几年，报纸无一例外地都在报道对儿童的性侵问题。包括 Rolf Harris 和已故的 Jimmy Savile 在内的名人和儿童节目主持人都被发现有对儿童的性侵行为。8 月 26 日，英国北部小镇罗德汉姆曝光的儿童性侵犯事件使人触目惊心，报道指出的种族关系问题也令人心痛。

前社会督察员 Alexis Jay 经过调查发现了一系列的性侵犯事件。有些儿童表示，在他们生活的地区，被歹徒侵犯是成长过程中常有的事。该报道估计，在 1997—2013 年间，有约 1400 个儿童被侵犯，他们有些来自濒临破裂的家庭，有些无家可归由政府照料。

这些事实简直令人发指。当地政府至少在十年前就知道这些情况，却没有予以足够重视，警方同样视而不见。一些被凌侮女孩的父亲找到施虐地点并试图拯救自己的女儿，结果他们反而遭到逮捕。

在 2002、2003 和 2006 年，先后有三份报告调查了之前的指控。调查发现一些凌侮儿童的人也涉及枪支和毒品犯罪。Jay 指出“报告中关于虐童的内容再清楚不过了”，但第一份报告因没有的取得官方信任而搁浅，其他两份也被忽视了。而当政府重视该问题之后，在 2010 年有 5 人被判性侵犯罪，这是迄今唯一一次判罚。

Roger Stone 自 2003 年以来一直担任罗德汉姆当地政府领导，在报告出台后他立刻辞职。十多名受害者计划对政府和警方提起诉讼。Jay 的报告还试探性地指出，之所以性侵问题长期得不到重视，是因为官员害怕被指为种族主义者。职员害怕自己与罪犯来自相同种族。其他人都牢记上司的指令不去做这种事。

有一点在报告里没有阐明，却是事实，即罗德汉姆地区的恐惧使人们产生了思维定势。临近罗德汉姆的一位社区工作者表示，这是个种族问题，而不是宗教问题。

在罗德汉姆，这种种族主义对女性厌恶的情结与社会和政府的意识合而为一。罗德汉姆市领导 Martin Kimber 向受害者道歉时说，他已下令调查并发现错误的根源，保证类似事件不再发生。但我们应该做的可能更多，不只局限于罗德汉姆一地，罗德汉姆的呼号声也许只是一个开端。

Passage 67

In the long run, the most powerful way to boost growth is for workers to become more productive, as they did in the 1990s. But raising productivity is hard, and the recent slump puzzling.

Innovation drives productivity growth, and a dizzying array of new developments, from "big data" to the "internet of things", suggests that innovation is speeding up. Yet the growth in the average worker's output per hour was slowing before the 2007 crisis and has fallen further since.

That may change, because it takes a while for firms to react to disruptive technologies. Computers started to spread in the 1980s but their impact did not show up in the data for more than a decade. The latest surge in innovation will also take a few years to translate into higher output per hour. The slow recovery from the recession may have lengthened this delay, by deterring many firms from investing in information technology. But here, too, politicians have made matters worse.

There is much America's government could do to boost investment. It could, for instance, increase public spending on infrastructure. It could reduce the sky-high corporate tax rate which encourages firms—such as AbbVie, which is proposing to shift its base to Britain by buying Shire (see article)—to move abroad rather than invest at home. And it could start cutting the endless sprawl of job-destroying regulations that companies say is a worse problem even than taxes. It is doing none of these things.

The impact of a supply-side revolution, with immigration reform, an overhaul of disability and training schemes, infrastructure investment, deregulation and corporate-tax reform all high on the agenda would be gradual. But even the prospect would strengthen the recovery, by encouraging investment and deterring the Fed from raising interest rates too soon.

Thoughtful politicians have produced schemes for radical change in almost all of these areas, but their plans—like so much else—have fallen victim to America's polarised politics. The Republicans stand in the way of loosening immigration rules, while Democrats fear that supply-side reforms are a plot to hurt the average Joe. Both sides hoover up cash from special interests keen to keep anticompetitive regulations in place. Barack Obama, the least business-friendly president for decades, has devoted far too little attention to the problem. So the odds rise that America's economy will continue to lumber along at an underwhelming pace, and Americans will have no one to blame but their leaders.

1. In the long run, what is the most powerful way to boost growth?
 [A] The government official of Gaza
 [B] National religious clerk
 [C] For workers to become more productive
 [D] Data analyzer

2. The word "boost" (Para.3) is the closest in meaning to ____.
 [A] influence
 [B] compensate
 [C] consider
 [D] promote

3. which is correct according to the last paragraph but one?

[A] The US conquers the world's biggest religions.

[B] The UN to reform from an outfit.

[C] The US defraud state policies.

[D] Some reforms high on the agenda would be gradual.

4. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] Converting to the world's biggest religion.

[B] Outlawing the full face covering in public.

[C] The French will loosen bans on Muslim head-coverings.

[D] Both sides hoover up cash from special interests keen to keep anticompetitive regulations in place.

5.Which could be the best title of the passage?

[A] How to Punish Uni-Culturalism

[B] Professional Statisticians

[C] The Mystery of the Slump in Productivity

[D] The Corruption in Politics

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲的是工人的劳动生产率增速在放缓，到 2007 年金融危机以后甚至开始下降。为了攫取特殊利益，两党都乐于保持原有的反竞争的规章制度。奥巴马是数十年来最不关爱商业的美国总统，他在这一问题上投入的精力太少了。所以美国经济很有可能继续萎靡不振，而国家的领导者们应对此负责。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段“In the long run, the most powerful way to boost growth is for workers to become more productive, as they did in the 1990s.”，因此选 C。

2.[D] 此题属于意思推测题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“There is much America's government could do to boost investment. It could, for instance, increase public spending on infrastructure.”，由此可知是“推动、促进”的意思，因此 D 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到倒数第二段中的“The impact of a supply-side revolution, with immigration reform, an overhaul of disability and training schemes, infrastructure investment, deregulation and corporate-tax reform all high on the agenda would be gradual…”，因

此选 D。

4.[D] 此题属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到全文最后一段中的“Both sides hoover up cash from special interests keen to keep anticompetitive regulations in place.”，因此选 D。

5.[C] 此题属于主旨大意题。全文讲的是美国劳动生产率下滑所造成的问题及其深层原因。因此应选 C。

核心词与超纲词

1. boost　　v. 促进，提升
2. enterprise　　n. 企业
3. defect　　n. 缺陷
4. regulation　　n. 管理，调控

全文译文

长期来看，促进经济增长最有效的方法是提高工人的劳动生产率，如 20 世纪 90 年代一样。但提高劳动生产率绝非易事，近期的经济衰退令人感到迷惑。创新推动生产率提高，从“大数据”到“互联网”，这些令人眼花缭乱的发明表明创新正在加速。但是工人的劳动生产率增速却在放缓，到 2007 年金融危机以后甚至开始下降。

情况可能会有所好转，因为企业需要一定的时间来应对技术革新。计算机在 20 世纪 80 年代开始发展，但它们的影响在十年之内都没有被统计数据体现出来。最新的发明也需要几年时间来实际作用到劳动生产率上。由于经济复苏缓慢，企业不愿投资信息技术，这可能使这种延迟变得更加漫长。但政治因素也起了一定的阻碍作用。

为刺激投资，美国政府能做的事很多。比如，可以加大基础设施建设的投入；还可以降低天价的公司税，这样可以鼓励企业。美国的雅培生命公司（AbbVie）就试图通过收购英国的夏尔制药公司（Shire），将总部转移至英国，因为在美国投资的税率太高。此外，政府还可以着手撤销不利于就业的规章制度，这些漫无边际的规章制度在企业看来比高税率还要可怕。然而，政府却什么都没做。

受供给经济政策和移民政策改革的影响，残疾人培训计划、基础设施投入、撤销规定以及减税这些亟待解决的问题都需要从长计议，但是对这些改革的预期也能够鼓励投资，防止央行短期内提高利率，从而促进经济复苏。

热心公益的政客们几乎在以上所有方面都提出了激进的改革方案，但是这些方案都成了美国两极化政治的牺牲品。共和党人坚决反对放宽移民限制，而民主党人则担心供给经济政策改革会损害公众利益。为了攫取特殊利益，两党都乐于保持原有的反竞争的规章制度。奥巴马是数十年来最不关爱商业的美国总统，他在这一问题上投入的精力太少了。所以美国经济很有可能继续萎靡不振，而国家的领导者们应该对此负责。

Passage 68

Who runs the world's most lucrative shakedown operation? The Sicilian mafia? The kleptocracy in the Kremlin? If you are a big business, all these are less grasping than America's regulatory system. The formula is simple: find a large company that may (or may not) have done something wrong; threaten its managers with commercial ruin, preferably with criminal charges; force them to use their shareholders' money to pay an enormous fine to drop the charges in a secret settlement (so nobody can check the details). Then repeat with another large company.

The amounts are mind-boggling. So far this year, Bank of America, JPMorgan Chase, Citigroup, Goldman Sachs and other banks have coughed up close to $50 billion for supposedly misleading investors in mortgage-backed bonds. BNP Paribas is paying $9 billion over breaches of American sanctions against Sudan and Iran. Credit Suisse, UBS, Barclays and others have settled for billions more, over various accusations. And that is just the financial institutions. Add BP's $13 billion in settlements since the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, Toyota's $1.2 billion settlement over alleged faults in some cars, and many more.

In many cases, the companies deserved some form of punishment: BNP Paribas disgustingly abetted genocide, American banks fleeced customers with toxic investments and BP despoiled the Gulf of Mexico. But justice should not be based on extortion behind closed doors. The increasing criminalisation of corporate behaviour in America is bad for the rule of law and for capitalism .

Until just over a century ago, the idea that a company could be a criminal was alien to American law. The prevailing assumption was, as Edward Thurlow, an 18th-century Lord Chancellor of England, had put it, that corporations had neither bodies to be punished nor souls to be condemned, and thus were incapable of being "guilty". But a case against a railway in 1909, for disobeying price controls, established the principle that companies were responsible for their employees' actions, and America now has several hundred thousand rules that carry some form of criminal penalty. Meanwhile, ever since the 1960s, civil "class-action suits" have taught managers the wisdom of seeking rapid, discreet settlements to avoid long, expensive and embarrassing trials.

The drawbacks of America's civil tort system are well known. What is new is the way that regulators and prosecutors are in effect conducting closed-door trials. For all the talk of public-spiritedness, the agencies that pocket the fines have become profit centres: Rhode Island's bureaucrats have been on a spending spree courtesy of a $500m payout by Google, while New York's governor and attorney-general have squabbled over a $613m settlement from JPMorgan. And their power far exceeds that of trial lawyers. Not only are regulators in effect judge and jury as well as plaintiff in the cases they bring; they can also use the threat of the criminal law.

Financial firms rarely survive being indicted on criminal charges. Few want to go the way of Drexel Burnham Lambert or E.F. Hutton. For their managers, the threat of personal criminal charges is career-ending ruin. Unsurprisingly, it is easier to empty their shareholders' wallets. To anyone who asks, "Surely these big firms wouldn't pay out if they knew they were innocent?", the answer is: oddly enough, they might.

Perhaps the most destructive part of it all is the secrecy and opacity. The public never finds out the full facts of the case, nor discovers which specific people—with souls and bodies — were to blame. Since the cases never go to court, precedent is not established, so it is unclear what exactly is illegal. That enables future shakedowns, but hurts the rule of law and imposes enormous costs. Nor is it clear how the regulatory booty is being carved up.

1. According to the first paragraph, who runs the world's most lucrative shakedown operation?
 [A] The criminalization of big companies
 [B] The Sicilian mafia
 [C] The kleptocracy in the Kremlin
 [D] The People's Liberation Army in China

2. Toyota's $1.2 billion settlement was due to?
 [A] There would have been consideration in the environment.
 [B] Alleged faults in some cars.
 [C] The world should be held innocent of the change.
 [D] Companies who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures.

3. Which of the following is true according to paragraph3 ?
 [A] A company could be a criminal was alien to American law.
 [B] 5,000 companies get involved.
 [C] In many cases, the companies deserved some form of punishment.
 [D] 2,000 companies get involved.

4. Which is correct as per the last paragraph?
 [A] Companies producing clean energy are thriving.
 [B] The corruption may be the result of unfair wealth distribution.
 [C] Criminalization is the result of a marginalized lifestyle.
 [D] It is not clear how the regulatory booty is being carved up.

5. Which could be the title of the article?
 [A] The Quality of the Economy
 [B] Common Environment Change
 [C] Moral Awareness Matters
 [D] The Criminalization of American Business

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲了美国企业犯罪化的问题。文章举例进行了分析，今年以来，美国银行、摩根大通、花旗集团、高盛及其他一些银行据称因误导投资者投资不动产抵押债券已被迫支付近 500 亿美元的罚单。然后分析了这种现象的前因后果。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“Who runs the world’s most lucrative shakedown operation? The Sicilian mafia? The People’s Liberation Army in China? The kleptocracy in the Kremlin? If you are a big business.”，因此选 A。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“Add BP’s $13 billion in settlements since the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, Toyota’s $1.2 billion settlement over alleged faults in some cars, and many more.”，因此 B 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“In many cases, the companies deserved some form of punishment…”，因此选 C。

4.[D] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段中的“Nor is it clear how the regulatory booty is being carved up. Andrew Cuomo, the governor of New York…”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于全文主旨题。着眼全文，这篇文章围绕美国劳动生产率下降和经济滑坡而展开。因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. mortgage　　n. 按揭抵押
2. announce　　v. 宣布
3. lucrative　　adj. 赚钱的，生利的
4. capitalism　　n. 资本主义

长难句分析

Rhode Island’s bureaucrats have been on a spending spree courtesy of a $500m payout by Google, while New York’s governor and attorney-general have squabbled over a $613m settlement from JPMorgan.

句子较长，由两个分句组成，中间用“while”连接，表示转折关系，分别交代两个实例，其后是定语从句，修饰这种观点。

译文：罗得岛州的官员一直在挥霍谷歌支付的 5 亿美元罚金，而纽约州的州长和总检察长已经因摩根大通的 6.13 亿美元罚单吵个不休。

全文译文

是谁在控制当今世界最赚钱的敲诈勒索行当？是西西里黑手党？还是克林姆林宫里的盗窃统治者？对一家大企业来说，这些都不如美国监管体系贪婪。敛财方式很简单：找一个犯了点儿错（也可能没犯错）的大企业，以商业破产为由去威胁公司高管，最好再加以刑事指控，迫使他们用股东的钱支付巨额罚金。通常这种交易都是秘密进行的，这样就无人得知其中细节。然后再找另外一个大企业，将同样的步骤再做一次。

罚款数额令人难以置信。据称，今年以来，美国银行、摩根大通、花旗集团、高盛及其他一些银行，因误导投资者投资不动产抵押债券已被迫支付近 500 亿美元的罚单。法国巴黎银行因违反美国对苏丹和伊朗的制裁而支付 90 亿美元罚单。瑞士信贷、瑞银集团、巴克莱银行等也因不同指控而支付了数十亿美元。这还仅仅是金融机构。此外，还有英国石油公司因“深水地平线”漏油事件支付了 130 亿美元罚金，丰田公司因某些车型的缺陷而支付了 12 亿美元，等等。

在许多情况下，这些惩罚是企业应得的：法国巴黎银行支持种族灭绝的做法令人作呕，美国银行用不良投资欺诈投资者，英国石油公司掠夺了墨西哥湾。但正义不应建立在秘密的敲诈之上。在美国，对企业违规行为的定罪越来越多，这对法治和资本主义都不利。

仅仅一个多世纪以前，公司可能成为罪犯的观点对美国法律体系而言还是十分陌生的。那时主流的假设是，公司既没有可被惩罚的肉体，也没有可受谴责的灵魂，如同 18 世纪英国大法官爱德华·瑟洛（Edward Thurlow）所说。但是，1909 年一家铁路公司违背价格管制的案例奠定了一项原则，即公司应对自己的员工的行为负责。现在，美国有成千上万条可对公司做刑事处罚的法规。同时，自从 20 世纪 60 年代起，民间“集体诉讼”也使公司高管学会快速且谨慎的庭外和解方式，以避免长期、昂贵和尴尬的审判。

美国民事侵权制度的弊端众所周知。新奇之处在于监管者和执行者事实上在秘密执行审判的方式。对公共精神来说，收受罚金的机构已成为利润中心：罗得岛州的官员一直在挥霍谷歌支付的 5 亿美元罚金，而纽约州的州长和总检察长已经因摩根大通的 6.13 亿美元罚单吵个不休。他们的权力远远超越了出庭律师。不仅监管者成了事实上的法官和陪审团，甚至原告也是；他们还可以用刑事犯罪做威胁。

金融机构很少能免于刑事指控。几乎没有人愿意重蹈德崇证券或 E.F.赫顿的覆辙。对于金融机构经理来说，个人刑事指控的威胁意味着职业生涯的结束。并不奇怪的是，掏空股东的口袋更为容易。也许有人会问：“如果这些大公司是无罪的，那他们是不是不会交罚金？”答案是：很奇怪，他们可能会交。

也许，最具破坏性的部分在于隐秘性和不透明性。公众从来没有得知全部事实，也不会知道肉体上应受罚的和灵魂上应受谴责的具体是谁。由于此类案件从不上法庭，没有先例，所以目前还不清楚究竟哪些行为属于违法。这使更多的勒索行为成为可能，但伤及了法治，且成本巨大。监管战利品到底被谁瓜分也不明确。

Passage 69

Just a few months ago the euro zone's leaders believed that, having weathered the storm, they were set fair at last. Buoyed by the promise of Mario Draghi, the president of the European Central Bank, to do "whatever it takes" to support the currency, confidence had seeped back into the continent. Growth seemed to be returning, albeit at a slow pace. Troubled peripheral countries were recovering, after bail-outs and painful measures to cut budget deficits and improve competitiveness. Unemployment, especially among the young, was still desperately high, but at least in most countries it was falling. And bond spreads had narrowed sharply, as financial markets stopped betting that the euro would fall apart.

It was an illusion. In recent weeks the countries of the euro zone have begun to take in water once again. Their collective GDP stagnated in the second quarter: Italy fell back into outright recession, French GDP was flat and even mighty Germany saw an unexpectedly large fall in output (see article). The third quarter looks pretty unhealthy, partly because the euro zone will suffer an extra drag from Western sanctions on Russia. Meanwhile, inflation has fallen perilously low, to around 0.4%, far below the near -2% target of the European Central Bank, raising fears that the zone as a whole could fall prey to entrenched deflation. German bond yields are hovering below 1%, another harbinger of falling prices. The euro zone stands (or wobbles) in stark contrast with America and Britain, whose economies are enjoying sustained growth.

What started more than four years ago as a banking and sovereign-debt crisis has decayed into a growth crisis that is now enveloping the three biggest economies. Germany is teetering on the edge of recession. France is mired in stagnation. Italy's GDP is barely above its level when the single currency came in 15 years ago. Since these three countries account for two-thirds of euro-zone GDP, growth in places like Spain and the Netherlands cannot make up for their torpor.

The underlying causes of Europe's new ills are three very familiar and interrelated problems. First, there is a shortage of political leaders with the courage and conviction to push through structural reforms to improve competitiveness and, eventually, reignite growth: the big countries have wasted the two years bought by Mr. Draghi's "whatever it takes" commitment. Second, public opinion is not convinced of the urgent need for deep and radical changes. And third, despite Mr. Draghi's efforts, the monetary and fiscal framework is too tight, throttling growth—which makes structural reforms harder.

1. What did the president of the European Central Bank promise?
[A] To do “whatever it takes” to support the currency.
[B] The prospect of being picked up by the Italian navy.
[C] The route they take.
[D] Confidence had seeped back into the continent.

2. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
[A] Rescuing market is the priority.
[B] The collective GDP stagnated in the second quarter.
[C] Salvaging life is important.
[D] Border identification.

3. According to the passage, German bond yields are hovering at?
[A] The statistic is unknown.
[B] more than 25,000
[C] below 1%
[D] more than 2%

4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph but one?
[A] France ranked third for the amount of asylum applications.
[B] Last year America ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.
[C] Last year Germany ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.
[D] Italy’s GDP is barely above its level when the single currency came in 15 years ago.

5. Which could be the title of the passage?
[A] The Rich Countries of Asylum Applications.
[B] No Difference in France
[C] The Premium of People
[D] The Sinking Feeling of Europe

文章体裁结构分析

本文讲述了由于俄罗斯经济制裁和全球市场的影响，欧洲经济正面临严峻挑战。欧洲央行主席虽已尽力，但货币和财政框架仍然紧缩，这遏制了经济增长，使得结构性改革更加难以实现。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“Buoyed by the promise of Mario Draghi, the president of the European Central Bank, to do ‘whatever it takes’ to support the currency.”，因此 A 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“It was an illusion. In recent weeks the countries of the euro zone have begun to take in water once again. Their collective GDP stagnated in the second quarter.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“German bond yields are hovering below 1%, another harbinger of falling prices.”，因此选 C。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至第三段中的“France is mired in stagnation. Italy’s GDP is barely above its level when the single currency came in 15 years ago.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于主旨大意题。欧洲央行主席虽已尽力，但货币和财政框架仍然紧缩，这遏制了经济增长，使得结构性改革更加难以实现，欧洲正陷于沉重的衰退感之中。因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. illusion	n. 幻觉、错觉
2. block	v. 封锁
3. tendency	n. 趋势
4. peripheral	adj. 边缘的、外围的

长难句分析

Just a few months ago the euro zone’s leaders believed that, having weathered the storm, they were set fair at last；buoyed by the promise of Mario Draghi, the president of the European Central Bank, to do “whatever it takes” to support the currency, confidence had seeped back into the continent.

句子较长，结构零散，首先是由“believe”引出的宾语从句，在从句中插入了“having weathered the storm”的状语成分，其后的句子“buoyed by”引出原因状语从句。

译文：几个月之前，欧元区领导人们还相信，在狂风暴雨后欧元区终将恢复正常。欧洲央行主席 Mario Draghi 承诺“不惜一切代价”支持欧元，于是信心重回欧洲大陆。

全文译文

几个月之前，欧元区领导人们还相信，在狂风暴雨后欧元区终将恢复正常。欧洲央行主席 Mario Draghi 承诺“不惜一切代价”支持欧元，于是信心重回欧洲大陆。经济增长正在回暖，尽管速度还比较慢。经济援助和削减预算赤字等增强竞争力的措施，使一些边缘国家的经济也有所恢复。失业率（尤其青年失业率）仍然很高，但至少大多数国家失业率已经在下降。随着金融市场对欧元的信心逐渐恢复，债券持有率大幅下降。

这只是个错觉。近几周，一些欧元区国家又出现了问题，他们第二季度总体 GDP 处于停滞状态。意大利经济已出现衰退，法国 GDP 几乎是零增长，即使强大的德国也出现产量大幅下降。第三季度的经济也举步维艰，一部分原因是欧元区受到对俄经济制裁的影响。与此同时，通胀率大幅下降至 0.4%，比欧洲央行设定的 2%的目标低太多，因而人们害怕整个欧元区会成为经济紧缩的牺牲品。德国债券收益一直停留在 1%以下，这是价格下跌的又一预兆。欧元区与英美可谓冰火两重天，后者的经济正稳步增长。

四年前的银行和主权债务危机现已恶化成为涵盖欧元区三个主要国家的经济危机。德国经济处于衰退的边缘。法国经济深陷滞涨。意大利的 GDP 仅略高于 15 年前欧元开始使用时的水平。因为这三个国家的 GDP 占整个欧元区的三分之二，西班牙和荷兰等国的增长对整个欧元区来说是杯水车薪。

引发欧元区新危机的根本原因是相互关联的三个问题。首先，欧元区缺乏有魄力和威信的领导人来推行结构改革，增强欧元区竞争力，从而使经济回暖：欧元区几个主要国家以欧洲央行主席的承诺为挡箭牌，已经拖延两年了。其次，公众舆论并不相信深入改革的紧迫性。最后，欧洲央行主席虽已尽力，但货币和财政框架仍然紧缩，这遏制了经济增长，使得结构性改革更加难以实现。

Passage 70

China and India seemingly have a lot in common. Both countries both boast ancient civilisations, populations of over 1 billion people and apparently limitless economic potential. They also share many problems: mass poverty, growing urban-rural divides, and widespread corruption. Yet to outside investors the differences appear clearer than the similarities. While China’s constant economic expansion continues to attract foreign investors, India remains something of a later thought in investment terms. While the sleeping giant that was China has woken with a vengeance , India still appears to be quietly sleeping in the corner.

That impression is certainly reflected in the hard statistics. In 1999, China sucked in more than $40.3 billion in foreign direct investment compared with just $2.1 billion in India. Foreign portfolio investors too have been busy buying into giant Chinese corporations while largely ignoring India’s

smaller companies. At $54.7 billion, the market capitalisation of the China Mobile, the country's most valuable company, equals 45 per cent of the total value of the India stock market. It is easy to understand investors' current preference for China given the two countries' comparative economic performance. A decade ago, India and China had roughly the same gross domestic product per capita . Today, China's GDP per capita is twice that of India. In spite of the launch in 1991 of market reforms, India still cannot match China's dynamism.

What explains the *yawning* gap between the two? Tarun Das, director-general of the Confederation of Indian Industry, says that India suffers from a lack of "national ambition". This is partly the result, he suggests, of the importance of post-independence India attached to economic self-reliance and the conscious championing of a slower "Hindu rate of growth". "India is capable of 10 per cent growth," he says. "But people who think we can grow at 7 per cent plus over the next few years are very few and people who think that 5 per cent is great going are very many." Another much-aired theory has it that India is too democratic to succeed. A recent report published by the Asian Development Bank Institute suggests that at least part of the reason for east Asia's economic miracle between the 1960s and the 1980s was that almost all its governments used authoritarian methods. They proved constantly effective in enforcing labour discipline, assembling domestic savings, implementing industrial policies and directing cheap capital into export-oriented companies.

1. The best title of the passage is ____.
[A] Comparison Between China and India
[B] Slower India Economic
[C] Market Reform In India
[D] The Level Of India Economic

2. The main reason that China can attract foreign investors is that ____.
[A] two countries' differences are clearer than similarities.
[B] China's problems are less than India
[C] China's policy benefit to foreign investors.
[D] China's economic development constantly

3. Which of the following is true according the passage?
[A] China has greater potential than India.
[B] China's GDP per capita is always higher than that of India.
[C] China and India have no differences 10 years ago.
[D] China's economic situations are better than India today.

4. Which of the following can't prove China is more dynamic than India ?
[A] the amount of direct investment

[B] the number of foreign cooperation
[C] GDP per capita
[D] stock market value

5. The last paragraph probably tells that Indian government should take ____.
[A] acting on the principal of market economic
[B] improving the confidence
[C] enforcing the government's authority
[D] cooperating with Asian Development Bank Institute

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇说明文。文章把中国和印度在经济发展的引资方面进行比较，分析中国成功的原因和印度发展慢的原因。

试题解析

1. [A] 此题为主旨题。文章把中国和印度进行比较，分析中国成功的原因和印度发展慢的原因，可知 A 选项最符合题意。

2.[D] 根据第一段“China's constant economic expansion continues to attract foreign investors”，可知 D 选项为最佳选项。B 选项和 C 选项都是中国能吸引外国投资的原因，但不是提干中所问的根本原因，A 选项只是表述一个客观事实，不能构成原因。

3.[D] 此题为具体细节题。根据第一段首句可知，两个国家都有无限的潜力。

4.[B] 根据第二段列举的数字可以排除 A 选项，根据“China's GDP per capita is twice that of India”可以排除 C 选项，根据“中国移动的市值是印度股市总市值的 45%”可以排除 D 选项。只有 B 选项在文中未提到。

5.[C] 根据最后一段 “the 1960s and the 1980s was that almost all its governments used authoritarian methods”，可知 C 选项是符合题意的。

核心词与超纲词

1. vengeance n. 异常猛烈地
2. portfolio n. 证券投资
3. dynamism n. 活力

4. authoritarian　n. 权力主义的

长难句分析

1.While the sleeping giant that was China has woken with a vengeance , India still appears to be quietly sleeping in the corner.

句子由 while 引导一个时间状语从句，在这个时间状语从句中由 that 引导一个定语从句，修饰前面的 giant，后面是主句成分。

译文：当中国这个沉睡的巨人异常猛烈地醒来时，印度仍然在角落里安静地睡着。

2.This is partly the result, he suggests, of the importance of post-independence India attached to economic self-reliance and the conscious championing of a slower “Hindu rate of growth”.

句子中间是一个插入语 he suggests，在主句中由 attached to 引导一个过去分词定语短语，这个长的过去分词短语一直到最后的 growth 结束。

译文：他认为，经济自立相联系的过去独立的印度和缓慢的印度教徒的增长的有意识的胜利都很重要，这导致了部分上述结果。

全文译文

中国和印度看起来有许多共同之处。两个国家都夸耀其古文明、超过十亿的人口和明显的无限的经济发展潜力。它们都有许多麻烦，例如：大量的贫穷、增长的城乡差别、大范围的腐败问题。然而，对于外部投资者来说，区别比相似性更明显。当中国的经济持续增长，吸引外国投资者的时候，印度仍然在投资理念中留有落后的思想。当中国这个沉睡的巨人异常猛烈地醒来时，印度仍然在角落里安静地睡着。

这确定地反映在数字上。1999 年，中国吸收了超过了 430 亿美元的外国直接投资，而印度只吸收了 21 亿美元。外国证券投资者一直忙着收购中国的大公司，而忽略了印度的小公司。中国移动这个最有价值的公司，其市值是 547 亿美元，等于印度整个股市市值的 45%。很容易理解，鉴于两个国家经济情况的比较下，投资者偏爱中国的行为。10 年前，印度和中国有相似的人均国内生产总值。今天，中国的人均 GDP 已经两倍于印度。尽管印度在 1991 年进行了市场经济改革，但活力仍然比不上中国。

两个国家的巨大的差距说明了什么呢？印度工厂的联盟主席 Tarun Das 说印度因缺乏“国家雄心”而受害。他认为，经济自立相联系的过去独立的印度和缓慢的印度教徒的增长的有意识的胜利都很重要，这导致了部分上述结果。他说：“印度有能力实现10%的年增长，但是，认为最近几年我们的增长率会大于 7%的人很少，认为年增长率最大达到 5%的人很多。” 另一个非常空前的理论认为印度太民主了，不能成功。最近，一份亚洲开发银行的报告指出，发生在 20 世纪 60 年代和 80 年代的经济神话部分是因为所有的政府运用了权力主义的方法。他们证明加强劳动力纪律，集中国内存款，实行工业政策，指导廉价的资本进入出口导向的这些措施是持续有效的。

Passage 71

Schoolchildren once imagined their place in the world, with its complex networks and allegiances, by writing elaborate postal addresses. British youngsters began with their street and town, followed by England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland; then came the United Kingdom. They understood that the UK, and all its collective trials and achievements—the industrial revolution, the Empire, victory over the Nazis, the welfare state—were as much a part of their patrimony as the Scottish Highlands or English cricket. They knew, instinctively, that these concentric rings of identity were complementary, not opposed.

At least, they used to. After the referendum on Scottish independence on September 18th, one of those layers—the UK—may cease to exist, at least in the form recognisable since the Act of Union three centuries ago. As the vote nears, Scotland's nationalists have caught up with the unionist No camp in the opinion polls, and even edged ahead. That outcome, once unthinkable, would be bad for Scotland and tragic for what remained of the UK.

Since Britain broadly stands for free trade and the maintenance of international order, this would be bad for the world. Its status as a nuclear power would be doubtful: the country's nuclear submarines are based in a Scottish loch and could not be moved quickly.

At the heart of the nationalist campaign is the claim that Scotland would be a more prosperous and more equal country if it went solo. It is rich in oil and inherently decent, say the nationalists. They blame successive British governments for almost every ill that has befallen Scotland, from the decline of manufacturing industry to ill-health to the high price of sending parcels in the Highlands.

But Scotland's relative economic decline is the result not of southern neglect but of the shift of manufacturing and shipping to Asia. If Westminster has not reversed all the deleterious effects of globalisation and technology, that is because to do so is impossible. To break up a country over such small, recent annoyances would be nuts.The nationalists' economics are also flawed. Scotland would not, in fact, be richer alone.

It might relent, but only if Scotland agrees to such strict oversight that independence ends up meaning little. The nationalists say that kinks over currency and the like could be worked out amicably—that it would not be in Britain's interests to antagonise its new northern neighbour, particularly since Scotland could refuse to take on its share of the national debt. They are far too sanguine. If Scotland goes, the rest of Britain will be furious, both at the Scots and at their own leaders, who will be impelled to drive a hard bargain.

Mr. Salmond is on stronger ground when he argues that if Scotland does not leave Britain it might be dragged out of the EU against its will. This is indeed a danger, but in going independent

Scotland would swap the possibility of an EU exit for a certain future as a small, vulnerable country. Its best hope of remaining influential is to stay put, and fight the Eurosceptics.

1. According to the passage, what was part of British patrimony?
 [A] the government official
 [B] national religious clerk
 [C] English cricket
 [D] data analyzer

2. The word “shun” (Para.3) is the closest in meaning to ____.
 [A] influence
 [B] hurt
 [C] considerate
 [D] avoid

3.Which one is true according to paragraph 3?
 [A] The UK conquers the world’s biggest religions.
 [B] Reform from an outfit.
 [C] Defraud state policies.
 [D] Its status as a nuclear power would be weakened.

4. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?
 [A] Converting to the world’s biggest religion.
 [B] Outlawing the full face covering in public.
 [C] The French will loosen bans on Muslim head-coverings.
 [D] In going independent Scotland would swap the possibility of an EU exit for a certain future as a small, vulnerable country.

5.which could be the best title of this article?
 [A] How to Punish Uni-Culturalism
 [B] Professional Statisticians
 [C] UK RIP?
 [D] The corruption in EU

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲的是苏格兰要求独立的问题。鼓吹苏格兰独立的核心观点是宣称如果独立，苏格兰将会更加繁荣，更加平等。但苏格兰经济的衰退并不是因为英国政府不予以重视，而是因为制造业中心向亚洲的转移。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“The first is relentlessly used by Howard French, a veteran American reporter with a Ghanaian wife who has been based in both Africa and China for the New York Times and speaks Chinese.”因此选 C。

2.[D] 此题属于意思推测题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“The rump of Britain would be diminished in every international forum: why should anyone heed a country whose own people shun it?”，由此可知是“躲避、避开”的意思，因此 D 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到倒数第三段最后一句话，“Its status as a nuclear power would be doubtful: the country’s nuclear submarines are based in a Scottish loch and could not be moved quickly.”，意思是说一旦英格兰独立，英国的核武器大国地位将会动摇，因此 D 选项最符合题意。

4.[D] 最后一段的意思是说“萨尔蒙德认为，如果苏格兰不独立，她将可能被赶出欧盟。确实有这种风险，而如果选择独立，虽然不会被欧盟驱逐，但也使苏格兰成为了一个孤单弱小的国家。苏格兰若想保持国际影响力，最好的办法就是留在英国，共同抵抗欧洲怀疑论者。”，可得知 D 选项最符合题意。

5.[C] 此题属于主旨大意题。全文围绕苏格兰独立一事展开讨论，指出了独立的原因和可能性，以及可能产生的后果。因此应选 C。

核心词与超纲词

1. multiculturalism	n. 文化多元性
2. democracy	n. 民主
3. defect	n. 缺陷
4. relentless	adj. 冷酷无情的

全文译文

中学生们写下他们的具体地址，来设想他们在世界中的位置。英国的年轻人依次写街道、城镇、英格兰、威尔士、苏格兰或北爱尔兰，最后写上英国。在他们看来英国及其全部成就和锤炼（包括工业革命、大英帝国、战胜纳粹法西斯、国家福利制度等）与苏格兰高地和英格兰板球一样，都是英国文化遗产的重要组成部分。他们本能地明白这些特点都是以英国为中心，它们相辅相成，互不妨碍。

至少他们已经习惯了。9 月 18 日苏格兰独立公投结束以后，英国的一个组成部分可能就

不存在了，至少不是以三个世纪以来联合的方式存在。公投临近，支持独立的阵营与反对阵营势均力敌，甚至有超过后者的势头。以往不可想象的结果可能即将成为现实，这对苏格兰和英国剩余部分来说都未必是件好事。

英国一直支持自由贸易和现存的国际秩序，苏格兰独立将对此产生不利影响。英国作为核武器国家的地位也将动摇，因为英国的核潜艇基地设在苏格兰某海湾，短时间内无法转移。

鼓吹苏格兰独立的核心观点是宣称如果独立，苏格兰将会更加繁荣，更加平等。苏格兰民族主义者宣称，苏格兰石油资源丰富，这个民族高雅正义，他们把苏格兰一切不尽如人意之处都归咎于英国政府，包括制造业的衰退，健康水平低以及苏格兰高地的邮寄费用高等。

但苏格兰经济的衰退并不是因为英国政府不予以重视，而是因为制造业中心向亚洲的转移。英国政府没有消除全球化和科技对苏格兰的不利影响，那是因为他们不可能做得到。因为这些鸡毛蒜皮的小事就试图分裂国家是很愚蠢的。民族主义者的经济方案也站不住脚，实际上苏格兰不可能因独立而变得富裕。

只有苏格兰同意接受严格监督，独立运动才有可能缓和。民族主义者宣称，货币等方面的问题可以妥善解决——因为与苏格兰对立对英国也没什么好处，尤其是苏格兰独立后可以拒绝承担英国的国家债务。他们太过乐观了。如果苏格兰独立，英国其余部分会对苏格兰人民和政府大为不满，那时民族主义者将不得不妥协让步。

萨尔蒙德认为，如果苏格兰不独立，它将可能被赶出欧盟。确实有这种风险，而如果选择独立，虽然不会被欧盟驱逐，但也使苏格兰成为了一个孤单弱小的国家。苏格兰若想保持国际影响力，最好的办法就是留在英国，共同抵抗欧洲怀疑论者。

Passage 72

A few months back, when the prospect of Britain being dismembered on September 18th still looked slim, Bagehot attended a gathering at a church in Kirkcaldy that filled him with dread. A giant Saltire had been projected onto the altar, where the father of Gordon Brown, the local MP and former Labour prime minister, had once preached. Mainly to annoy Mr. Brown, the church had been hired by Yes Scotland campaigners to host Tariq Ali, a left-wing firebrand and an enthusiast for Scottish independence. As Mr. Ali entered the church, a lone piper played “Amazing Grace” at its door.

During the debate that followed your columnist heard some things with which he agreed—concerning the power hunger and remoteness of the British state—and a lot with which he did not. For example, Scotland has been victimised by every British government since Margaret Thatcher, and the basing of nuclear weapons on the Clyde illustrates that. Conservatives want to destroy the NHS, it was explained; an independent Scotland would be richer, fairer and more dynamic, with no more austerity. The audience seemed unanimously to believe Scotland could

retain the pound in a currency union with the rest of Britain, though every major British political party says it cannot: after all, unionist politicians are liars, as are journalists.

Such reckless half-truths and untruths would have been depressing to hear even on the radical fringe Mr. Ali inhabits. Yet they were at that time providing the rationale for a sizeable minority of Scots to want to break up Britain. More worryingly, there was a hermetic logic to them which, with the passions they aroused, made it possible to see how they could beguile and thrill many more. Stepping out into a drizzly, grey east coast evening, your columnist embraced reality and shivered.

As separatist euphoria sweeps Scotland, it seems that such theories have swayed a country that is, for the most part, cautiously conservative—as your columnist observed this week in Dundee. The city, once famous for making comics and marmalade, is gripped by nationalist fervour. Canvassing with a group of separatists in the hard-up east end of Dundee, Bagehot watched them collect several hundred pledges of support; only eight people declared for the union. Providing him with a badly needed laugh, one was the sister-in-law of Brian Cox, the most committed Scottish nationalist in Hollywood.

The chopped logic rehearsed in Kirkcaldy has wrought this. Its effectiveness resides, above all, in a superficially dynamic, though in fact incoherent, confluence of nationalist and leftist arguments. A fairly recent innovation in Scottish nationalism—until the 1970s the nationalists were known as "Tartan Tories"—this was partly the doing of an ideologue called Stephen Maxwell. Because Scots had no axe to grind against a British state that had rarely oppressed them, and under which they had in fact prospered, he noted, the politics of social and ethnic grievance that had delivered independence to Ireland and other colonies would not suffice. Scottish nationalists must instead appropriate the economic pain of working-class Scots and, ignoring the fact that millions of English, Northern Irish and Welsh felt the same way, fashion from it a reason to reject the British state. The result has been alchemical—that is, an exhilarating delusion.

1. According to the passage, who is Tariq Ali?
 [A] A left-wing firebrand and an enthusiast for Scottish independence.
 [B] An advocate to stop the independence.
 [C] An advocate for the integration.
 [D] An opposite to the independence.

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____.
 [A] there would have been no pause in the global warming
 [B] stepping out into a drizzly, grey east coast evening, your columnist embraced reality and shivered
 [C] the world should be held innocent of the change
 [D] companies who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures

3. How many people declared for the union?

[A] 7,000
[B] only 5
[C] only 8
[D] only 2

3.Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
[A] The independence of Scotland is feasible.
[B] The pause may be the result of unfair wealth distribution.
[C] The pause may be the result of a marginalized lifestyle.
[D] The independence of Scotland is an exhilarating delusion.

5. Which could be the best title of the passage?
[A] The Consequences of the Independence
[B] Common Political Change
[C] Moral Awareness Matters
[D] The Independence of Scotland

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲了苏格兰独立的闹剧。在苏格兰敦提观察到，独立的浪潮似乎席卷了整个苏格兰，尽管这个国家大部分人都谨慎保守。以出产漫画和橘子酱著称的敦提市现在沉浸在民族主义者的热情之中。Bagehot 带领一批分裂主义者在敦提东部鼓吹独立，并已获得了几百人的支持；只有 8 个人反对独立。好莱坞最坚定的苏格兰民族主义者布莱恩·考克斯的姐夫也在鼓吹独立的阵营中。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“Mainly to annoy Mr. Brown, the church had been hired by Yes Scotland campaigners to host Tariq Ali, a left-wing firebrand and an enthusiast for Scottish independence.”，因此选 A。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段末句中的“Stepping out into a drizzly, grey east coast evening, your columnist embraced reality and shivered.”，因此 B 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到倒数第二段中的“only eight people declared for the union. Providing him with a badly needed laugh, one was the sister-in-law of Brian Cox, the most committed Scottish nationalist in Hollywood.”，因此选 C。

4.[D] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段最后一句“The result has been alchemical — that is, an exhilarating delusion.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于全文主旨题。全文围绕苏格兰独立一事展开讨论，指出了独立的原因以及可能产生的后果。因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. dismember　　v. 被开除、排除
2. announce　　v. 宣布
3. privileged　　adj. 受优待的、有优势的
4. nationalist　　n. 民族主义者

长难句分析

During the debate that followed your columnist heard some things with which he agreed—concerning the power hunger and remoteness of the British state—and a lot with which he did not.

句子较长，主干为主谓宾结构被动语态，“debate”是先行词，破折号内的内容为插入语，解释说明前面提到的“some things with which he agreed”，其后是定语从句修饰这种观点。

译文：在之后的讨论中，本报专栏作家同意其中的一些观点（比如英国对权力的向往和苏格兰与英国其他部分距离较远），但是还有很多观点我们并不同意。

全文译文

几个月前的 9 月 18 日，英国分裂的可能性看似仍十分渺小，Bagehot 在苏格兰科尔卡迪一个教堂参加集会，他十分忧虑。教堂的圣坛上投射着一个巨大的十字，英国首相布朗的父亲（原首都警察和工党领袖）就曾在此宣讲。令布朗首相气愤的是，该教堂被苏格兰分裂运动者租用以供 Tariq Ali 使用，Ali 是一个支持苏格兰独立的左翼狂热分子。当 Ali 进入教堂，风笛独奏者还在门口演奏了“Amazing Grace”。

在之后的讨论中，本报专栏作家同意其中的一些观点（比如英国对权力的向往和苏格兰与英国其他部分距离较远），但是还有很多观点我们并不同意。例如，撒切尔夫人之后的每一届政府都把苏格兰作为牺牲品，在苏格兰克莱德河上的核武器基地就证明了这一点。保守党想要取消国家医疗保障，他们对此做出了解释；如果苏格兰独立，将变得更加富有、公平，经济不再紧缩，而更具活力。民众似乎一致认为独立的苏格兰可以与英国其余地区一样继续使用英镑，尽管英国主要政党都认为这不可能：因为主张保持统一的政客们就像记者一样，

都是骗子。

这种半真半假的话听起来令人泄气，即使在激进的 Ali 的家乡也是如此。但是那时他们在为分裂英国准备着理由。更令人担心的是，主张分裂的人死心塌地，并且要感染更多的人。当夜幕降临在混乱灰暗的东海岸，人们瑟瑟发抖，我们想要的是事实。

专栏作家本周在苏格兰敦提观察到，独立的浪潮似乎席卷了整个苏格兰，尽管这个国家大部分人都谨慎保守。以出产漫画和橘子酱著称的敦提市现在沉浸在民族主义者的热情之中。Bagehot 带领一批分裂主义者在敦提东部鼓吹独立，并已获得了几百人的支持；只有 8 个人反对独立。好莱坞最坚定的苏格兰民族主义者布莱恩·考克斯的姐夫也在鼓吹独立的阵营中。

这是由科尔卡迪地区的分裂思想造成的。这种思想之所以收效显著，是因为其将民族主义和左翼思想相结合，这种结合表面上是动态的，实则脆弱松散。直到 20 世纪 70 年代，苏格兰的民族主义者一直被称为“穿着苏格兰格子的拖利党人”，这种民族主义部分源于一种被称为史蒂芬·麦克斯维尔的思想。苏格兰在独立问题上不存在私心，因为英国几乎从未压迫苏格兰，相反还在英国的统治下发展繁荣。苏格兰民族主义者只能利用苏格兰工薪阶层的不满鼓吹独立，但其实英格兰、威尔士和北爱尔兰的人民境况相当。独立令人感到兴奋，但这只是错觉。

Passage 73

MOOCs started in 2008; and, as often happens with disruptive technologies, they have so far failed to live up to their promise. Largely because there is no formal system of accreditation, drop-out rates have been high. But this is changing as private investors and existing universities are drawn in. One provider, Coursera, claims over 8m registered users. Though its courses are free, it bagged its first $1m in revenues last year after introducing the option to pay a fee of between $30 and $100 to have course results certified. Another, Udacity, has teamed up with AT&T and Georgia Tech to offer an online master’s degree in computing, at less than a third of the cost of the traditional version. Harvard Business School will soon offer an online “pre-MBA” for $1,500. Starbucks has offered to help pay for its staff to take online degrees with Arizona State University.

MOOCs will disrupt different universities in different ways. Not all will suffer. Oxford and Harvard could benefit. Ambitious people will always want to go to the best universities to meet each other, and the digital economy tends to favour a few large operators. The big names will be able to sell their MOOCs around the world. But mediocre universities may suffer the fate of many newspapers. Were the market for higher education to perform in future as that for newspapers has done over the past decade or two, universities’ revenues would fall by more than half, employment in the industry would drop by nearly 30% and more than 700 institutions would shut their doors. The rest would need to reinvent themselves to survive.

Like all revolutions, the one taking place in higher education will have victims. Many towns and cities rely on universities. In some ways MOOCs will reinforce inequality both among students (the talented will be much more comfortable than the weaker outside the structured university environment) and among teachers (superstar lecturers will earn a fortune, to the fury of their less charismatic colleagues).

Politicians will inevitably come under pressure to halt this revolution. They should remember that state spending should benefit society as a whole, not protect tenured professors from competition. The reinvention of universities will benefit many more people than it hurts. Students in the rich world will have access to higher education at lower cost and greater convenience. MOOCs' flexibility appeals to older people who need retraining: edX, another provider, says that the median age of its online students in America is 31. In the emerging world online courses also offer a way for countries like Brazil to leap-frog Western ones and supply higher education much more cheaply (see article). And education has now become a global market: the Massachusetts Institute of Technology discovered Battushig Myanganbayar, a remarkably talented Mongolian teenager, through an online electronics course.

Rather than propping up the old model, governments should make the new one work better. They can do so by backing common standards for accreditation. In Brazil, for instance, students completing courses take a government-run exam. In most Western countries it would likewise make sense to have a single, independent organisation that certifies exams.

Reinventing an ancient institution will not be easy. But it does promise better education for many more people. Rarely have need and opportunity so neatly come together.

1. How was the MOOCs started in 2008 ____.
 [A] it failed to live up to their promise
 [B] its prospect was dim
 [C] the route it took is full of twists and turns
 [D] it gave people confidence

2. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
 [A] Rescuing market is the priority.
 [B] MOOCs will disrupt different universities in different ways.
 [C] MOOCs will disrupt different universities in similar ways.
 [D] Border identification is the key issue.

3. According to paragraph 3, how many institutions would shut their doors?
 [A] The statistic is unknown.
 [B] more than 25,000
 [C] more than 700
 [D] more than 2%

4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph but one?

[A] France ranked third for the amount of asylum applications.

[B] Last year America ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.

[C] Last year Germany ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.

[D] In Brazil, students completing courses take a government-run exam.

5. Which could be the best title of the text?

[A] The Rich Countries of Asylum Applications

[B] No Difference in Education

[C] The Premium of Education

[D] Prospects of the MOOCs

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章介绍了大型开放式网络课程。大型开放式网络课程（MOOCs）始于 2008 年，像大多数科技产品一样，MOOCs 目前并没有达到人们的预期。很大程度上是因为没有正规的鉴定系统，辍学率居高不下。但随着私人投资和高等学府的加入，情况正在好转。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段第一句“MOOCs started in 2008; and, as often happens with disruptive technologies, they have so far failed to live up to their promise.”，因此 A 是原文内容的同义替换。

2. [B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“MOOCs will disrupt different universities in different ways”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“…employment in the industry would drop by nearly 30% and more than 700 institutions would shut their doors. The rest would need to reinvent themselves to survive.”，因此选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段中的“In Brazil, for instance, students completing courses take a government-run exam.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5. [D] 此题属于主旨大意题。这篇文章介绍了大型开放式网络课程，MOOCs 目前并没

有达到人们的预期，但随着私人投资和高等学府的加入，情况正在好转。

因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. flexibility　　n. 灵活性，可变性
2. disruptive　　adj. 扰乱的，恼人的
3. tendency　　n. 趋势
4. peripheral　　adj. 边缘的，外围的

长难句分析

Were the market for higher education to perform in future as that for newspapers has done over the past decade or two, universities' revenues would fall by more than half, employment in the industry would drop by nearly 30% and more than 700 institutions would shut their doors.

句子较长，理解的主要困难在于前半句“were…as that for…”意思是像什么什么一样，全局是说他们的命运像前面提到的报纸一样，后面为具体数字。

译文：高等教育的命运可能和报纸一样，收入将会下降多于 50%，大学雇用人数将下降 30%，700 多所大学可能面临倒闭。

五、全文译文

大型开放式网络课程（MOOCs）始于 2008 年，像大多数科技产品一样，MOOCs 目前并没有达到人们的预期。很大程度上是因为没有正规的鉴定系统，辍学率居高不下。但随着私人投资和高等学府的加入，情况正在好转。一家名为 Coursera 的网络课程供应商宣称他们有超过 800 万用户。他们的课程虽然是免费的，但通过收取 30～100 美元的成绩认证费用，该公司去年就收入 100 万美元。另一家公司 Udacity 与 AT&T 和 Georgia Tech 合作提供计算机专业的在线学士学位，其费用只有传统方式的三分之一。哈佛商学院很快将上线 MBA 前期课程，价格为 1500 美元。星巴克为其员工付费让他们学习亚利桑那州立大学的在线课程。

MOOCs 对各个大学有不同的影响，并不都是弊大于利。牛津和哈佛就从中受益。抱负远大的人都愿意到最顶级的学府学习，在线课程运营商也青睐知名大学，因为知名大学的 MOOCs 更有市场。但一般的大学就没那么幸运。他们的命运可能和报纸一样，收入将会下降多于 50%，大学雇用人数将下降 30%，700 多所大学可能面临倒闭。其余学校若想生存就必须进行变革。

革命就会有牺牲，高等教育领域的这场革命也是如此。很多乡镇和城市都仰仗当地大学。在某些方面，MOOCs 会加剧学生之间和教师之间的不平等（资质较高的学生要比正规系统外的学力较弱者更有优势；明星讲师的收入会远高于其他不知名讲师）。

群众会向政府施压要求停止这种变革。国家财政要照顾社会整体利益，而不只是保护大

学教授免于竞争。高等学府变革的受益者将多于受害者。有着富裕生活的学生们可以花费更少，更便捷地接受高等教育。同时 MOOCs 还吸引着需要重新培训的年纪较大的人群：一家名为 edX 的运营商称其美国用户的年龄中间值为 31 岁。对于巴西等一些新兴国家，MOOCs 也是缩短与西方差距和降低高等教育成本的一种方式。教育现已形成了全球统一的市场：麻省理工学院就通过网络在线课程发现了一位来自蒙古的天才少年 Battushig Myanganbayar。

各国政府应该革故鼎新，促进新的教育方式更好地运转。政府应该建立常规鉴定标准。比如，巴西的学生完成网络课程之后就需要参加一个由政府组织的考试。同样，很多西方国家都设有单一的独立的考试认证组织。

变革一个由来已久的教育机制绝非易事，但它能够为更多的人提供更优质的教育。当下需求和机遇并存，这是个千载难逢的契机。

Passage 74

GoFundMe bills itself as a crowdfunding site where visitors can discover “Amazing Stories from Incredible People”. A swift scroll through the projects does yield some impressive stories—a special-needs teacher who got hit by a car trying to save her students; a retired pilot who is battling a debilitating illness—alongside noble efforts to raise money for these people. So perhaps it is not surprising that some visitors were taken aback by the fundraising page created for Bailey , who needed money to help pay for her abortion.

Bailey’s GoFundMe page let users know that she is 23, “unemployed, completely broke, in debt, and in no position to hold down a job due to severe symptoms of a rough, unplanned and unexpected pregnancy”. Though the page had earned a lot of nasty attention from online commenters, it also raised more than $2,100 towards its $2,500 goal—until the site’s administrators took it down earlier this month. In an e-mail to Bailey, GoFundMe explained that her page had received “a high number of complaints” and that the company, as a result, would “rather not be associated” with it.

The response to these guidelines—and the censoring of Bailey—has been noisily mixed. Many have latched on to the somewhat political terminology GoFundMe used to describe abortion; “termination of life” tends to be the language preferred by pro-life groups. Some complain that the rules are meted out inconsistently: not a few people still use the site to raise money for cosmetic surgery (body mutilation?). Others bristle at the fact that Darren Wilson, the Ferguson, Missouri, police officer who killed Michael Brown on August 9th, managed to raise more than $235,000 for legal support on the site.

GoFundMe is a private company, and it is entitled to draft its own rules. It is also not the only crowdfunding show in town. Given the outpouring of financial support Bailey received, there is

good reason to believe another platform may be more hospitable towards women who need help paying for an abortion. The prospect may sound distasteful, but it is not unreasonable. Abortions are costly, and they are most often sought by women who are young, poor and undereducated.

Half of all pregnancies in America are unintended. The rates of such pregnancies are highest among poor and low-income women, aged 18 to 24. While poor and low-income women have the highest rate of abortion, they are statistically less likely than high-income women to end an unintended pregnancy in an abortion. There may be several reasons for this, but I have a tough time believing it is because these women feel it's better to raise a child than finish school. Rather, it may be that the high cost of abortion, together with its social stigma and the absence of reliable sources of funding, make it hard to feel they have much choice in the matter.

Abortions are expensive. They also happen to be most valuable to those who can scarcely afford them. Given these circumstances, crowdfunding seems like a reasonable solution. Before Bailey's page was shut down, she clearly struck a chord with people. Other women with the fortitude to brave some grim comments may wish to follow suit. Soon there may be a crowdfunding site that offers these women the anonymity and protection they need to ask for help from people who sympathise with them.

1.According to the first paragraph, what did GoFundMe call itself?

[A] a friend relation

[B] a crowdfunding site

[C] Mr. Zanoli escorted

[D] Elchanan Pinto

2.Which of the following statements tallies with ideas in paragraph 2?

[A] Bailey is 24.

[B] Bailey is unemployed, completely broke.

[C] Bailey is not in debt.

[D] Bailey is a teacher.

3. Which one is correct according to the last paragraph?

[A] Abortions are inexpensive.

[B] Abortions happen to be most valuable to those who can scarcely afford them.

[C] Abortions are evil.

[D] Abortions are most valuable to those who can afford them.

4. What can be inferred from paragraph 4?

[A] It is the only crowdfunding show in town.

[B] GoFundMe is a private company, and it is entitled to draft its own rules.

[C] It is the first crowdfunding in town.

[D] The stability in town is a remarkable achievement.

5. Which could be the best title of the passage?
[A] The Challenge in Town
[B] The Household Change
[C] The Future of Insurance
[D] GoFundMe

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲述的是社会上的一些互助组织，通过建立平台帮助有困难的人。GoFundMe自称为民众集资平台，在这里可以发现神奇人物的有趣故事，然后讲述了几个真实的故事。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“GoFundMe bills itself as a crowdfunding site where visitors can discover ‘Amazing Stories from Incredible People’.”，因此B是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“Bailey’s GoFundMe page let users know that she is 23, ‘unemployed, completely broke, in debt, and in no position to hold down a job due to severe symptoms of a rough, unplanned and unexpected pregnancy.’”，因此B是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于全文主旨题。根据题干关键词定位到最后一段中的“Abortions are expensive. They also happen to be most valuable to those who can scarcely afford them…”，所以选B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至第四段第一句“GoFundMe is a private company, and it is entitled to draft its own rules. It is also not the only crowdfunding show in town.”，因此选项D是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于主旨大意题。这篇讲述的是社会上的一些互助组织，通过建立平台帮助有困难的人。GoFundMe为民众集资平台，在这里可以发现神奇人物的有趣故事，然后讲述了几个真实的故事。因此选择D。

核心词与超纲词

1. sympathise　　vt. 同情，怜悯
2. swift　　adj. 灵活的，迅捷的
3. abortion　　n. 流产，堕胎

长难句分析

A swift scroll through the projects does yield some impressive stories—a special-needs teacher who got hit by a car trying to save her students; a retired pilot who is battling a debilitating illness—alongside noble efforts to raise money for these people.

句子较长，但结构便于理解，讲的是筹集资金的用途，破折号里面的内容为具体事例，后面的是其他用途。

译文：该平台的记录中确实有许多吸引人的故事，如：一个特殊教育的老师为了救学生而被车撞伤；一个退休的飞行员与衰弱病顽强抗争，以及为这些人筹集资金所做的崇高努力。

全文译文

GoFundMe 自称为民众集资平台，在这里可以发现神奇人物的有趣故事。该平台的记录中确实有许多吸引人的故事，比如：一个特殊教育的老师为了救学生而被车撞伤；一个退休的飞行员与衰弱病顽强抗争，以及为这些人筹集资金所做的崇高努力。所以当访客们看到贝利为做人工流产而筹集资金的界面时可能也不会大惊小怪。

在贝利的页面上，我们可以看到她 23 岁，“失业，破产，欠债，由于突如其来的怀孕无法正常工作”。尽管该页面受到一些在线评论员的指责，但它已经集资 2,100 美元，正朝着 2,500 美元的目标迈进，但这一切终止于本月早些时候网络管理员关闭了这个页面。GoFundMe 在给贝利的电子邮件中解释说，由于她的页面受到了大量的投诉，公司无法继续与她合作。

贝利页面被关闭一事引起广泛讨论。很多人关注 GoFundMe 描述人工流产所使用的术语；反对堕胎的人们更喜欢使用“生命的终结”来代替堕胎。有人指责说规则不公平：不是还有人仍在使用该网络平台为整容手术（或伤残手术）筹资吗？其他人因为 8 月 9 日密苏里的警察 Darren Wilson 杀死 Michael Brown 一事义愤填膺，并设法筹集 235,000 美元为此案打官司。

GoFundMe 是个私营公司，有权制定公司自己的规则。GoFundMe 并不是唯一一家民众集资平台。鉴于贝利获得了广泛的经济援助，广大女性确实需要一个帮助她们筹集资金做流产手术的公共平台。虽然此事前景不十分看好，却是正当诉求。因为流产手术费用较高，而且接受手术的人多为年轻女性，她们经济条件不佳，受教育程度较低。

美国女性怀孕有一半是意外怀孕。意外怀孕概率最高的是 18～24 岁的贫穷或低收入女

性。她们的堕胎率最高，尽管数据显示高收入女性更倾向于做人工流产。这一现象的原因有很多，但最令我难以相信的是，低收入女性认为与其要完成学业还不如养育孩子。还有就是因为手术费用高昂，加之社会谴责和缺乏稳定的经济来源，这使她们没什么选择的余地。

流产手术费用高昂，需要进行手术的人们却往往负担不起，所以公共集资平台似乎是一种解决办法。贝利的页面被关闭之前，已深深触动了世人。其他女性将效仿贝利，坚韧不拔地勇敢面对公众舆论指责。那么在不远的将来，就会建立起一个公众集资平台，在保护她们隐私的同时把援助送到她们手中。

Passage 75

Today Russia submitted its budget to the Duma, the lower house of the parliament. The budget shows how much trouble the Russian economy is in—and how unwilling the government is to face up to reality.

It's an austere affair: 700 billion roubles ($17.8 billion) of previous spending plans have been axed. New taxes on tobacco and alcohol will probably be imposed. These measures are partly to do with Russia's poor economic growth, which has crimped tax revenues. The World Bank has cut its forecast for Russian economic growth to 0.3% in 2015 and 0.4% in 2016, down over one percentage point on previous projections. The rouble has lost about 20% of its value against the dollar since October 2013. There are rumours that the central bank will soon enact controls on capital outflows, which in the first quarter were about $50 billion.

But amid the austerity there are some winners. Mr. Putin wants to make good on an electoral promise to hike social spending (say, in the form of higher public-sector wages). Defence, with a 20% rise, is another beneficiary. According to Julian Cooper of Birmingham University, this largesse has little to do with the recent Ukraine crisis, but is part of a long-term plan to modernise the military. Spending on defence will rise by 85% between 2012 and 2017.

Then there is the question of oil. In 2015 Russia will need an oil price of about $105 a barrel to balance its budget (see chart). But crude is currently trading in the mid-$90s, down by about 10% since May. Weak demand from China and healthy supply from America help explain the drop.

Lower dollar-denominated oil prices are not so bad for Russia, given that the rouble has weakened so much. But over the past few years the budget's reliance on oil revenues has increased. When excluding oil, there was a shortfall of 3.6% of GDP in 2007, but now it is more like 10%. Russia expects to run a small budget deficit (about 0.6% of GDP) this year. That prediction is optimistic—the Kremlin is banking on an oil price of $100 The latest predictions from Energy Aspects, a consultancy, show that the price of Brent is not expected to pass $100 for about nine months.

There are other strange assumptions in the budget. The Kremlin's economic growth projection (of 1.2% in 2015) is much higher than the market consensus. It reckons that the inflation rate will be 5% next year, even though European and American sanctions have helped push the current rate to 7.6%. High inflation over the long term will make Russia less competitive. It could also force the central bank to raise interest rates further, which would weigh on growth. Since March the bank has hiked rates by 2.5% points and they are now at 8%.

1. According to passage, what is Russian Duma?
 [A] the government official
 [B] national religious clerk
 [C] the lower house of the parliament
 [D] data analyzing organization

2. The word “promise” (Para.3) is the closest in meaning to ____.
 [A]influence
 [B]hurt
 [C]consideration
 [D]pledge

3. Which one is true according to paragraph 3?
 [A] Russia conquers the world’s biggest sanctions.
 [B] Russia reforms from an outfit.
 [C] Russia defrauds state policies.
 [D] Spending on in Russian defence will rise.

4. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?
 [A] Converting to the world’s biggest religion.
 [B] Outlawing the full face covering in public.
 [C] The French will loosen bans on Muslim head-coverings.
 [D] Kremlin's economic growth projection is higher than the market consensus.

5.Which could be the best title of this article?
 [A] How to Deal with Inflation
 [B] Professional Statisticians
 [C] Economic Pain, Caused by Ukraine
 [D] The Corruption in Politics

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲的是乌克兰危机引发的俄罗斯经济困境。俄罗斯政府向国家杜马（即俄国国会下议院）提交了预算案。该预算案表明俄罗斯经济面临困境，而俄政府却不愿面对现实。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“Today Russia submitted its budget to the Duma, the lower house of the parliament.”，因此选 C.

2.[D] 此题属于意思推测题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“But amid the austerity there are some winners. Mr. Putin wants to make good on an electoral promise to hike social spending.”，由此可知是“承诺”的意思，因此 D 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段末句“Spending on defence will rise by 85% between 2012 and 2017.”，因此选 D。

4.[D] 此题属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到全文最后一段第二句“The Kremlin's economic growth projection (of 1.2% in 2015) is much higher than the market consensus.”，因此选 D。

5.[C] 此题属于主旨大意题。这篇文章讲的是乌克兰危机引发的俄罗斯经济困境，因此应选 C。

核心词与超纲词

1. submit v. 提交
2. capital outflow n. 资本外流
3. deficit n. 赤字
4. inflation n. 通货膨胀

全文译文

今天，俄罗斯政府向国家杜马（俄国国会下议院）提交了预算案。该预算案表明俄罗斯经济面临困境，而俄政府却不愿面对现实。

预算案大幅削减了开支，原本 7000 亿卢布（约合 178 亿美元）的计划被取消，可能还

要对烟草和酒进行征税。之所以采取这些措施是因为俄罗斯经济不振，税收减少。世界银行对 2015 年和 2016 年俄经济增速预期值已下降至 0.3%和 0.4%，比此前预期值下降了 1%还要多。自从 2013 年 10 月以来，卢布对美元的汇率已下降 20%。有传言说俄罗斯央行很快将采取措施限制资本外流，仅第一季度俄罗斯资本外流就达到 500 亿美元。

但在经济紧缩之下也有获利者。普京将兑现竞选时的承诺，加大财政在社会方面的投入（比如提高供应企业员工工资）。国防也从中获益，其预算增加了 20%。伯明翰大学的库珀认为，这些与近期的乌克兰危机没什么关系，而是俄国军事现代化长期计划的一部分。在 2012—2017 年间，俄罗斯国防预算将增加 85%。

随之而来的是油价问题。2015 年，油价需要达到每桶 105 美元，俄罗斯才可实现收支平衡。但近期原油价格一直在每桶 95 美元左右，比 5 月份下降了 10%。原因在于中国的原油需求减弱，而且美国原油供应十分稳定。

考虑到卢布的大幅度贬值，油价持续走低也许还不是最糟的。过去几年的预算中原油收入比重有所增加。如果把原油收入排除在外，2007 年俄罗斯的 GDP 将下降 3.6%，而现在这个数字将达到 10%。今年俄罗斯计划将赤字控制在 GDP 的 0.6%以内。俄政府的这个预期是比较乐观的，因为它建立在油价为每桶 100 美元的基础之上。而能源因素（一个咨询机构）的预测是在未来约 9 个月里，油价都不可能突破 100 美元一桶。

预算案中还有一些奇怪之处。俄政府预期的经济增速（2015 年为 1.2%）远高于市场的共识。政府预计明年通胀率将仅为 5%，而现阶段欧美对俄的经济制裁已使通胀率达到 7.6%。长期的高通胀率将削弱俄罗斯的国际竞争力。同时会迫使央行提高利率以刺激经济增长。3 月以来，俄国央行已将利率提升了 2.5%，现已达到 8%。

Passage 76

Technological revolutions are best appreciated from a distance. The great inventions of the 19th century, from electric power to the internal-combustion engine, transformed the human condition. Yet for workers who lived through the upheaval, the experience of industrialisation was harsh: full of hard toil in crowded, disease-ridden cities.

The modern digital revolution—with its hallmarks of computer power, connectivity and data ubiquity—has brought iPhones and the internet, not crowded tenements and cholera. But, as our special report explains, it is disrupting and dividing the world of work on a scale not seen for more than a century. Vast wealth is being created without many workers; and for all but an elite few, work no longer guarantees a rising income.

So far, the upheaval has been felt most by low- and mid-skilled workers in rich countries. The incomes of the highly educated—those with the skills to complement computers—have soared, while pay for others lower down the skill ladder has been squeezed. In half of all OECD countries

real median wages have stagnated since 2000. Countries where employment is growing at a decent clip, such as Germany or Britain, are among those where wages have been squeezed most.

In the coming years the disruption will be felt by more people in more places, for three reasons. First, the rise of machine intelligence means more workers will see their jobs threatened. The effects will be felt further up the skill ladder, as auditors, radiologists and researchers of all sorts begin competing with machines. Technology will enable some doctors or professors to be much more productive, leaving others redundant.

Second, wealth creation in the digital era has so far generated little employment. Entrepreneurs can turn their ideas into firms with huge valuations and hardly any staff. Oculus VR, a maker of virtual-reality headsets with 75 employees, was bought by Facebook earlier this year for $2 billion. With fewer than 50,000 workers each, the giants of the modern tech economy such as Google and Facebook are a small fraction of the size of the 20th century's industrial behemoths.

Third, these shifts are now evident in emerging economies. Foxconn, long the symbol of China's manufacturing economy, at one point employed 1.5m workers to assemble electronics for Western markets. Now, as the costs of labour rise and those of automated manufacturing fall, Foxconn is swapping workers for robots. China's future is more Alibaba than assembly line: the e-commerce company that recently made a spectacular debut on the New York Stock Exchange employs only 20,000 people.

The digital transformation seems to be undermining poor countries' traditional route to catch-up growth. Moving the barely literate masses from fields to factories has become harder. If India, for instance, were to follow China's development path, it would need skilled engineers and managers to build factories to employ millions of manufacturing workers. But, thanks to technological change, its educated elite is now earning high salaries selling IT services to foreigners. The digital revolution has made an industrial one uneconomic.

1. Why the experience of industrialization was harsh for workers?
 [A] Full of hard toil in crowded, disease-ridden cities.
 [B] Living in the local areas.
 [C] The living cost was high.
 [D] The sanitary condition was bad.

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____.
 [A] there would have been no rise in the global economy
 [B] so far, the upheaval has been felt most by low- and mid-skilled workers in rich countries
 [C] the world should be held innocent of the change
 [D] companies who fail to meet these expectations end up feeling like failures

3. How many employers does Alibaba have?
 [A] 7,000

[B] 12,000
[C] 20,000
[D] 30,000

4.Which is true according to the last paragraph?
[A] The independence of computers is feasible.
[B] Moving the barely literate masses from fields to factories has become easier.
[C] The pause may be the result of a marginalized lifestyle.
[D] Moving the barely literate masses from fields to factories has become harder.

5. Which could be the title of the article?
[A] The Consequences of the Artificial Intelligence
[B] Common Change in the Labor Market
[C] Moral Awareness Matters
[D] Wealth without Workers, Workers without Wealth

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲了现代科技给工人就业带来的影响。19 世纪的这些伟大发明改变了人类的生活。但对于生活在社会变革中的工人们来说，工业化的历程是苦涩而艰辛的。到目前为止，富裕国家中低收入的工人最能体会社会的动荡。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“Yet for workers who lived through the upheaval, the experience of industrialisation was harsh: full of hard toil in crowded, disease-ridden cities.”，因此选 A。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段第一句“So far, the upheaval has been felt most by low- and mid-skilled workers in rich countries.”，因此 B 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到倒数第二段中的“…Alibaba than assembly line: the e-commerce company that recently made a spectacular debut on the New York Stock Exchange employs only 20,000 people.”，因此选 C。

4.[D] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段第二句“Moving the barely literate masses from fields to factories has become harder.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于全文主旨题。全文围绕现代科技所引发的就业问题展开讨论，指出了这

种现象的原因以及可能产生的后果，即人工智能创造财富，工人饭碗不保。因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. internal-combustion engine	n. 内燃机
2. announce	v. 宣布
3. digital	adj. 数字的
4. elite	n. 精英

长难句分析

The modern digital revolution—with its hallmarks of computer power, connectivity and data ubiquity—has brought iPhones and the internet, not crowded tenements and cholera.

句子较长，主干为主谓宾结构，破折号里面的是伴随状语，修饰先行词“revolution”，“not crowded tenements and cholera”为补语，修饰其前面的“Intenet”，后面的“not”解释说明前文，意思是并没有带来拥挤和疾病。

译文：以电子计算机、互联和数据为特征的现代数字技术革命给我们带来了 iPhone 和因特网，而不是拥挤的住宅和霍乱。

全文译文

评价科技革命最好从多个角度去看。从电力到内燃机，19 世纪的这些伟大发明改变了人类的生活。但对于生活在社会变革中的工人们来说，工业化的历程是苦涩而艰辛的：在拥挤不堪、疾病横行的城市里辛苦劳作。

以电子计算机、互联和数据为特征的现代数字技术革命给我们带来了 iPhone 和因特网，而不是拥挤的住宅和霍乱。但是正如我们的专题报告展现的一样，数字技术也有一定的副作用。它使国际分工发生前所未有的变革，不需要工人也可以创造出大量的财富；对除少数尖端技工之外的大多数工人来说，劳动并不能保证收入提高。

到目前为止，富裕国家中低收入的工人最能体会社会的动荡。受教育程度高的人能够熟练操作电子计算机，他们的收入迅速提升，而技术水平低的工人工资则逐渐缩水。经济合作与发展组织（OECD）内半数成员国的中等工人收入自 2000 年以来就徘徊不前。在如德国和英国这种雇佣劳动力数量骤减的国家，工人工资缩水最为严重。

在未来几年，数字技术革命带来的混乱将影响更多的人和更多的地方，原因有三。第一，人工智能的机器意味着更多工人的饭碗岌岌可危。技术水平较高的工人也将受到影响，审计员、放射科医生和各类研究人员都要与机器竞争。科学技术可以使一些医生和教授产出效率更高，因而其他人就变得多余了。

第二，在数字时代创造财富几乎不需要雇用劳动力。企业家不需要多少员工就可以将想法转化成现实的公司。Oculus VR 是一家只有 75 名员工的虚拟现实（VR）耳机制造商，今

年早些时候他们以 20 亿美元的价格被 Facebook 收购。如谷歌和 Facebook 等现代科技产业巨头，这些公司的规模不超过 5000 人，远远不及那些 20 世纪的工业巨头。

第三，这种变革在新兴产业体现得十分明显。富士康雇用了 150 万中国工人组装电子产品，然后销往西方市场。现在，随着劳动力价格提升和机器自动化成本下降，富士康正在用机器人取代工人。中国的未来可能属于阿里巴巴，而不属于生产线。阿里巴巴是一家只有两万员工的电子商业公司，前不久已在纽约证交所上市。

数字技术革命似乎不利于贫穷国家发展。让从事农业生产的文化水平较低的民众进入高科技工厂工作变得越来越难。例如，印度曾一度效仿中国的发展道路，需要工程师和设计师来建造工厂并雇用上百万的劳动力从事手工生产。然而，由于科学技术的变革，现在印度的一些高学历人才为外国人提供信息技术服务而获得很高的薪水。数字技术革命使传统工业越来越难赚钱了。

Passage 77

There was a teenager in Arizona in the 1970s who “could no more imagine longing to touch a woman than longing to touch a toaster”. But he convinced himself that he was not gay. Longing to be “normal”, he blamed his obsession with muscular men on envy of their good looks. It was not until he was 25 that he admitted the truth to himself—let alone other people. In 1996 he wrote a cover leader for The Economist in favour of same-sex marriage. He never thought it would happen during his lifetime. Yet now he is married to the man he loves and living in a Virginia suburb where few think this odd.

The change in attitudes to homosexuality in many countries—not just the West but also Latin America, China and other places—is one of the wonders of the world. This week America’s Supreme Court gave gay marriage another big boost, by rejecting several challenges to it; most Americans already live in states where gays can wed. But five countries still execute gay people: Iran hangs them; Saudi Arabia stones them. Gay sex is illegal in 78 countries, and a few have recently passed laws that make gay life even grimmer. The gay divide is one of the world’s widest. What caused it? And will tolerance eventually spread?

The leap forward has been startlingly quick. In the 1950s gay sex was illegal nearly everywhere. In Britain, on the orders of a home secretary who vowed to “eradicate” it, undercover police were sent out to loiter in bars, entrap gay men and put them in jail. All around the world gay people lived furtively and in fear. Laws banning “sodomy” remained in some American states until 2003.

Today gay sex is legal in at least 113 countries. Gay marriages or civil unions are recognised in three dozen and parts of others. In some countries persecution has intensified. This is partly a

reaction to the spread of gay rights in the West. Thanks to globalisation, people who live in places where everyone agrees that homosexuality is an abomination can now see pictures of gay-pride parades in Sydney or men marrying men in Massachusetts. They find this shocking.

Revulsion against homosexuals is ancient, deep and, in its way, sincere, even if some of the politicians leading the backlash do so for cynical reasons. Nonetheless, there are reasons for optimism, at least in the long term. Urbanisation helps. It is easier to find a niche in a big, anonymous city than in a village where everyone knows your business. Emerging countries in Asia and Latin America have generally grown kinder to gay people as they have grown richer, more open and more democratic. The hope is that as Africa and the Arab world catch up, they will follow suit. Although religion is a barrier to tolerance—the more pious a society, by and large, the less enthusiastic it is about gay rights—it is not an insuperable one: plenty of devout nations, such as the Philippines and the United States, are friendly to gays these days.

1.When did the teenager in Arizona admitted the truth to himself?

[A] Until he was 27.

[B] Until he was 25.

[C] Until the ban was enacted.

[D] Until the ban was abolished.

2.Which of the following statements tallies with ideas in paragraph 2?

[A] Bailey is the teenager in Arizona.

[B] Gay sex is illegal in 78 countries.

[C] Bailey is not in debt.

[D] Bailey is a teacher.

3. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?

[A] The statistic is unknown.

[B] In the 1950s gay sex was illegal nearly everywhere.

[C] In the 1950s gay sex was more than 700.

[D] In the 1950s gay sex was more than 2%.

4. What can be inferred according to the last paragraph?

[A] France ranked third for the amount of asylum applications.

[B] Last year America ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.

[C] Last year Germany ranked third in the rich countries for the amount of asylum applications.

[D] There are reasons for optimism in the long term.

5. Which could be the title of the passage?
[A] The Rich Countries of Asylum Applications
[B] No Difference in Education
[C] The Premium of Education
[D] The Declining Gay Divide

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章介绍了同性恋的界限正逐渐被打破。这种障碍并不是不可逾越的：很多信仰虔诚的国家，如菲律宾、美国等，对同性恋态度就很友好。很多国家对同性恋的态度有所改变，不仅是在西方，拉丁美洲、中国及其他地区也是如此，这可谓世界的一大奇迹。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段中的“Longing to be ‘normal’, he blamed his obsession with muscular men on envy of their good looks. It was not until he was 25 that he admitted the truth to himself.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段中的“Gay sex is illegal in 78 countries, and a few have recently passed laws that make gay life even grimmer.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段中的“The leap forward has been startlingly quick. In the 1950s gay sex was illegal nearly everywhere.”，因此选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第一段中的“Nonetheless, there are reasons for optimism, at least in the long term.”，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于主旨大意题。这篇文章介绍了同性恋的界限正逐渐被打破。这种障碍并不是不可逾越的：很多信仰虔诚的国家，如菲律宾、美国等，对同性恋态度就很友好，这是世界的一大进步。因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. homosexuality	n. 同性恋
2. disruptive	adj. 扰乱的，恼人的
3. tendency	n. 趋势
4. furtively	ad. 偷偷地，隐秘地

长难句分析

Thanks to globalisation, people who live in places where everyone agrees that homosexuality is an abomination can now see pictures of gay-pride parades in Sydney or men marrying men in Massachusetts. They find this shocking.

句子较长，“Thanks to”的意思是“多亏了”，“people”是先行词，“who”后面引出定语从句。

译文：多亏了全球化，对同性恋深恶痛绝的人们也可以看到悉尼的同性恋游行和马萨诸塞州男同性恋结婚，这令他们惊愕不已。

全文译文

20 世纪 70 年代，美国亚利桑那州的一个少年宣称“自己宁愿把手伸进烤箱里也不愿接触女性”，但他称自己不是同性恋。为了让人们觉得他是“正常人”，他说自己对肌肉男的爱慕是源于羡慕他们的容貌。直到 25 岁，他才承认了事实。1996 年他为《经济学人》写了一篇文章，支持同性恋结婚。但他从未想过这在他有生之年能够实现。而现在他已经和一个男人结婚了，他们居住在弗吉尼亚州的郊外，在那里这不算什么怪事。

很多国家对同性恋的态度有所改变，不仅是在西方，拉丁美洲、中国及其他地区也是如此，这可谓世界的一大奇迹。本周，美国最高法院否决了一些对同性恋的质疑，这使同性恋婚姻又向前迈出了一步；美国有些州已经允许同性恋结婚。但五个国家仍处决同性恋者：伊朗对同性恋处以绞刑；沙特阿拉伯是石刑。78 个国家法律不允许同性性爱，有些国家刚刚颁布法律使同性恋者的生活更加困难。同性恋的界限是世界上最难以逾越的鸿沟。其原因何在？世界最终会宽容他们吗？

同性恋发展十分迅速。在 20 世纪 50 年代，几乎全世界都不允许同性性爱。在英国，内务大臣下令彻底铲除同性恋，于是派出了大批便衣警察去酒吧逮捕同性恋者，然后把他们关进监狱。那时全世界的同性恋者都惶惶不可终日。直到 2003 年，美国有些州仍然禁止同性性爱。

如今，至少已经有 113 个国家的法律允许同性性爱，有三四十个国家和某些地区认可同性婚姻或民事结合。但世界上仍有些地区对于同性恋不安全。在一些国家，同性恋所受的压迫仍在加重。这与西方同性恋权利逐渐提升形成对比。由于全球化的缘故，对同性恋深恶痛绝的人们也可以看到悉尼的同性恋游行和马萨诸塞州男同性恋结婚，这令他们惊愕不已。

对同性恋的厌恶由来已久，根深蒂固，甚至有些愤世嫉俗的政客在引领反对同性恋运动。但我们也有理由保持乐观，至少从长远来看是乐观的。城市化起了一定作用，因为在喧嚣的大城市里更容易找到安身之所，不像在小村庄里所有人都知道你怎么回事。随着亚洲和拉丁美洲的一些新兴国家越来越富裕、开放、民主，他们对同性恋也更加宽容了。非洲和阿拉伯世界国家也有望迎头赶上。尽管宗教是同性恋的一大阻碍，但大体来说，一个社会越是虔诚就越不支持同性恋。但这种障碍并不是不可逾越的：很多信仰虔诚的国家，如菲律宾、美国等，对同性恋的态度就很友好。

Passage 78

Ten years ago the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation began divvying up the money for what it hoped would be a novel approach to the task of solving the world's health problems. The new programme's organisers, led by Mr. and Mrs. Gates themselves, had identified 14 "grand challenges" in the field—from "preparing vaccines that do not require refrigeration" to "developing a genetic strategy to deplete or incapacitate a disease-transmitting insect population"—and had invited suggestions from the world's scientists for specific projects of a sort that might not otherwise get funded, which might meet these goals. Not surprisingly, since the foundation had announced a year earlier that it was making $200m available to pay for all this, hundreds of research groups lined up to dip their bread in the gravy.

A bold idea then, perhaps bordering on the naive. And that word was used more than once by Mr. Gates, in a tenth-anniversary review meeting of the Grand Challenges in Global Health programme, as it is known, which was held this week in Seattle. He and his fellow board members had hoped their philanthropic version of venture capitalism would lead to breakthroughs in the search for vaccines and other treatments for widespread and destructive diseases such as malaria.

Though not as spectacular as its organisers had hoped at the outset, Grand Challenges in Global Health has enjoyed at least modest success. Of the 44 original projects, a fifth are moving towards fruition and another fifth have worked in part. Scott O'Neill of Monash University, in Melbourne, for example, was one of the original challengers. He plans to attack dengue fever not by killing the mosquitoes which transmit it, but by making those insects immune to the virus that causes it. Conveniently, such immunity is conferred by a bacterium called *Wolbachia*. More conveniently still, this bacterium is sexually transmitted in a way that encourages it to become ubiquitous (it passes from mother to egg, and if an uninfected female mates with an infected male, her eggs will not develop—so the number of infected mosquitoes increases with each generation).

That might wipe dengue out, at least locally. Grand Challenges has therefore invested $44m in Dr O'Neill's project, and the Wellcome Trust, the Tahija Foundation and the Gillespie Family Foundation, three other charities, have added more. Dr O'Neill and his team have begun field trials in Australia, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam, releasing *Wolbachia*-infected mosquitoes to see if these can establish themselves as theory predicts they should.

Another promising project, led by James Collins of Boston University, is attempting to create a drink laced with bacteria that kill other, cholera-causing bacteria after they have become established in someone's intestines. Dr Collins's genetically engineered bugs will produce anti-cholera drugs, and then disintegrate when their work is done. He has started a company, called

Synlogic, to develop this idea and to investigate whether it can be extended to other diseases.

Tinkering with gut microbes to treat disease is all the rage now, so Dr Collins could be on to a good thing. But other grand-challenge ideas are more speculative. The "explorations" part of the project is, for instance, backing an astrophysicist who proposes to use lasers to herd malarial mosquitoes away from people, and a car mechanic who is trying to help the health of newborns by adapting a common car-repair tool to assist with difficult births.

One grand-challenges investment in neonatal health that is already paying off is a machine designed to stop the lungs of premature babies collapsing. All of this is good, of course, and may end up justifying the original investment. But it is not quite the stuff of grands projets. The Gateses had been hoping for something more spectacular when the programme started. Hence, perhaps, this week's change of course.

The new grand challenges are rather different from the existing ones. "All children thriving", "putting women and girls at the centre of development" and "creating new interventions for global health" sound more like aspirations than proposals for action. Indeed, the third of them embraces 11 of the original grand challenges under a single heading.

The new challenges are, in part, a response to criticism that the original ones were too technocratic. The Victorians, for example, got rid of cholera not by treating people who developed it, but by developing the political will to build sewers. More generally, public health depends on educating people and persuading them to change their behaviour, as well as on having the right medicines, as the example of HIV and AIDS eloquently shows. That sort of approach requires social change as well as appropriate technology.

1.Why hundreds of research groups lined up to dip their bread in the gravy?

[A] Because the foundation had announced that nobody was to pay for all this.

[B] Because the foundation had announced that it was making $200m available to pay for all this.

[C] Because the foundation had announced that cost was high.

[D] Because the foundation had announced that cost was covered partly by it.

2.Which statement tallies with ideas in paragraph 2?

[A] Mr. Gates would be indebt.

[B] Mr. Gates thought the idea was bold, perhaps bordering on the naive.

[C] Mr. Gates thought the idea was unfeasible.

[D] Mr. Gates thought the idea was crazy.

3. Which statement is true according to paragraph 4?

[A] Equipments are inexpensive.

[B] Dr O'Neill and his team have begun field trials in Australia, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam.

[C] Dr O'Neill and his team have begun studying in Australia, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam.
[D] Equipments are most valuable to those who can afford them.

4. What can be concluded from the last paragraph but one?
[A] It is the only crowdfunding show in town.
[B] GoFundMe is a private company, and it is entitled to draft its own rules.
[C] It is the first crowdfunding in town.
[D] The new grand challenges are rather different from the existing ones.

5. Which could be the best title of the passage?
[A] The Challenge in Science
[B] The Housing Change
[C] The Future of Companies
[D] New Grand Challenges

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲述的是十年前比尔和梅琳达·盖茨基金会捐出款项，并希望找到解决世界健康问题的新途径。这项由盖茨夫妇领导的新计划指出了这一问题的 14 大挑战，文章介绍了这些挑战及其现实状况。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段末句“Not surprisingly, since the foundation had announced a year earlier that it was making $200m available to pay for all this, hundreds of research groups lined up to dip their bread in the gravy.”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第二段首句“A bold idea then, perhaps bordering on the naive. And that word was used more than once by Mr. Gates, in a tenth-anniversary review meeting of the Grand Challenges in Global Health programme. ”，因此 B 是原文内容的同义替换。

3.[B] 此题属于全文主旨题。根据题干关键词定位到第四段中的“Dr O'Neill and his team have begun field trials in Australia, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam, releasing *Wolbachia*-infected mosquitoes to see if these can establish themselves as theory predicts they should”，所以选 B。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。定位至倒数第二段中的“The new grand challenges are rather

different from the existing ones. 'All children thriving'…", 因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于主旨大意题。这篇文章讲述的是十年前比尔和梅琳达·盖茨基金会捐出款项，并希望找到解决世界健康问题的新途径。这项由盖茨夫妇领导的新计划指出了这一问题的 14 大挑战，文章介绍了一些挑战。因此选择 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. intervention　　n. 同情，怜悯
2. philanthropic　　adj. 慈善的
3. refrigeration　　n. 制冷

长难句分析

The new programme's organisers, led by Mr. and Mrs. Gates themselves, had identified 14 "grand challenges" in the field—from "preparing vaccines that do not require refrigeration" to "developing a genetic strategy to deplete or incapacitate a disease-transmitting insect population"—and had invited suggestions from the world's scientists for specific projects of a sort that might not otherwise get funded, which might meet these goals.

句子较长，主要阐述了这些计划的具体内容，"led by" 引出的插入语指出计划的制订者，其后是计划包括的具体内容，这里用到了 "from…to…" 的结构，意思是从什么到什么，破折号后面为另一分句，主语仍然是这些计划。

译文：这项由盖茨夫妇领导的新计划指出了这一问题的 14 大挑战，从 "准备无须冷藏的疫苗" 到 "通过基因手段削减传播疾病昆虫的数量"，并且他们还邀请了有望达到这些目标的某些具体领域的科学家。

全文译文

十年前比尔和梅琳达·盖茨基金会捐出款项，并希望找到解决世界健康问题的新途径。这项由盖茨夫妇领导的新计划指出了这一问题的 14 大挑战，从"准备无须冷藏的疫苗"到"通过基因手段削减传播疾病昆虫的数量"，并且他们还邀请了有望达到这些目标的某些具体领域的科学家。由于该基金会宣布提前一年支付两亿美元的费用，可想而知，上百个科研团体都想来分一杯羹。

这个想法很大胆，甚至近乎天真。本周在西雅图召开的世界健康挑战工程十周年回顾中，盖茨不止一次这么说。盖茨和他的团队希望他们的慈善基金能够帮助创造出抵御如疟疾等毁灭性传染病的疫苗和药物。

盖茨的项目在初期并不尽如人意，但大体上取得了成功。在全部的 44 个计划中，有 1/5 即将完成，另有 1/5 已在进行中。例如，墨尔本莫纳什大学的奥尼尔教授就是该计划的成员

之一。他设想的防治登革热的办法不是杀死传播病毒的蚊子，而是使蚊子对登革热病毒免疫，而沃尔巴克氏细菌可以实现这种免疫。更巧的是，这种细菌传播几乎无处不在（母体会将该细菌遗传给卵，只有雌雄双方都具有这种细菌卵才能成活，因此拥有这种细菌的蚊子会一代比一代更多）。

这种方法可能会彻底消灭登革热，至少在一个地区内将其消灭。于是盖茨的挑战计划对奥尼尔博士的项目投资 4400 万美元，此外还有其他三家慈善机构也对其投资。奥尼尔博士的团队已经开始在澳大利亚、巴西、印度尼西亚及越南等地开始试验，他们释放携带沃尔巴克氏细菌的蚊子，看它们能否向理论预期的那样生存繁衍。

另一项前景看好的项目由波士顿大学的詹姆斯·柯林斯教授领衔，他们试图发明一种带有细菌的饮料，其中的细菌在人体肠道中生存并能够杀死引起霍乱的细菌。这种细菌会产生抗霍乱的毒素，霍乱消除后再离开人体。柯林斯教授组建了一个名为“Synlogic”的公司，并且研究这种方法能否应用于其他疾病。

以肠道菌群治疗疾病在当下非常盛行，所以柯林斯教授的研究是可行的。但是其他一些研究投机性更大。比如，盖茨计划的“探索”部分就包括：支持天体物理学家利用激光驱逐传播疟疾的蚊子，或者支持一位汽车机械师利用修车工具帮助产妇生产以提升新生儿体质。

有一项研究是设计一台防止新生儿肺衰竭的机器，对该科研的投资已经获得回报。当然，以上这些研究都是有益的，他们的成功应用将证明投资是值得的。但盖茨夫妇的项目并非完全如此，实际情况并没有他们最初预期的好，这就导致了本周发生的改变。

新的挑战项目与以往不同。“所有儿童共同成长”，“将妇女儿童置于发展中心位置”以及“以新的干预措施促进全球人类健康”，这些项目志向远大，并不是具体的建议。事实上，上述最后一个项目就包含了原来 11 个同方向的挑战项目。

因为原来的挑战项目被批判为技术专家政治论，所以新的挑战做出了改变。比如，维多利亚时代的人们消除霍乱的方法不是治疗感染者，而是修建下水道。更宽泛地说，公共健康依靠的是教育人们改变不健康的生活方式，同时需要药物治疗，就像 HIV 和 AIDS 的事例所体现的一样。这种方法需要社会的变革，也需要过硬的技术。

Passage 79

The multi-billion-dollar Western pop music industry is *under fire*. It is being blamed by the United Nations for the dramatic rise in drug abuse worldwide. “The most worrisome development is a culture of drug-friendliness that seems to be gaining prominence,” said the UN’s 13-member International Narcotics Control Board in a report released in late February 1998.

The 74-page study says that pop music, as a global industry, is by far the most influential trend-setter for young people of most cultures. “Some lyrics advocate the smoking of marijuana or taking other drugs, and certain pop stars make statements and set examples as if the use of drugs for

non-medicinal purposes were a normal and acceptable part of a person's lifestyle, "the study says.

Surprisingly, says the Board, the effect of drug-friendly pop music seems to survive despite the occasional shock of death by overdose. "Such incidents tend to be seen as an occasion to mourn the loss of a role model, and not an opportunity to confront the deadly effect of 'recreational' drug use," it notes. Since the 1970s, several internationally famous singers and movie stars—including Elvis Presley, Janice Joplin, John Belushi, Jimi Hendrix, Jonathan Melvin and Andy Gibbs—have died of either drug abuse or drug related illnesses. With the globalization of popular music, messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their countries of origin. "In most countries, the names of certain pop stars have become familiar to the members of every household," the study says.

The UN study also blames the media for its description of certain drug issues—especially the use of marijuana and issues of liberalization and legalization—which encourages, rather than prevents, drug abuse. "Over the last years, we have seen how drug abuse is increasingly regarded as being acceptable or even attractive," says Hamid Ghodse, president of the Board. "Powerful pressure groups run political campaigns aimed at legalizing controlled drugs," he says. Ghodse also points out that all these developments have created an environment which is tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse and spoils international drug prevention efforts currently underway.

The present study, he says, focuses on the issue of demand reduction and prevention within an environment that has become tolerant of drug abuse. The Board calls on governments to do their legal and moral duties, and to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture to which young people increasingly are being exposed.

1. What should not be blamed for the drug abuse?
 [A] drug friendly pop music
 [B] certain pop stars
 [C] young people
 [D] media

2. Which of the following statement is True according to the author?.
 [A] The influence of pop stars is worldwide.
 [B] It is safe to use drug for medicinal.
 [C] Pop stars like to use drug in day life.
 [D] Media object to drug abuse.

3. The best title of passage should be ____.
 [A] Drug Abuse Worldwide
 [B] Unhealthy Pop Music.
 [C] The Study On Drug-friendliness.
 [D] The Role of Media.

4. The media did not directly _____.
[A] descript the use of marijuana
[B] encourage drug abuse
[C] descript drug liberalization
[D] introduce drug legalization

5. The calls of board requires that the government should _____.
[A] cancel the pop music
[B] prevent the drug abuse
[C] be against youth culture
[D] punish the media

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇议论文。文章论述了很多流行歌星滥用药物，使得越来越多的年轻人暴露在这种文化之下。

试题解析

1. [C] 根据第二段的中心意思，流行音乐尤其是歌词对人们有很广泛的影响，故 A 选项不正确。根据第三段指出某些明星的吸毒的事实也造成了对整个国家乃至世界的影响，故 B 选项不正确。根据第四段提到“The UN study also blames the media”，可见媒体也负有不可推卸的责任，故 D 选项也不正确。

2. [A] 此题是具体细节题，根据第三段“the names of certain pop stars have become familiar to the members of every household”，可见明星们的影响是世界范围的，故 A 选项正确。

3. [A] 此题为主旨题。A 选项符合文章的中心意思，其他各项的说法都比较片面。

4. [B] B 选项是媒体做法的客观结果，其他各项都是媒体的做法。

5. [B] 此题为推断题。根据最后一段最后一句“The Board calls on governments to do their legal and moral duties, and to act against the pro-drug messages”，可知 B 选项为正确答案。

核心词与超纲词

1. prominence n. 显著

2. lyrics　　n. 歌词
3. overdose　　n. 过量用药
4. marijuana　　n. 大麻

长难句分析

1. “The most worrisome development is a culture of drug-friendliness that seems to be gaining prominence,” said the UN’s 13-member International Narcotics Control Board in a report released in late February 1998.

句子由 that 引导一个定语从句， 后面是倒装结构，said 后面是动作发出者。

译文：联合国的 13 个国际兴奋剂控制委员会的成员在 1998 年 2 月底发表的一个报告中指出：“最令人担心的是看起来显著增长的瘾君子文化。”

2. “Some lyrics advocate the smoking of marijuana or taking other drugs, and certain pop stars make statements and set examples as if the use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes were a normal and acceptable part of a person’s lifestyle, ”the study says.

句子中间是 as if 引导一个状语从句，整句话是一个引用语句，后面的 the study says 是动作发出者。

译文：研究指出：“一些歌词支持吸食大麻和其他毒品，有些明星宣称并且做出榜样，他们认为因为非药用而使用毒品是一个人生活中正常的和可以接受的一部分。”

全文译文

价值几十亿的西部流行乐工业被毁了。联合国把这归咎于在世界范围内疯狂地滥用药物。联合国的 13 个国际兴奋剂控制委员会的成员在 1998 年 2 月底发表的一个报告中指出：“最令人担心的是看起来显著增长的瘾君子文化。”

74 页的研究报告指出，流行音乐作为一个全球工业，是对年轻人的文化最有影响的趋势制造者。研究指出：“一些歌词支持吸食大麻和其他毒品，有些明星宣称并且做出榜样，他们认为因为非药用而使用毒品是一个人生活中正常的和可以接受的一部分。”

令人惊奇的是，委员会说，尽管会偶尔出现因过量用药而导致的死亡，瘾君子流行音乐的影响看起来还是存在的。它认为“像这些事故往往被看作为损失一个模范人物而哀悼的偶然机会，而不会被看作是面对由再创造性的药物使用而导致的致命影响的机会”。20 世纪 70 年代以来，许多国际著名的歌手和影星，包括 Elvis Presley、Janice Joplin、John Belushi、Jimi Hendrix、Jonathan Melvin 和 Andy Gibbs ，要么死于药物滥用，要么死于与药物相关的疾病。随着流行音乐的全球化，容忍和刺激药物滥用的消息现在已经传到他们国家之外的地区。研究表明：“在大多数国家中，某个流行明星的名字是为每一个家庭主妇所熟悉的。”

联合国的研究也指责了媒体对某些药物的描绘，尤其是对大麻的使用和自由化、合法化问题的描述，这非但没有阻止而且还促进了药物滥用。董事会主席 Hamid Ghodse 说：“去年一年，我们看见了药物滥用越来越被认为是可接受的，甚至是吸引人的。”他说，“有强有力

的集团进行了针对合法化控制药物的政治运动。”Ghodse 也指出，所有这些发展已经创造了一个容忍甚至支持药物滥用的环境，这个环境损害了当前正在进行的国际反药物滥用的努力。

他说，现在的研究集中于在已经容忍药物滥用的环境下消除和阻止药物滥用的问题。委员会号召各国政府履行他们的法律和道德职责，反对越来越多的年轻人暴露在支持药物的信息的文化之下。

Passage 80

The world economy is not in good shape. The news from America and Britain has been reasonably positive, but Japan's economy is struggling and China's growth is now slower than at any time since 2009. Unpredictable dangers abound, particularly from the Ebola epidemic, which has killed thousands in West Africa and jangled nerves far beyond. But the biggest economic threat, by far, comes from continental Europe.

Now that German growth has stumbled, the euro area is on the verge of tipping into its third recession in six years. Its leaders have squandered two years of respite, granted by the pledge of Mario Draghi, the European Central Bank's president, to do "whatever it takes" to save the single currency. The zone's overall inflation rate has slipped to 0.3% and may well go into outright decline next year. A region that makes up almost a fifth of world output is marching towards stagnation and deflation.

Optimists, both inside and outside Europe, often cite the example of Japan. It fell into deflation in the late-1990s, with unpleasant but not apocalyptic consequences for both itself and the world economy. But the euro zone poses far greater risks. Although many Europeans, especially the Germans, have been brought up to fear inflation, deflation can be still more savage (see article). If people and firms expect prices to fall, they stop spending, and as demand sinks, loan defaults rise. That was what happened in the Great Depression, with especially dire consequences in Germany in the early 1930s.

So it is worrying that, of the 46 countries whose central banks target inflation, 30 are below their target. Some price falls are welcome. Tumbling oil prices, in particular, have given consumers' incomes a boost (see article). But slowing prices and stagnant wages owe more to weak demand in the economy and roughly 45m workers are jobless in the rich OECD countries. Investors are starting to expect lower inflation even in economies, such as America's, that are growing at reasonable rates. Worse, short-term interest rates are close to zero in many economies, so central banks cannot cut them to boost spending. The only ammunition comes from quantitative easing and other forms of printing money.

The global lowflation threat is a good reason for most central banks to keep monetary policy loose. It is also, in the longer term, a prompt to look at revising inflation targets a shade upwards. But the immediate problem is the euro area. Continental Europe's economy has plenty of big underlying weaknesses, from poor demography to heavy debt and sclerotic labour markets. But it has also made enormous policy mistakes.

If there was ever logic to this incrementalism, it has run out. As budgets shrink and the ECB struggles to convince people that it can stop prices slipping, a descent into deflation seems all too probable. Signs of stress are beginning to appear in both the markets and politics. Bond yields in Greece have risen sharply, as support for the left-wing Syriza party has surged. France and Germany are trading rhetorical blows over a new budget proposal coming out of Paris.

1. According to the passage, where does the biggest economic threat lie by far?
 [A] in continental Europe.
 [B] in North America
 [C] in the globe as a whole
 [D] in Asia

2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that ____.
 [A] there would have been no rise in the global economy.
 [B] Japan fell into deflation in the late-1990s.
 [C] the world should be held innocent of the change.
 [D] the euro zone poses a greater risks in the late-1990s.

3. Why central banks cannot cut short-term interest to boost spending?
 [A] Because short-term interest rates are regulated by the EU.
 [B] Because short-term interest rates are regulated by the UN.
 [C] Because short-term interest rates are close to zero in many economies.
 [D] Because short-term interest rates have nothing to do with spending.

4. Which statement is true according to the last paragraph?
 [A] The self-sufficiency is feasible.
 [B] Moving the barely literate masses from fields to factories has become easier.
 [C] The pause may be the result of a marginalized lifestyle.
 [D] Signs of stress are beginning to appear in markets and politics in Europe.

5. Which could be the best title of the article?
 [A] The Consequences of the Recession
 [B] Common Change in the Labor Market.
 [C] Risk Awareness Matters

[D] The World's Biggest Economic Problem

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章讲了当前世界的经济形势低迷。美国和英国的近况有所好转，但日本仍陷于低谷，中国的经济增速也降至 2009 年以来最低。但是，到目前为止最大的经济问题来自欧洲大陆。原因在于欧洲经济本身就具有许多潜在弱点，如人口稀少、债务繁多、僵硬的劳动力市场等，而在政策上又存在很多失误。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第一段末尾"But the biggest economic threat, by far, comes from continental Europe."，因此选 A。

2.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第三段第一句"Optimists, both inside and outside Europe, often cite the example of Japan. It fell into deflation in the late-1990s…"，因此 B 选项是原文内容的同义替换。

3. [C] 此题属于细节题。根据关键词定位到第四段结尾"Worse, short-term interest rates are close to zero in many economies, so central banks cannot cut them to boost spending."，因此选 C。

4.[D] 属于段落大意题。根据关键词定位到最后一段第二句"…a descent into deflation seems all too probable. Signs of stress are beginning to appear in both the markets and politics."，因此选项 D 是原文内容的同义替换。

5.[D] 此题属于全文主旨题。全文围绕现代社会的经济难题展开。文章指出，到目前为止最大的经济问题来自欧洲大陆。原因在于欧洲经济本身就具有许多潜在弱点，如人口稀少、债务繁多、僵硬的劳动力市场等，而在政策上又存在很多失误。因此应选 D。

核心词与超纲词

1. recession	n. （经济）衰退
2. quantitative easing	n. 量化宽松
3. sclerotic	adj. 僵硬的
4. inflation	n. 通货膨胀（率）

长难句分析

Unpredictable dangers abound, particularly from the Ebola epidemic, which has killed thousands in West Africa and jangled nerves far beyond.

句子较长，但主干为主谓结构，较为简单。“particularly from the Ebola epidemic”为插入语，指出这种情况产生的原因，“which”引出定语从句，修饰先行词“epidemic”。

译文：还有很多难以预计的风险，尤其是非洲的埃博拉疫情，已造成西非数千人死亡并引起恐慌。

全文译文

当前世界的经济形势低迷。美国和英国的近况有所好转，但日本仍陷于低谷，中国的经济增速也降至2009年以来最低。还有很多难以预计的风险，尤其是非洲的埃博拉疫情，已造成西非数千人死亡并引起恐慌。但是，到目前为止最大的经济问题来自欧洲大陆。

随着德国经济增长放缓，整个欧元区面临6年之内第三次经济衰退。欧洲央行主席马里奥·德拉吉承诺将不惜一切代价挽救欧元区经济，但欧洲一些主要国家在两年之内并没有什么作为。欧元区总体通胀率已降至0.3%，或许明年将完全陷入衰退。占世界经济总量近五分之一的欧洲正在走向滞涨甚至紧缩。

欧洲和其他地区的乐观主义者总是拿日本举例子。日本经济在20世纪90年代末陷入紧缩，而并未对本国或世界经济造成致命后果。但是欧元区的危机要比这严重得多。尽管许多欧洲人（特别是德国人）一直在防止通货膨胀，但通货紧缩同样可怕。如果人们预测价格将会下跌，就会停止消费，一旦需求下降，贷款违约就会上升。20世纪30年代大萧条时就是如此，对德国造成的后果尤其惨重。

令人担忧的是，有46个国家的央行力图刺激经济膨胀，而其中30个都没能成功。一些商品价格的下降反而令人高兴，特别是油价的持续走低，因为这节省了消费者的花销。但这造成了需求减弱，经合组织的富裕国家总共已有约4500万工人下岗。投资商们预计各大经济体的通胀率将会变得更低，甚至包括正在逐步复苏的美国经济。更糟的是，很多经济体的短期利率已接近于零，因此央行无法再削减利率以刺激经济。

由于全球性的低通胀率，很多国家央行有充分的理由保持宽松的货币政策。长期来看这也有利于刺激经济增长。但眼下最紧迫的问题在于欧元区。欧洲经济本身就具有许多潜在弱点，如人口稀少、债务繁多、僵硬的劳动力市场等；而在政策上又存在很多失误。

这种增长思维几乎没什么逻辑可言。由于财政预算萎缩，欧洲央行（ECB）力图使人们相信物价将会回涨，由此看来陷入通货紧缩的可能性很大。欧洲的市场和政坛都存在紧张的迹象。希腊左翼联盟的支持率飙升，因而债券收益也大幅增长。针对巴黎新出台的一项预算提案，法国和德国正在打口水仗。

Passage 81

Jordan's Prince Ali Bin Al Hussein announced on Tuesday that he is standing in May's election to become the president of FIFA, the world football governing body.

The 39-year-old Prince Ali made public his intention to oust incumbent FIFA president Joseph. Sepp. Blatter in a press statement, despite the fact the 79-year-old Swiss currently has his eyes set on a fifth consecutive term as president. "This was not an easy decision," Prince Ali wrote of his choice to stand in the 29th May election against Blatter. "It came after careful consideration and many discussions with respected FIFA colleagues over the last few months. The message I heard, over and over, was that it is time for a change." The Jordanian royal is currently both the president of the Jordanian Football Association and the West Asian Football Federation, as well as being the vice-president of the Asian Football Confederation.

Prince Ali is a popular figure in the Middle East, partly due to the fact that he successfully championed lifting the ban on women players wearing the hijab on the pitch, which helped to increase the number of women participating in the sport in Islamic countries.The prince is also believed to be a favourite of FIFA's European branch-UEFA, according to BBC Football analyst Mani Djazmi, after the UEFA president Michel Platini revoked his previous support for Sepp Blatter in June over FIFA's transparency. Blatter has presided over the rapid decline of FIFA's image in the last few years, as corruption scandals and resignations of highly placed officials has led to many fans of the sport call for his removal after 17 years on the job.

By contrast, Prince Ali's expressed his desire to change the image and dynamic of the governing body, bringing attention back to the sport of football as opposed to controversies surrounding its officials.

The latest scandal to hit Blatter's career came in November, when a heavily edited version of a report on corruption in FIFA was published. Michael Garcia, the attorney who carried out the full length report, spoke out saying that the published version was full of "erroneous representations of the facts and conclusions".

The report was never released in full, and the summary focused disproportionately on evidence for wrongdoing by countries such as England and Australia, which had been rejected by FIFA to host tournaments, while neglecting to shine much detail on the controversial decisions to host the next two world cups in Russia and Qatar.

1. Prince Ali is a very popular figure in the Middle East, the possible reason is that ____.

[A] Prince Ali announced that he is standing in May's election to become the president of

FIFA

[B] he is currently both the president of the Jordanian Football Association

[C] he successfully championed lifting the ban on women players wearing the hijab on the pitch

[D] he helped to increase the number of women participating in the sport in Islamic countries

2. Which of the followings is not Prince Ali's title?

[A] The President of the Jordanian Football Association

[B] The President of the West Asian Football Federation

[C] The Vice-president of the Asian Football Confederation

[D] The President of Federation International Football Association

3. What can we infer from the third paragraph?

[A] Blatter has become the president of the FIFA for the past 17 years.

[B] Prince Ali wants to change the image and dynamic of the FIFA.

[C] FIFA's image has been in decline for over ten years.

[D] Corruption scandal is exclusively the reason for FIFA's image decline.

4. What's the author's attitude towards Prince Ali's chance of winning the campaign?

[A] negative

[B] positive

[C] indifferent

[D] unknown

5. What do you think is the best title for the passage?

[A] Jordan's Maverick Prince Ali to Run Against Blatter for FIFA Presidency

[B] FIFA, A Corrupted Organization

[C] Blatter Is in Disadvantage against Prince Ali in the Next FIFA Presidency.

[D] Prince Ali Announced that He Is Standing in May's Election to Become the President of FIFA.

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇新闻体裁的文章，文章主要介绍了约旦王子参选世界足联主席的情况，并详细介绍了阿里王子在足球方面的成就及自身的优势，另一方面作者披露了世界足联在主席布莱特的管理下出现各种丑闻，尤其是腐败方面。

试题解析

1.[C] A 选项是说约旦王子即将参选足联主席，B 选项是说他担任的一项职务，C 选项则是直接说明约旦王子受欢迎的原因，D 则是他采取这样的措施后所得到的结果。故选 C。

2.[D] 前三个选项都是讲阿里王子目前担任的职位，可以在第二段中找到，D 选项是世界足联 FIFA 的全称，符合题目要求。

3.[A] A 选项可以从原文第三段中的“for his removal after 17 years on the job”中推断出。

4.[B] 从全文尤其最后两段可以看出，作者都在强调阿里王子的优势以及布莱特的劣势，因此可以推断出作者对阿里王子是持积极支持态度的。

5.[A] 从全文来看，作者主要讲的就是阿里王子和布莱特竞选的事情，虽然作者隐约地偏向阿里王子，但并不应在题目中直接显示出来，因此 A 选项最符合题意。

核心词与超纲词

1. incumbent	adj. 现任的，依靠的，负有职责的
2. hijab	n. 希贾布（穆斯林妇女戴的面纱或头巾）
3. scandal	n. 丑闻，流言蜚语，诽谤，公愤
4. erroneous	adj. 错误的，不正确的
5. disproportionately	adv. 不成比例地

长难句分析

1. The report was never released in full, and the summary focused disproportionately on evidence for wrongdoing by countries such as England and Australia, which had been rejected by FIFA to host tournaments, while neglecting to shine much detail on the controversial decisions to host the next two world cups in Russia and Qatar.

全句有两个分句，第一个是一个简单句“The report was never released in full”，第二个分句的主语是“the summary”，“focused”为谓语，“which”引导的宾语从句修饰先行词“countries”，两句通过连词“and”做连接。

译文：这份报告并未完全发表，其结论也主要关注诸如英格兰和澳大利亚等国家举措不当的证据，因而这些国家也被 FIFA 拒绝承办联赛，但同时不公布关于接下来两届世界杯举办国（俄罗斯和卡塔尔）这些有争议的决定的更多细节。

2. Michael Garcia, the attorney who carried out the full length report, spoke out saying that the

published version was full of “erroneous representations of the facts and conclusions”.

“Michael Garcia”为全句主语，“the attorney”为主语的同位语，“who”引导的定语从句修饰“the attorney”，“spoke out”是谓语，“that”引导一个宾语从句。

译文：全程进行这份报告的代理人迈克尔·加西亚，公开声称这份已出版的报告充满了“关于事实和结论的虚假的表述”。

全文译文

约旦的阿里侯赛因王子于周二宣布他将参加世界足联主席的选举，这是世界足球的管理机构。这位 39 岁的阿里王子公开表达他想取代国际足联现任主席约瑟夫·布拉特尔的愿望，尽管这位现任来自瑞士的主席也正着眼于争取第五次连任。“这样的决定并不容易”，阿里王子决定于 5 月 29 日将与布拉特竞选时说，“这来自于我的深思熟虑，还有过去几个月我与可敬的 FIFA 同事多次的讨论，我所最耳熟能详的一句话是，是时候有些变化了。”这位约旦的王子目前已是约旦足球协会及西亚足球联盟的主席，还身兼亚洲足联的副主席。阿里王子在中东地区颇有人气，部分是因为他支持了去除运动场上女选手的头盖，这一举措增加了伊斯兰国家参加体育赛事的女同胞人数。

阿里王子还被认为是世界足联欧洲分部 UEFA 的“宠儿”，根据 BBC（英国广播公司）分析员 Mani Djazmi 的观点，UEFA 主席米歇尔·普拉蒂尼因为国际足联透明度的问题，取消了自己之前对布拉特的支持。过去布拉特担任足联主席的几年时间，伴随着腐败丑闻及部分高级官员的辞职，国际足联的信誉已是大不如前，许多足球粉丝都要求已在职 17 年的布拉特下课。

另一方面，阿里王子表达了他想改变国际足联形象，增加机制活力的愿望，并将人们的注意力从对官员的争议转移到足球运动本身上。

打击布拉特的最新一次丑闻发生在 11 月，当时公布了一份关于 FIFA 腐败的报道，这份报道写的浓墨重彩。全程进行报道的代理人迈克尔·加西亚，公开声称这份出版的报告充满了“关于事实和结论的虚假的表述”。

这份报告并未完全发表，其结论也主要关注诸如英格兰和澳大利亚等国家举措不当的证据，因而这些国家也被 FIFA 拒绝承办联赛，但同时不公布关于接下来两届世界杯举办国（俄罗斯和卡塔尔）这些有争议的决定的更多细节。

Passage 82

It’s a tough world for Taylor Swifts. No, not that Taylor Swift, with the adoring fans and $20 million duplex penthouse and fastest-selling album since 2002. She’s doing just fine. But those

other citizens of Earth who happen to have the popular unisex name "Taylor" and the almost-but-not-quite-as-popular surname "Swift," in that exact order? They're paying the costs. Especially so now that the famous Swift has reached unprecedented levels of stardom.

Two Taylor Swifts agreed to speak with Newsweek for this story. Coincidentally, they both happen to be blonde and just a few years older than their name doppelganger. The first contender is Taylor M. Swift, a 27-year-old woman who grew up in Missouri but now runs events—"anything from small meetings to big conventions"—at the Grand Hyatt New York. Her cross-country counterpart in the Taylor Swift sweepstakes is 29-year-old Taylor Adam Swift in Seattle. He makes a living in the fishing industry, while pursuing a side career in photography, and he has the added misfortune of also sharing a middle initial with Taylor Alison Swift.

And speaking of Taylor Alison Swift: If you're reading this, they'd both love to meet you. At least one of them has some fan letters with your name on it. But also their name! On first realizing they shared a name with a famous singer: Taylor Swift, New York: The first time I saw her was in Abercrombie in a big, huge poster spread. It was her with a guitar, and it said "Aspiring artist Taylor Swift," and it was her at, like, 14. When I saw that I got a picture with a disposable camera with my dad. We still have it to this day. I said, "If this chick gets famous, I'm screwed." Taylor Swift, New York: I did get a lot of friend requests when she first came out. I have blonde hair, too, so especially when she was more platinum blonde I got a lot of attention on Facebook. I changed my picture, and now I just have my middle name [instead of "Swift"], so I never get it anymore.

On weird experiences caused by having the name Taylor Swift: Taylor Swift, Seattle: I kept getting a FaceTime request and I kept ignoring it. Finally I answered it, and it was this guy laying on his bed with his shirt off. I looked at him and was like, "What's up, man?" and I was like "You called me" and then he hung up.

Taylor Swift, New York: Facebook shut off my profile because they thought I was impersonating her. She must have been 15, so I was 18 or 19. She started to get popular and Facebook contacted me saying, "We are so sorry, but any impersonation of any kind is forbidden." I sing, too, and in college I was in a singing group and they thought I was literally impersonating her because people would write on my wall. I had to send in three forms of ID. I think it took three-and-a-half weeks to get it back. Now my name is Taylor because I can't have my first and last name on there…On my business cards I have Taylor M. Swift.

1. In the first paragraph, why is it a tough world for Taylor Swift?
 [A] She has adoring fans and $20 million duplex penthouse and fastest-selling album since 2002.
 [B] The famous Swift has reached unprecedented levels of stardom.
 [C] For other citizens who happened to be named Taylor Swift, they are often misunderstood.
 [D] Taylor swift cannot live like an ordinary girl.

2. According to the second paragraph, which of the followings is true?

[A] Two blonde girls both name Taylor Swift were invited to speak with Newsweek.

[B] The first Taylor makes a living in fishing industry while the second pursues a career in photography.

[C] Both the Taylor Swifts are from the big apple.

[D] The second Taylor has the added misfortune of also sharing a middle initial with Taylor Alison Swift.

3. In the third paragraph, why did "I" say "If this chick gets famous, I'm screwed."?

[A] "I" did get a lot of friend requests when she first came out.

[B] "I" got a lot of attention on Facebook because I have blonde hair, too.

[C] "I" don't like chicks.

[D] "I" will be misunderstood by others as someone else.

4. Which of the followings is true according to the last two paragraphs?

[A] The Taylor Swift from Seattle, her profile was shut off by Facebook.

[B] The Taylor Swift from New York keeps getting a Face Time request and finally answered.

[C] The Taylor Swift from New York, her business card says "Taylor M. Swift".

[D] The Taylor Swift from Seattle hung up because she was harassed.

5. Which of the followings do you think is the best title for this passage?

[A] What It's Like to be Named Taylor Swift in 2014

[B] It's a Tough World for Taylor Swifts

[C] Taylor Swift, a Good Name Or Not

[D] People Named Taylor Swift Are Paying Costs

文章体裁结构分析

本文其实比较容易读懂，主要讲的是一些普通人与著名女歌星泰勒·斯威夫特重名，因此给他们生活带来的各种困扰。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于细节题。文中第一句就讲到"对于泰勒·斯威夫特来说，生活不易"，后面又提到指的不是那个歌星，结合全文可知，作者所指乃是那些与歌星同名的人，因为会给他们带来误会。

2.[D] 此题属于细节题。通过第二段可得知，第二个叫做泰勒·斯威夫特的人其实是个男的，而 A 说的是“girls”，不符合。B 选项则是弄反了。C 选项的“big apple”指的是纽约，与原文不符，

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。与第一题有些相似，“我”在见到海报时说：“要是这个小妞成名了，我就完了”指的就是怕将来与名人重名会带来的各种纷扰。

4.[C] 此题属于细节题。A 和 B 选项颠倒了，D 选项中并非被骚扰的泰勒·斯威夫特挂的电话，而是那位骚扰男挂的电话。

5.[A] 通篇来看，文章讲的正是被叫做“泰勒·斯威夫特”后带来的后果，B 选项不符合，C 选项强调的是“这是不是个好名字”。

核心词与超纲词

1. Stardom　　n. 演员们，明星界，明星身份
2. contender　　n. 竞争者，争夺者
3. sweepstake　　n. 赌金的独得，彩票
4. impersonate　　vt. 扮演，模仿，拟人，人格化

长难句分析

The first contender is Taylor M. Swift, a 27-year-old woman who grew up in Missouri but now runs events—“anything from small meetings to big conventions”—at the Grand Hyatt New York.

全句主干为“The first contender is Taylor M. Swift，a 27-year-old woman”作为宾语“Taylor M. Swift”的同位语，由“who”引导的定语从句用来修饰该同位语。

译文：第一位叫泰勒·M·斯威夫特，一位在密苏里长大的 27 岁女郎，现在纽约君悦酒店管理各种事务——“从小的会务到大的会议”。

全文译文

对于泰勒·斯威夫特来说，生活不易。这里说的不是那个拥有众多粉丝，价值 2000 万美元双层豪宅，且自 2002 年以来专辑一直最快售罄的那个泰勒·斯威夫特。她混得还不错。但对于地球上其他碰巧叫“泰勒”这一中性名字以及几乎同样普遍姓斯威夫特的人，他们怎样呢？他们就得付出代价了。尤其是如今这位出名的斯威夫特已经成为了鲜有人能达到的大腕。

两位名叫泰勒·斯威夫特的人都同意向《新闻周刊》讲述自己的故事。碰巧的是这两位都是金发，而且仅比名人泰勒略大几岁。第一位叫泰勒·M·斯威夫特，一个在密苏里长大

的 27 岁女郎，现在纽约君悦酒店管理各种事务——“从小的会务到大的会议”。另一位叫泰勒·亚当·斯威夫特，今年 29 岁，来自西雅图。他从事渔业工作，还以拍摄为副业。他的不幸更在于他名字中间的亚当和名人斯威夫特中间的艾莉森都是 A 开头。

泰勒·爱丽丝·斯威夫特（歌星）：如果你看到这里，他们都很想见你，他们都收到了粉丝寄来的信，上面写着你的名字，当然也是他们俩的名字！当他们意识到自己与纽约的大歌星泰勒·斯威夫特同名时是这样的：我第一次在阿伯克龙比的一张巨型海报上看到了她，图片上她带着一把吉他，上面写着“理想之星——泰勒斯威夫特”，当时她看起来也就 14 岁。我看到后便与父亲用一次性相机拍了张照片，现在照片还保留着。我当时说道：“这小妞要是出名，我就惨了。”当她首次出名后我收到了很多加朋友的申请。我的头发是金色的，而她也是淡金色的头发，我在脸书上受到了很多的关注。我更换了自己的照片，而且只用中间名（而不是“斯威夫特”），于是便没有那么多的关注了。

因为叫泰勒·斯威夫特这个名字导致的一件尴尬事：我（西雅图的泰勒·斯威夫特）总是不断地收到来自视频通话的申请，便一直忽略。最终我回答了，对方是一个脱了上衣躺在床上的汉子。我看到他那样，好像问了句“什么事，老兄”，然后说了句“你找我？”他便挂断了。

纽约的泰勒·斯威夫特：脸书关闭了我的账户，因为他们认为我是在冒充别人。她开始成名时才 15 岁，我当时大概十八九岁，可脸书联系我说：“很抱歉，但是冒充他人是禁止的。”我也唱歌，在大学我也是乐团的，大家都认为我根本就是在模仿她，因为大家都在我的墙上创作。我不得不因此交出自己的三份身份证，大概花了我三周半的时间才拿了回来。现在我的名字叫泰勒，因为我不敢将自己的姓和名放在一起，而我名片上写的是泰勒·M·斯威夫特。

Passage 83

Consider saying a prayer today for one of J.K. Rowling’s former teachers. The unnamed woman, wherever she is, may have just learned that she was the Harry Potter author’s inspiration for Dolores Umbridge, the obnoxiously condescending Defense Against the Dark Arts who makes Hogwarts hell in the series’ fifth book, Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix.

This is according to a new story Rowling has published on Pottermore, telling “the story of Dolores Jane Umbridge.” In it, Rowling goes into depth about Umbridge’s time at the Ministry of Magic, her thoroughly unpleasant appointment at Hogwarts and her eventual trial and conviction upon Voldemort’s defeat.

Then, in a note below the story, she switches to the first person and reveals the inspiration behind UImbridge’s physical qualities: the aforementioned instructor, whose grating personality, “taste for twee accessories” and “tendency to wear frills where (I felt) frills had no business to be” sticks with Rowling today.

But, Rowling warns, this woman is not the real Umbridge, whom the author considers "every bit as reprehensible as Lord Voldemort's unvarnished espousal of evil":

She did not look like a toad, she was never sadistic or vicious to me or anyone else, and I never heard her express a single view in common with Umbridge (indeed, I never knew her well enough to know much about her views or preferences, which makes my dislike of her even less justifiable). However, it is true to say that I borrowed from her, then grossly exaggerated, a taste for the sickly sweet and girlish in dress, and it was that tiny little pale lemon plastic bow that I was remembering when I perched the fly-like ornament on Dolores Umbridge's head.

You'll need a login to read the piece at Pottermore, but it has been republished at Today.com for all readers. Those who do have a Pottermore login will be able to find several other Potter-related entries from Rowling, one of which is a history of wizarding prison Azkaban, as well as the story Rowling published there in July.

1. According to the second paragraph, what is Pottermore?
 [A] a magazine owned by J.K. Rowling
 [B] the name of newspaper about Harry Potter
 [C] the Harry Potter fan site
 [D] an organization founded by Harry Potter fans

2. In the third paragraph, the word "grating" can be replaced by ____.
 [A] weird
 [B] harsh
 [C] pleasant
 [D] nice

3. According to the fourth and the fifth paragraphs, which of the follow is not true?
 [A] J.K. Rowling considers Umbridge as "every bit as reprehensible as Lord Voldemort's unvarnished espousal of evil".
 [B] J.K. Rowling's former teacher is different from the real Umbridge.
 [C] "She" has some views common with Umbridge.
 [D] "She" is the prototype of Umbridge.

4. According to the last two paragraphs, which of the followings is true?
 [A] J.K. Rowling's former teacher has a fly-like ornament on her head.
 [B] There is a tiny little pale lemon plastic bow on Dolores Umbridge's head.
 [C] In order to read the piece, a login to Pottermore is indispensable.
 [D] Dolores Umbridge looks like a toad, and is often sadistic or vicious to others.

5. What's the best title for this article?

[A] J.K. Rowling Finally Tells the Full Story of Dolores Umbridge

[B] The Prototype of Dolores Umbridge

[C] Dolores Umbridge Looks Very Much Like One of J.K. Rowling's Teachers

[D] Pottermore, a Place for You to Know More About Harry Potter

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了 J.K. 罗琳关于哈利波特中一位人物原型由来的介绍。这位人物叫作 Dolores Umbridge，是一名反面角色。J.K.罗琳在 Pottermore 网站上揭露了这一人物的创作灵感来自她过去的一位老师，虽然原型与艺术形象有很多相似之处，但是 J.K.罗琳强调二者有本质的区别。

试题解析

1.[C] 这道题属于综合题，Pottermore 在文章中出现多次，可知是与哈利·波特有关的一个媒体，通过最后一段的“have a Pottermore login”可推测这是一个网站，其他选项都不符合。

2.[B] 这道题属于细节推断题。锁定这个单词后面部分的“taste for twee accessories” and “tendency to wear frills where (I felt) frills had no business to be”，可知对老师的印象是消极不好的，A 是奇怪的，不符合题意，C 和 D 都是褒义的，因此选 B（可参见译文）。

3.[C] 根据倒数第二段第一句话中的“…I never heard her express a single view in common with Umbridge”，可以推断出 C 选项与原文不符。

4.[D] 这道题属于细节题，A 和 B 的任务混淆了。最后一段第一句“You'll need a login to read the piece at Pottermore, but it has been republished at Today.com for all readers.”指出不一定只能在“Pottermore”上登录才能看到，在“Today.com”上所有读者都可以看到，所以 C 不符。

5.[A] 从全文来看，作者讲述的主要是 J.K.罗琳关于哈利·波特中一位人物原型由来的介绍，“J.K. Rowling”，“Dolores Umbridge”都是关键词，因此 A 选项的叙述最为全面。

核心词与超纲词

1. obnoxiously　　adv. 可憎地，惹人讨厌地

2. reprehensible　　adj.　应斥责的，应该谴责的
3. ornament　　n. 装饰，装饰物，教堂用品

长难句分析

1. The unnamed woman, wherever she is, may have just learned that she was the Harry Potter author's inspiration for Dolores Umbridge, the obnoxiously condescending Defense Against the Dark Arts who makes Hogwarts hell in the series' fifth book, Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix.

"Wherever"引导让步状语从句，修饰主语"the unnamed woman"，"learned"之后的"that"引导宾语从句，宾语从句中出现了一个同位语"the obnoxiously condescending Defense Against the Dark Arts"，其后的"who"引导的定语从句，用来修饰这个同位语。

译文：这位不知名的女士，无论她如今在何地，她都可能才知道她是哈利·波特作者对多洛雷斯·乌姆里奇这一角色灵感的来源，正是这个角色用令人讨厌、居高临下的方式对抗黑魔法，并将《哈利·波特》第五部《哈利·波特与凤凰社》中的霍格沃茨变成了地狱。

2. However, it is true to say that I borrowed from her, then grossly exaggerated, a taste for the sickly sweet and girlish in dress, and it was that tiny little pale lemon plastic bow that I was remembering when I perched the fly-like ornament on Dolores Umbridge's head.

"It"为形式主语，"to say that"的不定式结构是真正主语，"then grossly exaggerated"是插入语，"and"后连接了另一个分句，是一个强调句结构，"that tiny little pale lemon plastic bow"是被强调的部分，"when"引导了一个时间状语。

译文：但是，我确实从她身上借鉴了（夸张了的）她对粉嫩着装风格的喜爱，正是她戴的淡柠檬黄色的小弓让我设计了多洛雷斯·乌姆里奇头上苍蝇样的装饰。

全文译文

想想当今的一个普通的祷告者正是 J.K.罗琳以前的老师。这位不知名的女士，无论她如今在何地，她都可能才知道她是哈利·波特作者对多洛雷斯·乌姆里奇这一角色灵感的来源，正是这个角色用令人讨厌、居高临下的方式对抗黑魔法，并将《哈利·波特》第五部《哈利·波特与凤凰社》中的霍格沃茨变成了地狱。

根据罗琳在 Pottermore（哈利波特粉丝网站）上发表了讲述"多洛雷斯·简·乌姆里奇的故事"。在这个故事里，罗琳深入介绍了乌姆里奇在魔法部待的那段时间，她在霍格沃茨那段非常不愉快的任职，以及伏地魔被打败后最终受到的审判和定罪。

接着在故事下面的注解中，她转换到了另一个人，并透露了在乌姆里奇身体特征背后的灵感：那个人便是罗琳的老师，她那种令人讨厌的个性，"她对矫揉造作饰品的偏爱"以及"穿

戴（我认为）丝毫不搭的饰品的爱好”至今仍然影响着罗琳。

但是罗琳强调，上述的这位老师并非就是真正的乌姆里奇，她将其看作“每一点都该像伏地魔不加掩饰地拥护邪恶一样受到谴责”：

我的老师看起来并不像癞蛤蟆，她从未虐待或对我和其他人持有恶意，我从未听她表达过类似乌姆里奇的观点（事实上我对她并不十分了解，不清楚她的观点和喜好，这也让我不喜欢她的理由更加站不住脚）。但是，我确实从她身上借鉴了（夸张了的）她对粉嫩着装风格的喜爱，正是她戴的淡柠檬黄色的小弓让我设计了多洛雷斯乌姆里奇头上苍蝇样的装饰。

你需要登录才能看到 Pottermore 上的文章，但这篇文章已经重新出版在 Today.com 上供所有读者阅读。拥有 Pottermore 账户的读者可以读到其他几篇罗琳所写关于哈利·波特的文章，其中一篇便是巫师监狱——阿兹卡班的历史，还有罗琳在 7 月所发布的文章。

Passage 84

I am a benevolent God. I am watching myself flirt successfully with my strapping neighborhood crush. I have just eaten a hefty portion of mac and cheese and enjoyed every bite. I'm painting again and my works adorn the tasteful modernist home I share with my friend Maria. My career as a professional ghost hunter fulfills me and pays the bills. There is no shame or sorrow in this world, just the promise of another glorious dawn each day when I arise.

That is the antithesis of my actual life. This simulacrum of me described above lived happily encased in the world I constructed for her in EA's life simulation game, The Sims, when I played as a child. The point of the game is to just do what you would (or wouldn't) in your life and see what unfolds. There are no levels to unlock. There is nothing to win. You just created your likeness onto little pixelated people called Sims and, well, just let them live.

For a legion of children and young adults, The Sims was much more than a game. It became a conduit for dealing with the uncertainty of the new millennium. Whether players wanted a perfect body or just a perfect pool, The Sims allowed them to build an idealized version on screen while piloting an avatar's life. The little beings have grown as the game has progressed. The once blocky Sims, unable to talk to more than one person, are now superhuman beings with lifelike bodily movements who can multitask in the game's latest version, The Sims 4.

The Sims is intended to be believable, not realistic. That's what Charlie Sinhaseni, a representative from Maxis, tells me as we sit in a high-rise in midtown New York City. I'm about to demo the new game and Sinhaseni appears flushed. I soon find out why. The room is smoky; moments before I arrived to play The Sims 4, his laptop caught on fire. This is ironic, considering that Will Wright, conceived the idea for the franchise back in 1993 when a real-world fire burned his home and all of his possessions.

While the initial focus of The Sims hasn't changed, the new version, out September 2, promises "smarter Sims and weirder stories." This means players can now manipulate their Sims to be hyperrealistic, sculpting their faces from the curve of a lip to the angle of a cheekbone. A new feature enables the Sims to have complex emotions, dictated by their own success and other Sims' words and actions. The game encourages genetic manipulation, and players can build family trees around a singular Sim. You can even have your Sim travel and move between brave new pixelated worlds.

You can Be, from Mother Teresa to Charles Manson, onto these new Sims, which Sinhaseni calls "blank slates." But since the Sims' world is technically parallel to ours, could a user project our own society's ills—like racism and sexism—if they were so inclined? "They're made to project on. It's the players' choice," he says. So whether you want to construct your fantasy or a postapocalyptic hellscape, it's your call.

But unlike before, you now must give your Sim-self a purpose in life. While the Sims we create are often reflections of ourselves, these little 3D beings previously possessed no ostensible reason to exist. Therein lies the game's punch line: If everything we do is a distraction entertaining us until death, why not go ahead and upgrade to that $1,600 Shower of Power?

1. According to the first paragraph, which of the followings is not true?
 [A] "I" was working as earning my life as a professional ghost hunter.
 [B] "I" can have a hefty portion of mac and cheese and enjoyed every bite.
 [C] "I" can successfully flirt with the neighbor girl.
 [D] There is no shame or sorrow in the world.

2. In the fourth paragraph, what do you think is Will Wright?
 [A] the brains behind the Sims
 [B] the other game similar to the Sims
 [C] a software related to the Sims
 [D] the designer of the Sims

3. In the fifth paragraph, what do we know about the new version?
 [A] The initial focus of The Sims hasn't changed.
 [B] The faces are curved from the curve of a lip to the angle of a cheekbone.
 [C] A new feature enables the Sims to have complex emotions, but not dictated by their own success and other Sims' words and actions.
 [D] Genetic manipulation is still not ready.

4. Why would Sinhaseni call the new Sims "blank slates"?
 [A] Because the Sims' world is technically parallel to ours.
 [B] Because users can project our society including its problems to the new Sims.
 [C] Because users can simulate virtually any kind of personality onto the new Sims.
 [D] Because can decide whether to construct their fantasy.

5. What's the author's attitude towards the new Sims?
[A] positive
[B] negative
[C] neutral
[D] indifferent

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇介绍性文章，主要讲的是 EA 公司的一款游戏《模拟人生》，介绍了这款游戏的最新版本，在这款游戏中玩家能得到的一些体验，以及最新版本与之前版本的一些区别，即必须要给游戏人物自我的人生目的。

试题解析

1.[D] 此题属于细节题，原文中提及“flirt successfully with my strapping neighborhood crush”，关键词是“strapping”，意思是魁梧高大，用于男性。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题，在第四段中的“Will Wright”之后“conceived the idea for the franchise back in 1993 when a real-world fire burned his home and all of his possessions”，而“Will Wright”正是模拟人生背后的游戏设计师。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题，原文中提及其最初的关注点已经发生了改变，因此 A 错误，B 选项在原文中有提及，符合原文。

4.[C] 此题属于细节题，题干中“blank slates”是指空白状态，本题的四个选项都在原文中有所提及，但之所以称之为“空白状态”正是因为玩家可以赋予游戏人物以自己所想的性格、长相等，这是直接原因。

5.[A] 此题属于综合题，文章作者多处都讲到了这款游戏的好处，第一段就提到玩家可以随心所欲地在游戏中有着不同的体验，后来介绍了新版本的各种优势，最后一段也提及了这款游戏的妙处，综合来看作者的态度应当是积极的。

核心词与超纲词

1. hefty　　adj. 重的；肌肉发达的；异常大的
2. simulacrum　　n. 像；幻影；影
3. pixelated　　n. 像素化；视频滤镜效果

4. conduit　　n. [电] 导管；沟渠；导水管
5. franchise　　n. 特权；公民权；经销权；管辖权

长难句分析

1. This simulacrum of me described above lived happily encased in the world I constructed for her in EA's life simulation game, The Sims, when I played as a child.

"described above lived happily encased in the world"作为过去分词，用来修饰主语"simulacrum"，"world"之后省略了"that"，接了一个定语从句，修饰先行词"world"，"The Sims"作为"game"的同位语，表进一步说明，"when"引导时间状语从句。

译文：以上所描述的我的虚拟形象，在我为"她"创造的世界里快乐地生活着。这个虚拟的世界便是我幼时玩的名为"模拟人生"的一种人生模拟游戏。

2. You can Be, from Mother Teresa to Charles Manson, onto these new Sims, which Sinhaseni calls "blank slates."

"from Mother Teresa to Charles Manson"这一介词短语作为全句的宾语，"which"引导的定语从句修饰"new Sims"。

译文：你可以模仿任何种类的个性，将特雷莎修女、查尔斯·曼森等人物性格注入新的游戏人物中，Sinhaseni 将其称之为"初始空白状态"。

全文译文

我是仁慈的上帝。我看着自己轻松地与高个子的邻家女孩调情，刚刚才吃了大份的汉堡和芝士，而且十分享受每一口。我又在进行绘画创作，用我的作品装饰我有品位的现代主义房子，我和好友玛利亚住在这里。我的职业是一名专业的"捉鬼师"（游戏角色），这项职业满足了我精神上的追求而且带来收入。在这个世界里，没有憾事也没有悲伤，有的只是早上起来时每个光荣的黎明带来的希望。

这正是我真实生活的对立面。以上所描述的我的虚拟形象，在 EA 人生模拟游戏中我为"她"创造的世界里快乐地生活着。在我小时候玩《模拟人生》时，这个游戏的亮点只是去做你在现实生活中想做（或不想做）的事情，然后看结果会怎么样。不需要去解锁新的等级，也不需要去赢得什么。你只需要将你的样子放到这些叫做 Sims 的小像素人物上，然后让他们生存下去。

对于众多的孩子和年轻人来说，《模拟人生》不只是一个游戏而已，还是他们应对新千禧年未知性的一个渠道。无论玩家想要完美的身体还是完美的泳池，《模拟人生》都可以让玩家一边在屏幕上建立完美的生活，一边尝试虚拟的化身。伴随着游戏的进步，游戏里的人物也成长了。之前块状的人物形象无法与两个或两个以上的人聊天，现在成了超人类的形象，身体动作栩栩如生，并在最新的《模拟人生 4》中有着逼真的动作。

《模拟人生》的目的是让人觉得真实可信，而并非创造真实的世界。这正是来自 Maxis

的代表 Charlie Sinhaseni 告诉我的，当时我们坐在纽约市中心的一幢大厦里。当我正要玩这项新游戏时，Sinhaseni 的脸却看上去很红。不久我便发现了原因。房间里烟雾缭绕，就在我到那里准备玩《模拟人生 4》之前，他的笔记本着火了。正是威尔·莱特打造了《模拟人生》，他在 1993 年想出了特许经营权的主意，就在那时，一场现实中的大火焚毁了他的家和一切。

《模拟人生》最初的关注点从未改变，9 月 2 日发布的最新版本，向玩家许诺了“更智能的人物和更光怪陆离的故事”。这意味着玩家可以操纵自己的人物，并让他们超越现实，可以从嘴唇的线条到颧骨的角度，来雕刻他们的脸部。这一新的改变可以使得游戏中的人物形象有复杂的表情，并让人物的表情受到自己的成功或其他人物的语言和动作的支配。这部游戏还支持基因的控制，玩家可以为单一的人物创建家谱。你可以拥有自己的人物，让他们在勇敢的新像素世界旅行。

你可以模仿任何种类的个性，将特雷莎修女、查尔斯·曼森等人物性格注入到新的游戏人物中，Sinhaseni 将其称之为“初始空白状态”。但由于《模拟人生》的世界从技术层面上与真实世界是平行的，玩家是否可以创造自己社会的弊病——例如种族主义和性别歧视——如果玩家有这样的倾向的话？“世界就是供玩家来建设的，这是他们自己的选择”，他说道。因此，无论你是想实现自己的幻想，还是浩劫后的地狱，这都随你。

但与之前不同，玩家现在必须给游戏人物自我的人生目的。尽管我们创造的任务形象通常是自身的映像，但这些很小的 3D 人物之前的存在都没什么明显的站得住脚的理由。这便是这项游戏的妙处：如果我们做的一切都是为了在死之前能够娱乐自己，为何不直接升级到 1600 美元的全身权力？

Passage 85

Yet Mr. Obama’s taxing is not unprecedented. Richard Nixon introduced price and wage controls in 1971. The federal tax code grew more than 50% longer under Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush; since 2007 it has grown 10%. The aggregate tax paid by non-financial firms under Mr. Obama, at an annual average rate of 25% of pre-tax profits, is lower than the 32% paid under the Gipper. America is the fourth-easiest place in the world to do business, according to the World Bank.

Instead, three structural factors explain American firms’ gilded grump with their government. First, they are more global than ever and see greener grass abroad. If you operate in East Asia, it is hard not to envy its roads and airports. In 1988 America’s headline corporate-tax rate of 34% was among the lowest in the world. Today, at 35%, it is among the highest. Many firms are now mobile and can shift activity to friendlier places. Some are under pressure from shareholders to do so. Bosses feel that by standing still, America is falling behind. A new survey of Harvard Business School alumni by Michael Porter and Jan Rivkin finds that 47% think America is losing

competitiveness—in the bleak days of 2011 that figure was even worse, at 71%.

The second factor is the polarisation of American politics. Partisan rancour is higher than in the 1970s, according to a new index (see chart 1). The wounds of the financial crisis have yet to heal. Opinion polls suggest that Americans still hate banks and big business. Both big parties have wings that are hostile to the corporate establishment.

Polarisation is bad for business. When the two parties refuse to compromise, they are unlikely to pass the long-term reforms that might boost growth. And polarisation makes extreme events more likely. In 2013 stand-offs over the budget and the debt ceiling caused a government shutdown and nearly led to a cataclysmic default. All this uncertainty deters investment.

Thus although firms are making big profits, they are not re-investing enough. In 2013 S&P 500 firms spent more on dividends and share buybacks than on capital investment. Mr. Porter says that when Japanese competition was a threat in the 1980s there was a sense of common purpose between American firms and politicians about how to respond. The lack of any unity now is "extremely scary", he says.

While they rage at Washington, firms are making things worse by spending more than ever to influence politics. Spending by business in 2013-14 on lobbying and campaigning has so far exceeded $5 billion, according to the Centre for Responsive Politics. The US Chamber of Commerce, the main big-business lobby, has broken new ground by trying to influence primaries as well as elections. In primaries it has backed mainstream Republicans against Tea Party rivals. In elections it nearly always backs Republicans: of its 280 endorsements, only five are of Democrats. Its recent ads feature Rand Paul, a Republican senator who is also an eye doctor, attacking Democrats in swing states. "As a physician...it bothers me that Kay Hagan [a Democratic senator in North Carolina; see article] doesn't think you're smart enough to choose your doctor," he says.

Throwing cash at politics makes sense for firms individually—Strategas Research Partners, runs an index of companies that lobby, and says this group has outperformed the stockmarket for 15 consecutive years. But it is collectively insane. Donations are roughly split between the two big parties, leading to an arms race. Those unable to write big cheques, including voters and small firms, grow cynical. Business hates partisan politics, but is partly to blame for it.

1. According to the first paragraph, which of the followings is true?
 [A] Mr.. Obama's taxing and fiddling happened before.
 [B] The federal tax grew by 50% under Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush.
 [C] The aggregate tax paid by firms under Mr.. Obama is no lower than that under Gipper.
 [D] According to the World Bank, America is the top four easiest country for people to do business.

2. What do you think is the meaning of grump in the second paragraph?
 [A] relationship
 [B] inflammation

[C] grumbler
[D] satisfaction

3. What can we infer from the second and third paragraph?
[A] Roads and airports in east Asia are not as good as those in East Asia.
[B] America's environment is worse than that in emerging countries.
[C] In 2011, 71% think America is losing competitiveness.
[D] The wounds of the financial crisis have been healed.

4. Which of the followings is wrong about those American firms?
[A] They are very unsatisfied with the US government.
[B] Those firms are making big profits, but are not re-investing enough.
[C] They spent over $5 billion in 2013-14 on lobbying and campaigning.
[D] Those firms backed mainstream Republicans against Tea Party rivals.

5. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
[A] Investing in politics doesn't bring benefits to individual firms.
[B] Strategas Research Partners is an analysis outfit.
[C] Donations may lead America to an arms race with other countries.
[D] Partisan politics shouldn't be attributed to business.

文章体裁结构分析

本文第一部分讲述了美国高额的税收已经使得自己丧失了竞争力，很多方面都不如东亚的一些新兴国家。后面主要讲述了商人和企业在美国竞选及党派之中所起到的作用，带来的一些不利影响。最后总结了美国商人虽然不喜欢党派之争，但却也应负担一定的责任。

试题解析

1.[D] 这是一道细节题。文中第一句提到，奥巴马的收税政策并非史无前例，因此 A 排除。B 选项并非税收增长，而是联邦免税代码增长了 50%。根据原文，Obama 时期的税收要比 Gipper 低 7%，故 C 错误。

2.[B] 这是一道细节题。通过第二段可知，美国公司对其政府都是不满或者愤怒的，而 grump 的意思正是一阵坏脾气，发火，闹情绪，因此选 B。

3.[C] 这是一道细节题。第二段提及，美国人非常嫉妒东亚的机场道路等基础设施，因此 A 不对。美国的投资环境相对不如新兴国家，而并非环境，因此 B 不对。文中明确提出，

金融危机的创伤尚未恢复，因此 D 也不对。

4.[D] 这是一道细节题。前面的三个选项文中都有提及，但是 D 选项有个细节方面的错误，支持共和党反对茶党的，文中仅提及了谷歌，而并非所有的美国企业。

5.[B] 对于每个企业来说，投资政治确实可以带来一定的利益，但从长远的角度来看，会造成党派军备竞赛，浪费资源，而企业也应对党派纷争负一定的责任。

核心词与超纲词

1. Fiddling	n. 诈骗
2. Unprecedented	adj. 空前的；无前例的
3. grump	n. 一阵坏脾气；发火；闹情绪
4. lobbying	v. 进行游说（lobby 的 ing 形式）；对议员进行游说以影响其投票

长难句分析

1. The aggregate tax paid by non-financial firms under Mr. Obama, at an annual average rate of 25% of pre-tax profits, is lower than the 32% paid under the Gipper.

全句主干是“The aggregate tax is lower than the 32%”，“paid”作为过去分词修饰主语“tax”，“at an annual average rate of 25% of pre-tax profits”这一介词短语修饰主语，对主语作进一步说明。

译文：在奥巴马任期内，非金融类公司的总税收占到了其税前利润的 25%，这比里根总统（吉佩尔）时代低了 32%。

2. A new survey of Harvard Business School alumni by Michael Porter and Jan Rivkin finds that 47% think America is losing competitiveness—in the bleak days of 2011 that figure was even worse, at 71%.

全句主干是“A new survey finds that 47% think America is losing competitiveness”。“that”引导宾语从句，破折号后的句子对宾语作进一步解释说明。

译文：迈克尔·波特和杰·拉夫金对哈佛商学院男性毕业生的一项调查研究发现，其中47%的人认为美国正在丧失竞争力——在暗淡的 2011 年，甚至有 71%的人这样认为。

全文译文

然而，奥巴马总统的税收手段并非史无前例。理查德·尼克松曾在 1971 年引进了物价和工资管制政策。联邦税法规定的免税代码在罗纳尔德·里根和老布什的任期增长了 50%。自 2007 年起，税收又增加了 10%。在奥巴马任期内，非金融类公司的总税收占到了其税前

利润的 25%，这比里根总统时代低了 32%。根据世界银行称，美国是全世界排名第四最易经商地区。

但是，有三个结构性的因素解释了为何美国的公司要对政府发脾气。第一，这些公司比过去更具有全球性，并且看到了国外更好的经商环境。如果在东亚经商，很难不去羡慕人家的道路和机场。1988 年，作为美国头条的世界最低企业税率，仅为 34%。今天，达到了 35%，跻身于高税率。许多公司如今的机动性都很强，可以将其商业活动转移到更有利的区域。而另一些公司则迫于股东的压力。老板们觉得，美国是逆水行舟，不进则退。迈克尔·波特和杰·拉夫金对哈佛商学院男性毕业生的一项调查研究发现，其中 47%的人认为美国正在丧失竞争力——在暗淡的 2011 年，甚至有 71%的人这样认为。

第二个因素是美国政治的两极化，根据一项新的数据显示（见表 1），党派间的怨恨要胜于 20 世纪 70 年代。金融危机的创伤尚未愈合。民意调查显示美国民众仍在怨恨银行和大公司。美国两大政党都对建立企业持有敌意。

两极化对公司是很不利的。当两党都拒绝妥协让步时，他们很难通过能够促进增长的长期方案。同时两极化还会增加极端事件发生的概率。2013 年，由于两党在预算上的对峙，导致了政府关门，还差点引起了灾难性的违约事件，这些情况理所当然都不利于促进投资。

因此，尽管公司仍在赚取大量的利润，却不够他们再次投资。2013 年，标普 500 指数公司将更多的资金花在了股息和股票回购，而不是资本投资。波特先生说道，20 世纪 80 年代日本的竞争对美国造成了很大的威胁，那时美国的企业和政客们在如何应对上达成了一致。而当前这种合作精神的缺乏却是“极其恐怖”的。

尽管企业们对“华府”十分愤怒，他们却投入很多的钱去影响政治，这将情况变得更糟。根据政治响应中心的调查，目前企业花在 2013—2014 年总统大选的游说和竞选上的投资超过了 50 亿美元。美国商务部，即美国主要大企业游说团队，通过努力影响初选和选举，开辟新局面。在初选中，它主要支持共和党而反对茶党。在选举中，它几乎一直都在支持共和党：在 280 个推荐席位中，仅有 5 个民主党。最新广告的主角是共和党议员兰德·保尔，他同时是一名眼科医生，他在那些于两党间摇摆不定的州这样攻击民主党：“作为一名医生……我很困扰，凯·哈根（北卡罗来纳州的民主党议员）居然认为你们不够聪明，无法选择自己的医生。”

政策研究伙伴是一家分析机构，统计了进行政治游说公司的表现，认为向政治砸钱对企业个体来说是有意义的，并声称这些公司的表现已连续 15 年优于股票市场。但从整体的角度来看这是疯狂的。公司的捐助在两个大党之间存在巨大的分界线，导致了军备竞赛。至于没有雄厚财力的选举人和小企业，却只能持迟疑态度。企业家们讨厌党派政治，却也要为党派政治如今的状况负一定的责任。

Passage 86

A Houthi fighter screens members of the Yemeni presidential guards who are wearing civilian clothes, as they leave the presidential palace with their belongings in Sanaa January 21, 2015. The

United States wants to continue its close counterterrorism cooperation with Yemen and does not see the rebel takeover of that government as a sign that either Iran or al Qaeda are exerting control there, the White House said on Friday.

White House spokesman Josh Earnest also said he knew of no changes involving U.S. drone strikes on al Qaeda in Yemen, which Washington had conducted with the support of ousted President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi. Hadi resigned in exasperation after the takeover by Iranian-backed Houthi rebels on Thursday.

The United States is concerned about the political instability in Yemen, but considers the al Qaeda affiliate in that country, al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), the most dangerous in the world, Earnest said.

"This administration remains committed to pursuing a counterterrorism strategy against AQAP," Earnest said at a news briefing. He said there was no change in U.S. policy on Yemen at this point and the Obama administration continues to have a strong partnership with the national security infrastructure in Yemen.

"We have worked closely with the Hadi government and we certainly want to continue our work with the government of Yemen to pursue this important counterterrorism effort," Earnest said. He said it was "not clear" that Iran was exerting control or influence over the rebels and noted that the Houthis and al Qaeda were "enemise". "The fact that there is this political instability in Yemen is not an indication that AQAP is gaining in influence," Earnest said.

1. According to the first and second paragraphs, which of the followings is true?
 [A] Yemeni presidential guards are disarmed and are not even allowed to take away with their on stuff.
 [B] The American government condemns either Iran or al Qaeda for they are exerting control over Yemen.
 [C] White House spokesman Josh Earnes claimed that he knew nothing about U.S. drone strikes on al Qaeda in Yemen.
 [D] President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi. Hadi resigned in great anger.

2. According to the third and fourth paragraphs, which of the following is not true?
 [A] The US government is worried about the instability in Yemen.
 [B] According to Earnest, al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula is the most threating.
 [C] Earnest said at a news briefing that Obama administration will counterterrorism strategy against AQAP.
 [D] The US government will have a strong partnership with new Yemen government in counterterrorism.

3. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
 [A] America is to blame for the instability in Yemen.

[B] Iran must be exerting control or influence over the rebels.
[C] Houthis and al Qaeda are in conflict with each other.
[D] Political instability in Yemen indicates that AQAP is gaining in influence.

4. According to the whole passage, what do we know about AQAP?
[A] The US government has no right to fight against AQAP.
[B] Obama administration will continue its counterterrorism against AQAP.
[C] AQAP is no threat to countries outside of the Arabian Peninsula.
[D] AQAP is of great danger to America.

5. Which of the followings do you think is the best title for this article?
[A] President Hadi of Yemen Resigned in Exasperation
[B] U.S. Wants to Continue Work with Yemen on Anti-Terrorism Strategy
[C] Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, the Most Dangerous in the World
[D] Political Instability in Yemen

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了在也门总统被胡塞武装赶下台，但美国仍然支持原政府，并将延续自己对阿拉伯半岛的基地组织实施的反恐策略。文章指出，也门地区的政治震荡与基地组织的影响并无关系。

试题解析

1.[D] 通过“as they leave the presidential palace with their belongings”可知，A 选项不准带私人物品不符合原文。第一段指出美国并不将其作为伊朗或基地组织控制也门的标志，因此 B 也错误。C 选项混淆原意，原文是说白宫发言人认为美国的空袭政策不会改变。D 选项中的“anger”与原文的“exasperation”同义，为正确答案。

2.[D] 这是一道细节题。前三个选项都可以在原文中找到对应的句子，但是原文中明确提出，“The United States wants to continue its close counterterrorism cooperation with Yemen and does not see the rebel takeover of that government as a sign that either Iran or al Qaeda are exerting control there”，说明美国政府不会与叛军的新政府合作，而是支持原政府。

3.[C] 这是一道细节推理题，原文中提出“Houthis and al Qaeda were ‘enemies’.”，因此可以推断二者处于争斗状态。

4.[D] 这是一道推理常识题。阿拉伯半岛的基地组织，反人类反社会，是全人类的公敌，

对美国也发起过恐怖袭击，对美国自然是有威胁的。

5.[B] 结合译文和文章体裁结构分析，不难看出，文章的主线就是讲美国将继续与也门的原政府进行反恐合作。

核心词与超纲词

1. exasperation	n. 恼怒，恶化，惹人恼怒的事
2. infrastructure	n. 基础设施，公共设施
3. indication	n. 指示，指出，迹象，象征

长难句分析

1. A Houthi fighter screens members of the Yemeni presidential guards who are wearing civilian clothes, as they leave the presidential palace with their belongings in Sanaa January 21, 2015.

全句主语是“A Houthi fighter”，谓语动词是“screens”，“who”引导的定语从句修饰先行词“guards”，“as”引导时间状语从句。

译文：一位胡塞的战士检查了便服着装的也门总统卫队，因为他们在 2015 年 1 月 21 日离开了位于塞纳的总统府，并带走了自己的个人物品。

2. White House spokesman Josh Earnest also said he knew of no changes involving U.S. drone strikes on al Qaeda in Yemen, which Washington had conducted with the support of ousted President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi.

“said”后省略了“that”，紧接着一个宾语从句，“which”引导的定语从句用来修饰“drone strikes”。

译文：白宫发言人厄尼思特也声称他并不知任何关于美国无人机对也门基地组织空袭的变动，而这项攻击计划正是在这位已被驱逐的哈迪总统的配合下实施的。

全文译文

一位胡塞的战士检查了便服着装的也门总统卫队，因为他们在 2015 年 1 月 21 日离开了位于塞纳的总统府，并带走了自己的个人物品。美国想要继续与也门进行紧密的反恐合作，因而不承认也门政府被占意味着伊朗或基地组织正控制当地，白宫在周五发表申明。

白宫发言人厄尼思特也声称，他并不知任何关于美国无人机对也门基地组织空袭的变动，而这项攻击计划正是在这位已被驱逐的哈迪总统的配合下实施的。而在伊朗支持下的胡塞反政府武装于周四拿下总统府后，哈迪总统在愤怒中引退。

美国对也门政治的不稳定性深表担忧，但认为也门基地组织的分支机构，即阿拉伯半岛

上的基地组织（AQAP）在全世界内最具危险性，厄尼思特如是说。

“目前当地的行政机构仍致力于实施反基地组织策略”，厄尼思特在一则新闻短讯中说道。他声称当前美国对也门的政策并未变动，奥巴马政府将继续与也门的国家安全机构保持紧密的合作关系。

“我们已与哈迪政府保持了紧密的工作关系，当然想继续与也门政府保持合作关系，以实施重要的反恐措施”，厄尼思特说。关于伊朗正对叛军实施控制或施加影响力，他“并不清楚”，但他指出胡塞叛军和基地组织是“敌人”。“虽然也门存在着政治不稳定性，但这不意味着基地组织在这一地区的影响力在增强”，厄尼思特说道。

Passage 87

Most of the growth in supply has come from countries that are not members of OPEC, the oil exporters' club—from America in particular. Thanks partly to increases in shale-oil output, the United States pumped 8.8m b/d in September—13% more than in the year before, 56% above the level of 2011 and not far short of Saudi Arabia. Russian oil production is also inching up, suggesting sanctions have not yet begun to be felt in its oilfields. In September, its output rose to 10.6m b/d, within a whisker of the highest monthly figure since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Non-OPEC production, though, has been rising for a while. The biggest recent change has come from within the cartel. In April, Libya's production—hit by civil war—crashed to just 200,000 b/d; by the end of September output was back up to 900,000 b/d and heading towards its pre-war level of 1.5m b/d. No less surprisingly, Iraq's output is rising, too. The upshot is that OPEC production started to grow again in September after almost two years of decline, compounding the impact of growing non-OPEC supplies.

With demand weak, much of the extra output has gone into rebuilding oil stocks in rich countries. But that cannot go on indefinitely. As the hoarding slows, prices are likely to weaken again—unless world demand picks up or oil production is cut.

Neither seems imminent. Antoine Halff, the IEA's chief oil analyst, points out that very little current production becomes uneconomic even at $80 a barrel. The break-even point for most American shale-oil producers has been falling as they have refined their fracking techniques, and is now well below $70 a barrel. So prices will have to fall further if they are to drive marginal producers out of business.

New trade patterns reinforce the downward pressure on prices. OPEC exporters once informally carved up the world between them, with Nigeria and Venezuela selling to America, smaller Gulf states to Japan, and so on. But American oil imports have fallen from 309m barrels a month in 2010 to 236m a month now. European demand is weak. So everyone is competing for

market share in Asia.

Saudi Arabia shocked the rest of OPEC by cutting forward prices for Asian delivery and by increasing oil output slightly in September (by 107,000 barrels), at a time when other exporters wanted it to cut back. The organisation is due to meet again in November. But as Kuwait's oil minister remarked recently, "I don't think there is a chance today that [OPEC] countries would reduce their production." How soon—and how much—lower prices will translate into an increase in global demand, though, is far less certain.

1. According to the first paragraph, which of the followings is not true?
 [A] America's oil production in September has increased by 13% than that of last year.
 [B] Russia's oil production has reached its top since the collapse of the Soveit Union.
 [C] Non-OPEC countries contribute to the growth of oil supply shale-oil output.
 [D] Shale-oil output is the reason why the US and Russia can increase their oil production.

2. In the second paragraph, what is cartel?
 [A] An organization similar to OPEC.
 [B] A consortium of independent organizations formed to limit competition.
 [C] A union formed by Libya and Iraq.
 [D] An organization formed by middle-east countries.

3. According to the third and the fourth paragraphs, which of the followings is true?
 [A] With the demand for oil weak, a lot of extra oil production went into East Asia.
 [B] If demand grows, oil prices may increase accordingly.
 [C] American shale-oil producers are less competitive in oil prices.
 [D] American shale-oil producers can still make profits even if the oil price fall below $70 a barrel.

4. Which of followings is not the reason that everyone competing for market share in East Asia?
 [A] East Asia has greater demand for oil.
 [B] Asia's oil production is far from enough.
 [C] American oil imports have fallen from 309m barrels a month in 2010 to 236m a month now.
 [D] European demand is weak.

5. What can we infer from Kuwait's oil minister remark?
 [A] OPEC countries would reduce their oil production.
 [B] OPEC countries would not reduce their oil production.
 [C] OPEC countries would increase their oil production.
 [D] OPEC countries would not increase their oil production.

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了全球油价降低，俄罗斯和美国等非欧派克国家的石油产量大大增加，而欧派克国家的产量也有提高。按照文章的分析，在未来的一段时间内，油价仍不会下降。

试题解析

1.[D] 这是一道细节题。前三个选项在文中都有提到，D 选项中美国石油产量的提高确实是因为页岩气，但是俄罗斯的产量却并未提高，因此与原文不符。

2.[B] 这是一道常识推断题。Cartel 是世界上著名的垄断组织，这里代指 OPEC 集团，因此 B 选项符合题意。

3.[B] 伴随着油价疲软，多余的石油会流向发达国家，供其重新整理石油库存，因此 A 不对。B 选项符合原文中“prices are likely to weaken again—unless world demand picks up or oil production is cut”的描述。美国在石油竞争中是颇有竞争力的，但是盈利临界点是 70 美元一桶，因此 C 和 D 两个选项都不对。

4.[B] 这是一道细节题，A、C、D 三个选项都没什么问题。B 选项在细节上有个致命问题，整个亚洲的石油产量还是比较高的，只不过集中在了西伯利亚和中东、西亚一代，因此说亚洲石油产量远远不够是不科学的。

5.[B] 根据库威特石油部长的话：“I don’t think there is a chance today that [OPEC] countries would reduce their production”，意思就是说我不太相信欧佩克国家会减少石油的产量，因此 B 选项最符合题意。

核心词与超纲词

1. whisker	n. 晶体，胡须
2. hoarding	n. 囤积，贮藏，临时围墙
3. imminent	adj. 即将来临的，迫近的
4. reinforce	vt. 加强，加固，强化，补充

长难句分析

1. Saudi Arabia shocked the rest of OPEC by cutting forward prices for Asian delivery and by increasing oil output slightly in September (by 107,000 barrels), at a time when other exporters wanted it to cut back.

全句主干是“Saudi Arabia shocked the rest of OPEC”，之后两个“by”的介宾结构作为方式状语，“when”引导时间状语，对“at a time”做进一步说明。

译文：沙特阿拉伯在 9 月份降低了到亚洲石油运输的费用，同时略微提高了石油的产量（增加 10.7 万桶），而这时其他的石油输出国都想降低产量，沙特此举震惊了其他成员国。

2. Most of the growth in supply has come from countries that are not members of OPEC, the oil exporters' club—from America in particular.

全句主干是“growth has come from countries，that”引导的定语从句修饰先行词“countries，the oil exporters' club—from America in particular”作为 OPEC 的同位语，对其做进一步解释说明。

译文：大多数能源供应的增长都来自非欧佩克（石油出口国组织）成员国——尤其是美国。

全文译文

大多数能源供应的增长都来自非欧佩克（石油出口国组织）成员国——尤其是美国。部分原因是页岩油产量的提高，美国在 9 月份的日产量达到了 880 万桶，比去年提高了 13%，比 2011 年的水平高了 56%，与沙特阿拉伯相差不远。俄罗斯的石油产量也在增长，这意味着制裁的影响尚未到达石油开采这一领域。9 月份，其日产量增长到 1060 万桶,几乎达到了苏联解体以后月内最高产量的纪录。

尽管非欧佩克国家的产量已经持续增长了一段时间，但最近最大的变化来自欧佩克成员国。4 月份，利比亚的产量受到了内战的打击，日产量降到了 20 万桶；到 9 月底，日产量恢复到了 90 万桶，并正在向战前 150 万桶的水平前进。同样让人惊讶的是伊拉克的产量也在提高。结果是欧佩克的产量在两年的下降之后，于 9 月份开始重新增长，加剧了非成员国石油供应量增长的影响。

由于石油需求疲软，多余的石油产量大多进入了发达国家重建的石油库存中。随着石油产量的囤积，除非石油需求增加或者产量减少，油价有可能进一步走低。

但这两种可能性短期都不会实现，IEA 的首席石油分析师哈尔夫指出，即便油价是 80 美元一桶，当前的石油还是盈利的。由于美国的页岩油开采商不断提高技术，石油的收支平衡价格正持续降低，现在已经远低于 70 美元每桶。因此，如果这些页岩油开采商想将边际生产者赶走，油价会进一步下降。

新的贸易模式增加了油价的下行压力。欧佩克石油出口商曾划分过世界的市场，尼加拉瓜和委内瑞拉卖油给美国，更小的海湾国家卖油给日本，等等。但是美国的石油进口已从 2010 年的每月 3.09 亿桶降到了如今的 2.36 亿桶。再加上欧洲需求疲软，大家都在竞争亚洲的市场份额。

沙特阿拉伯在 9 月份降低了到亚洲石油运输的费用，同时略微提高了石油的产量（增加 10.7 万桶），而这时其他的石油输出国都想降低产量，沙特此举震惊了其他成员国。欧佩克已决定在 11 月份再次会晤。但正如科威特石油大臣最近所说，“我认为欧佩克成员国很难降低产量”。要花多长时间，价格需要降低多少才能增加全球石油的需求，这些都是未知数。

Passage 88

Natural disasters leave thousands of people hurt and homeless every year, so do man-made disasters such as war. If you want to be prepared for the worst, a flourishing trade in survival information and products is ready to help.

First developed in the nervous depths of the Cold War, the survival business has found new life among people ranging from paranoid survivalists to sensible families who want to be ready for the next big *hurricane* or other natural disaster. The approaching 2000, filled with prediction for some people (and for various reasons), adds to the interest as well.

You can buy survival bags filled with limited food supplies, lights, radios, first-aid equipment, and other utilities. One book, *The Complete Book of Survival* by Rainer Stahlberg, details how to plan and execute disaster strategies in the worst of circumstances. As a first step, Stahlberg recommends keeping up with the news and thinking about the future.

"To recognize Day One, you must be an armchair general, keeping abreast of the news and having the knowledge and equipment to manage to do something on Day Two," the author suggests. "The only way to survive in style is to have a plan and the knowledge to carry it through."

At least a day or two of anticipation is likely to *precede* a political or military event such as a war, assuming you are paying attention. *Tornadoes* and earthquakes, however, can occur with little or no warning.

Further suggestions from Stahlberg: Don't expect the government or local law enforcement to do much for you. Depending on the circumstances, they may not be able to. Don't depend on electricity—there may not be any. That means you can't depend on computers, either. However, having a generator on hand can solve this particular problem, at least in the short term.

Many products on the market can help you deal with the situation successfully. Solar-powered radios are available, as are solar cookers, solar power plants, wood-burning stoves, and other devices.

Planning is at least as important as finding a hiding place for supplies. Stahlberg paints a variety of pessimistic picture in which money could become worthless, fear leads people into extreme behavior. With the assumption that most people will be unprepared in an emergency, the potential outcomes could get very ugly indeed, he warns.

1. The reason of survival business' development is that ____.
[A] there was a Cold War
[B] there was the survival demand in some sensible people
[C] disasters hurt the people
[D] people benefit from the products

2. It is necessary to ____ for survival.
[A] read Stahlberg's book
[B] give up the paranoid idea
[C] study the related knowledge
[D] make some prediction

3. According to the passage, we can do the following behavior for survival except____.
[A] Having the plan and knowledge to survive
[B] Anticipating all the disasters
[C] Keeping up with the news
[D] Thinking about the future

4. According to the suggestions made by Stahlberg, ____.
[A] the government is incapable
[B] with a generator, we have not to fear the lack of electricity
[C] depending on circumstance is a wrong decision
[D] planning is less important than supply

5. To avoid extreme outcomes, people must____.
[A] depend on himself
[B] maintain optimistic attitude
[C] expect government and local enforcement
[D] make full prepare

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了如何在突然灾害发生前和发生时做应对。

试题解析

1. [B] 根据第二段中“the survival business has found new life among people ranging from paranoid survivalists to sensible families”，可知“survival business”得到发展的原因是人们的

生存需求，可判断 B 选项正确。

2. [C] 此题是细节题。C 选项“knowledge”一词可以涵盖其他三项的内容以及相关的内容，可判断 C 选项正确。

3. [B] 有些灾难如战争和自然灾害是不可预期的，可判断 B 选项的表述不正确，应为答案。

4. [C] 根据第六段的 “Further suggestions from Stahlberg”后面详细介绍了 Stahlberg 的观点，可判断 C 选项正确。

5. [D] 根据“With the assumption that most people will be caught unprepared in an emergency, the potential outcomes could get very ugly indeed”，可知产生“outcomes”的原因是没有准备“unprepared”，可判断 D 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. paranoid　　adj. 过分猜疑的
2. utilities　　n. 有用的东西
3. abreast　　adj. 保持一致的
4. precede　　v. 引领

长难句分析

1. First developed in the nervous depths of the Cold War, the survival business has found new life among people ranging from paranoid survivalists to sensible families who want to be ready for the next big *hurricane* or other natural disaster.

句子首先是一个过去分词短语， 后面是一个现分短语结构 ranging from…to…作定语修饰 people，再后面是 who 引导一个定语从句修饰前面的 families。

译文：在冷战的紧张环境下首先发展的那些生存商业，已经发现了人们当中存在的新生活，这些人既包括过分猜疑的生存主义者，也包括那些为下一个大的灾难和其他自然灾害做准备的敏感的家庭。

2. With the assumption that most people will be unprepared in an emergency, the potential outcomes could get very ugly indeed, he warns.

句子中是介词短语中包含一个 that 引导的同谓语从句，后面的 he warns 是动作发出者。

译文：他警告，假设大多数人在紧急的情况下毫无准备，潜在的结果会变得非常严重。

全文译文

自然灾害使得成千上万的人遭受痛苦、无家可归，人为的灾难也是这样，例如战争。如果你想做最坏的打算，有关生存的技能和产品的繁荣的贸易将很有帮助。

在冷战的紧张环境下首先发展的那些生存商业，已经发现了人们当中存在的新生活，这些人既包括过分猜疑的生存主义者，也包括那些为下一个大的灾难和其他自然灾害做准备的敏感的家庭。这个数字接近 2000，伴随着一些人因为各种各样的原因的预言，也增加了利益。

你可以买生存包，里面有有限的食品、手电、收音机、帮助设备和其他有用的东西。Rainer Stahlberg 写了一本叫《生存手册》的书，详细地介绍了在最恶劣的环境下怎样制定并执行对付灾难的策略。第一步，Stahlberg 推荐了解新闻，思考未来。

作者建议："为了认识第一天，你必须纸上谈兵，与新闻保持同步，具有处理第二天的事情的知识和设备。生存的唯一方法是制定计划并且有完成计划的知识。"

假使你注意的话，你可以至少提前一两天预期像战争这样的政治和军事事件。然而，龙卷风和地震出现前很少或没有警告。

Stahlberg 进一步建议，依赖周围环境的人是不能生存的。不要依靠电力，那什么都不是。这意味着你也不能依靠电脑。然而，手头上有发电机的话，就会解决这个特殊的麻烦，至少是在短期内。

许多市场上的产品能帮助你成功地应对形势。市场上有太阳能收音机、太阳能厨具、太阳能设备、烧木材的炉子和其他设备。

计划和发现一个有供给的藏身之处是同样重要的，Stahlberg 描绘了一系列的悲观场景——货币贬值、恐惧使人们陷入极端行为。他警告，假设大多数人在紧急的情况下毫无准备的被抓，潜在的结果会变得非常严重。

Passage 89

The failure of Prime Minister Antonis Samaras to assemble enough votes to install a new Greek president has resulted in a call for elections for January 25. This worrisome development reflects Samaras' inability to articulate a political strategy beyond the narrow one of saving his own coalition of only 155 out of 300 members of parliament.

But his difficulties have ushered in a period of grave political and economic uncertainty. The main opposition left-wing Syriza party is narrowly ahead in the polls, tapping into public impatience with its demand to European leaders to renegotiate the tough terms of the 2012 rescue package for Greece.

No party looks likely to win an absolute majority. If that happens, Greece's two largest parties will have to share power with other parties, including likely some entirely new parties expected to emerge. The latest act of the on-off Greek drama brings two aspects into focus. First, the good news for Europe and the rest of the world: The euro area has more robust crisis management institutions than it had during Greece's last bout of political instability in 2012. These include the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), the outright monetary transactions of the European Central Bank (ECB), and a banking union.

As a result the Greek upheaval, despite sending Greek equity and bond markets into a downturn, has produced no contagion to asset markets in other euro area countries. Moreover, the ECB seems destined to launch a new and more aggressive quantitative easing (QE) program, including purchases of sovereign bonds, if euro area headline inflation dips further because of the decline in global energy prices.

This step is likely to strengthen euro area stability, even though Greek assets and especially Greek government bonds will almost certainly not be included in such purchases. There is thus no reason to expect financial contagion from Greece even if the Greek crisis deepens. A second factor dampening the prospects for Europe easing up on Greece is politics. Planned elections in some euro area countries, including Estonia and Finland in March and April, make it unlikely that they will favor further aid or concessions to Athens, for example. In addition, the governments in Spain and Portugal, which face voters and populist challenges toward the end of 2015, will also avoid easing up on Greece, as Syriza demands, when their own populations continue to endure austerity measures.

Germany's finance minister, Wolfgang Schäuble, will therefore have allies when he states that "every new government must respect the agreements made by its predecessors." Accordingly, no matter who is elected in Athens, Greece will not be able to invoke market turmoil in Europe in getting its austerity program renegotiated.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is also increasingly exasperated with the recent lack of Greek program implementation. And at the ECB, Mario Draghi has his own political needs to placate his more hawkish members' concerns over moral hazard concerns and get them behind a new regional QE program.

Facing skeptical negotiating partners is only one of the serious obstacles facing Greece's next prime minister, however. The election sets up a compressed timetable after January 25. The two-month extension of Greece's economic adjustment program runs out at the end of February, as does the availability of the €10.9 billion in European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) funds remaining from the recapitalization of the Greek banking system. That gives the Greek political system a month to form a new coalition government and negotiate another "technical extension" of the existing program or an entirely new program.

1. According to the first and second paragraphs, which of the followings is true about Prime Minister Antonis Samaras?

[A] He successfully assembled enough votes to install a new Greek president.
[B] He can only save his own coalition of only 300 members of the parliament.
[C] He is winning the main opposition party slightly in polls.
[D] He has to renegotiate with the impatient European leaders.

2. According to the third and the fourth paragraphs, which of the followings is not true?
[A] It's almost impossible that one party can win a great victory over the other.
[B] The euro area institutions can better handle the crisis than in 2012.
[C] The Greek upheaval exerted a negative effect on other European countries.
[D] The ECB seems likely to purchase more sovereign bonds.

3. Why is it unlikely for Europe to receive financial contagion from Greece even if the Greek crisis deepens?
[A] Because Greek government bonds will not be included in the purchases of sovereign bonds.
[B] Because Greek's situation is not yet that bad.
[C] Because many European countries are rich enough to resist such a risk.
[D] Because the euro area institutions can better handle the crisis than in 2012.

4. In the fifth paragraph, what does the word austerity mean?
[A] A general and progressive increase in prices.
[B] A positive motivational influence.
[C] Easily diffused or spread as from one person to another.
[D] A situation in which people's living standards are reduced because of economic difficulties.

5. What's the author's attitude towards Greek political system?
[A] positive
[B] negative
[C] neutral
[D] indifferent

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了希腊总理安东尼斯·萨马拉斯未能为任命新的总统获取足够的选票，因而引发了希腊危机前景的进一步不确定性。但是希腊的经济政治危机未影响到欧洲其他国家，希腊将还有一个月的时间来组成新的政府。而希腊的两党之间势均力敌，可能双方需要进行

合作，才可以建立新的政府。

试题解析

1.[B] 这是一道细节题。文中第一句便说总理未能获得足够选票，因此 A 不对。B 选项符合原文中的“narrow one of saving his own coalition of only 155 out of 300 members of parliament”。C 选项错误，因为反对党在选票上有微弱的优势。不耐烦的是希腊的民众，而并非其他欧洲国家领导，因此 D 也错误。

2.[C] 这是一道细节题。A 选项符合原文中的“No party looks likely to win an absolute majority”，因此正确。B 选项符合原文中“The euro area has more robust crisis management institutions than it had during Greece’s last bout of political instability in 2012”。原文中第三段第五行说希腊的危机不会波及欧洲其他国家，因此 C 错误故选。

3.[A] 这是一道细节题。题干是问为什么希腊危机不会波及欧洲其他国家，答案正是在原文中这句话的前一句，“Greek government bonds will almost certainly not be included in such purchases”，因此 A 符合题意。

4.[D] 这是一道词义猜测题。“austerity”的意思是财政紧缩政策，只有 D 选项符合题意。

5.[C] 这是一道综合分析题。综合全文来看，作者只是客观地讲述了希腊政府所面临的状况，并未有态度上的倾向，因此最佳答案为 C。

核心词与超纲词

1. upheaval	n. 剧变，隆起，举起
2. contagion	n. 传染病，蔓延，触染
3. dampening	v. 抑制（dampen 的 ing 形式），弄湿，消沉
4. austerity	n. 紧缩，朴素，苦行，严厉

长难句分析

1. As a result the Greek upheaval, despite sending Greek equity and bond markets into a downturn, has produced no contagion to asset markets in other euro area countries.

全句主干是“the Greek upheaval has produced no contagion”，“despite”其后的成分作为让步状语。

译文：尽管希腊的动荡将其股权和债券市场推向衰退，却未将其危机蔓延到其他欧元区国家。

2. Moreover, the ECB seems destined to launch a new and more aggressive quantitative easing (QE) program, including purchases of sovereign bonds, if euro area headline inflation dips further because of the decline in global energy prices.

全句主干是“the ECB seems destined to launch a program”，“including”介宾短语作为状语，“if”引导条件状语从句。

译文：另外，一旦欧元区的通货膨胀率因为国际能源价格下跌进一步下降，欧洲中央银行似乎决心要实施一项更积极的量化宽松（QE）计划，包括购买主权债券。

全文译文

希腊总理安东尼斯·萨马拉斯未能为任命新的总统获取足够的选票，因此将在 1 月 25 日进行新的选举。这样令人担忧的情况反映了萨马拉斯对于制定策略的无能，而其策略不只是要保留议会里 300 席位中的 155 个。

但他的困境还引起了极大的经济政治不确定性。主要的左翼反对党左翼联盟党在选票上略占优势，他们安抚民众的急躁情绪，并与欧洲的领导人重新协商 2012 年挽救希腊经济的苛刻条款。

看上去并没有哪个政党已经获得了绝对优势，一旦实现了绝对优势，希腊的两大政党将与其他政党分享权力，甚至包括一些刚刚出现的新政党。开关式的希腊喜剧将人们的关注点带到两个方面：第一，对于欧洲及世界其他各地的好消息，相比 2012 年希腊政治危机，欧元区有着更有效的危机管理机制。这些机制包括欧洲稳定机制（ESM），银行联盟欧洲中央银行（ECB）的直接货币交易机制。

尽管希腊的动荡将其股权和债券市场推向衰退，却未将其危机蔓延到其他欧元区国家。另外，一旦欧元区的通货膨胀率因为国际能源价格下跌进一步下降，欧洲中央银行似乎决心要实施一项更积极地量化宽松（QE）计划，包括购买主权债券。

尽管这些购买清单上当然不会出现希腊的资产购买，尤其是政府债券，此举仍将促进欧元区的稳定性。因此，即便希腊危机进一步深化，其经济上的影响仍很难蔓延到欧洲其他国家。政治是另一个影响欧洲支援希腊的因素。欧元区一些国家的选举，比如，爱沙尼亚在 3 月的选举、芬兰在 4 月的选举，使得对希腊进一步援助和退让的可能性微乎其微。另外，西班牙和荷兰的政府也将在 2015 年年底面对选举者和民粹主义者的叫板，因而也会放弃对希腊政策的缓和。这正符合左翼联盟的要求，因为他们自己的民众也正经历着财政紧缩。

德国财政大臣沃尔夫冈说道：“每个新的政府都应该尊重前任政府的政策。”他说这话必能得到其他国家的呼应。相应地，无论谁被选举为希腊的新领导人，希腊也不能为了重议财政紧缩政策而引起欧洲的市场混乱。

希腊计划实施的停滞不前，让国际货币基金组织（IMF）对此愈发不满。在欧洲中央银行，马里奥·德拉基在政治上需要安抚他手下更加鹰派的成员。他们对投保人不可靠所冒的

风险忧心忡忡，为此需要一个新的地区性量化宽松计划。

希腊下一任首相所面临的巨大障碍有很多，磋商伙伴的质疑只不过其中之一而已。选举使得1月25日之后的日程十分紧张。长达两个月的延期希腊经济调整计划在2月底就将结束，同时金额达到109亿欧元的欧洲金融稳定基金也将用尽，这笔款项来自希腊银行系统资本重组剩下的资金。这使得希腊的政治制度只有一个月的时间来组织新的联合政府，并且通过协商去实现新的“技术延期”或者实行一项崭新的计划。

Passage 90

As we have seen in earlier chapters, the American definition of success if largely one of acquiring wealth and a higher material standard of living. It is not surprising; therefore, that Americans have valued education for its monetary value. The belief is widespread in the United States that the more schooling people have, the more money they will earn when they leave school. The belief is strongest regarding the desirability of an undergraduate university degree, or a professional degree such as medicine or law following the undergraduate degree. The money value of graduate degrees in “nonprofessional” field such as arts, history, or philosophy is not as great.

This belief in the monetary value of education is supported by statistics on income. Ben Wattenberg, a social scientist, estimated that in the course of a lifetime a man with a college degree in 1972 would earn about $380,000 more than a man with just a high school diploma. Perhaps this helps to explain survey findings which showed that Americans who wished they had led their lives differently in some way regretted most of all that they did not get more education.

The regret is shared by those who *have made it to the top* and by those who have not. Journalist Richard Reeves quotes a black worker in a Ford automobile factory:

When I was in the ninth grade, I was getting bad grades and messing around. My father came home in the kitchen one night with a pair to Ford work pants and he threw them in my face. “Put these on,” he said, “because you are going to be wearing them the rest of your life if you don’t get an education.”

Douglas Fraser, the president of the United Auto Workers Union, regretted not finishing his school so much that he occasionally lied about it. He told Richard Reeves about his pride in graduating from high school, but then a few minutes later he said:

I was not telling the truth about high school. I never finished. I quit in the twelfth grade to take a job … It’s funny—after all these years, I still lie about it. Because the fact is, I still think it was a stupid thing to do. I should have finished my education.

Even a man like Fraser, a nationally known and successful leader, was troubled by regrets that he did not climb higher on the educational ladder.

1. It is implied that earlier chapters write about ____.
[A] how to get wealth
[B] what is high standard of living
[C] the definition of success
[D] the value of education

2. Which of the following statement delegate American's education view?
[A] Education isn't related to monetary value.
[B] Most of people want to get professional degree like medicine or law.
[C] The idea that education means money is reasonable.
[D] Graduate degree is more valuable than undergraduate degree.

3. "*Have made it to the top*" (Par. 3, sentence 1) probably means _____.
[A] have arrived in time
[B] have opened their own businesses
[C] have got more education
[D] have succeeded

4. According to the passage, we can conclude____.
[A] Richard is the man who conducts the survey concerned in paragraph 2
[B] the black worker belongs to the one that have not succeeded
[C] Douglas is a man who likes to lie
[D] Fraser is famous man in the world

5. Why Douglas Fraser sometimes lied about his education?
[A] He fell shy about his education.
[B] He regrets not finishing his education.
[C] To hide some secret.
[D] To get the president of UAWU.

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇议论文。文章论述了美国人对教育程度的重视与追求，并认为货币价值与教育紧密相关。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题为推断题。根据文章第一段第一句"As we have seen in earlier chapters, the American definition of success"，可判断主题是成功。

2.[C] 根据第一段“the more schooling people have, the more money they will earn when they leave school”，可判断 C 选项正确。

3.[D] 此题为推断题。根据第三段提到的两类人并给出了例子，可判断 D 选项正确。

4.[B] 综合第三、四段的内容，可判断 B 选项正确。

5.[B] 根据文中“I still lie about it. Because the fact is, I still think it was a stupid thing to do. I should have finished my education.”可判断 B 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. pants　　n. 短裤
2. regret　　v. 遗憾

长难句分析

1. The belief is widespread in the United States that the more schooling people have, the more money they will earn when they leave school.

句子中由 that 引导一个同谓语从句，同谓语从句是一个 the more, the more 结构， 后面是一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句。

译文：美国人普遍相信，一个人上的学越多，当他离开学校时所能赚的钱就越多。

2. Perhaps this helps to explain survey findings which showed that Americans who wished they had led their lives differently in some way regretted most of all that they did not get more education.

句子中包含一个 which 引导的定语从句，此定语从句中包含一个 that 引导的宾语从句，此宾语从句中包含一个 who 引导的定语从句，宾语从句的主语是 Americans， 后面的谓语是 regretted，在这个句子中 all 后面的 that 引导一个同谓语从句。

译文：也许这会帮助你解释以下的调查结果，那些希望在某些方面过得与众不同的美国人最后悔的是他们没有接受更多的教育。

全文译文

就像我们在前几章看见的那样，美国人对于成功的定义是拥有财富和比较高标准的物质生活。因此，美国人用货币价值来衡量教育的价值是不奇怪的。美国人普遍相信，一个人上的学越多，当他离开学校时所能赚的钱就越多。当希望得到一个学士学位或者比如医药学或

法学这样的专科学位时，这种信念最强烈。艺术、历史或哲学这些非专业领域研究生学位的货币价值不那么大。

收入的数字支持了教育具有货币价值的观点。社会学家 Ben Wattenberg 估计，在生命过程中，若一个在 1972 年就有大学文凭的人会比一个只有高中文凭的人多赚 38 万美元。也许这会帮助你解释以下的调查结果，那些希望在某些方面过得与众不同的美国人最后悔的是他们没有接受更多的教育。

遗憾是由成功的人和未成功的人共同分担的。记者 Richard Reeves 引用了在福特汽车厂工作的黑人作为例子。

我九年级时，开始胡闹，学习成绩变差。一天晚上我爸爸穿着福特工厂的工作服回家，在厨房里，他把工作服扔在我面前。他说："穿上他们，如果你不接受教育的话，你的下半辈子就要穿着它了。"

美国汽车工人协会主席 Douglas Fraser 非常遗憾没有完成学业，以至于偶尔谎称完成了。他告诉 Richard Reeves ，从高中毕业他是多么自豪，但几分钟后他说："关于我的高中我没有说实情，我从来就没有毕业。在 12 年级时我辍学找工作。都过了这么多年了，我还是对此事撒谎，这是可笑的。因为事实是，我一直认为那么做非常愚蠢，我本应该完成我的学业。"

即使像 Fraser 这样的国内知名的成功的领导人，也被那个遗憾所困扰——他没有在教育上更上一层楼。

Passage 91

Just past happy hour o'clock on a gusty Friday evening, the intimate basement room under New York's swanky Ace Hotel was alive with an intimate crowd, all of whom seemed awed and empowered by the three veteran rock heroes -- Corin Tucker, Carrie Brownstein and Janet Weiss of Sleater-Kinney -- sitting in front of them. The prolific Olympia, Washington-hailing rock trio disbanded in 2005, but they are back with a new album, No Cities to Love, and it's as though that fateful ten-year hiatus never happened. With the new record, the three continue to embody what rock 'n' roll was originally intended to be: irreverent, feral and sure.

That's perhaps why they keenly selected two equally unapologetic voices -- the masterminds behind the brash, paradigm-shifting Comedy Central scripted series Broad City -- to interview them in front of the small audience this night. The engaging chat between the comedians and the musicians was ramshackle and loosely scripted. Instead of asking canonical questions, Ilana Glazer and Abbi Jacobson inquired about improvisation and touring, which appropriately spiraled into tangents as diverse as Iggy Pop, pooping on the tour bus, being a former jam band fan and James Baldwin novels, in addition to the development, process and thinking that went into the band's first album since their recent reunion.

Despite the magnitude of the forces onstage, though, the collective feeling was less of being dwarfed than of being elevated.

There is a blanket sense that ascending to the status of a rock legend requires technical skill, classic training and/or ample connections in the industry. Sleater-Kinney had none of that. This was a band that was born and bred at the grassroots level and stayed that way. Spawned in 1994 by Brownstein and Tucker (who were friends and share vocal credits in the band), Sleater-Kinney was catalyzed by the pair's youthful yet urgent dissatisfaction: with the status quo of the culture that surrounded them, and with the perception that women couldn't play aggressive, challenging, punk music. So they decided to create their own kind of melodic noise, one that championed the other, the excluded, and ultimately found triumph buried deep in the struggle.

Their efforts were anchored by a slow-forming group of equally frustrated and inventive musical peers, part of what would eventually be named "riot grrrl," a movement operating with a do-it-yourself ethos that encouraged all to join in, to participate, to book shows and be a part of discussions that took the middleman out and put the girls front and center. Drummer Janet Weiss came along in 1997, and was intrinsic to the band's golden era of music, including 1997's sensational Dig Me Out that garnered them acclaim and fame and inspired countless creative folks, the actors of Broad City included. "I feel a little bit like we couldn't be a show without you guys," confided Jacobson. "Even though you're music and we're comedy, I feel empowered by you guys." Chiming in, Glazer deadpanned: "It's the zeitgeist, baby."

1. According to the first paragraph, which of the followings is true?
 [A] Corin Tucker, Carrie Brownstein and Janet Weiss are old-fashioned rock heroes.
 [B] The three-man band broke up in 2005.
 [C] Now the band is back with the title track No Cities to Love.
 [D] The band wants to change their rock style.

2. What does author mean by using the word unapologetic?
 [A] The band members refuse to apologize to each other.
 [B] The three rock stars refuse to apologize to the fans.
 [C] The rock trio is pretty proud of their new style.
 [D] The three are confident of their style and won't change.

3. According to the fourth paragraph, which of the followings is true?
 [A] It is common sense that you can become a rock legend as long as you are talented enough.
 [B] The band is of a noble origin.
 [C] It is known to all that men can better play aggressive, challenging, punk music.
 [D] Brownstein and Tucker is a couple.

4. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

[A] Drummer Janet Weiss joined the band before the golden era.

[B] Dig Me Out gave the band great fame and wealth.

[C] Even the Broad City actors envy the band.

[D] Jacobson is more of a musician than an actor.

5. What's the author's attitude towards this reunited band?

[A] positive

[B] negative

[C] neutral

[D] indifferent

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了一个叫做 Sleater-Kinney 的乐队在解散十年之后，今年又重出江湖，并延续自己原来放荡不羁的摇滚风格。文章详细介绍了乐队起源于草根，以及后来逐步壮大成功的历程，连百老汇的演员都对他们刮目相看。

试题解析

1.[B] 这是一道细节题。文中用词是“veteran rock heroes”，意思是摇滚老英雄，不是过时的摇滚明星，A 选项错误。B 选项符合原文。“No Cities to Love”是专题名而并非主打歌的名字，因此 C 错误。此乐队将会延续自己的摇滚风格，D 不符合原文。

2. [D] 这是一道词义理解题。这里的“unapologetic”其实和道歉并无关系，这个乐队也并无意要有什么新的风格，其实这个词的意思就是说他们要做自己，延续自己过去的那种风格，不做出改变的意思。

3.[C] 这是一道细节题。按照原文的说法，要成为摇滚传奇需要“technical skill, classic training and/or ample connections”，而并非是天赋好就行的，A 错误。文中提到这支乐队起源并一直停留在草根阶层，因此说其出身高贵是错误的，B 不正确。原文中说女性不善于玩那些激烈的朋克音乐，自然可以推断出男的肯定玩得更好，C 正确。D 选项中的两个人是“pair”，即乐队里的搭档，而并非夫妻。

4.[B] 这是一道细节题。Drummer Janet Weiss 是在乐队高峰期时加入的，A 错误。B 选项符合题意。

5.[A] 本文主要讲述了一个叫做 Sleater-Kinney 的乐队在解散十年之后，今年又重出江湖，

并延续自己原来放荡不羁的摇滚风格。文章详细介绍了乐队起源于草根，以及后来逐步壮大成功的历程，连百老汇的演员都对他们刮目相看。全文都透露出作者看好这支乐队。

核心词与超纲词

1. swanky	adj. 炫耀的，时髦的，爱出风头的
2. prolific	adj. 多产的，丰富的
3. hiatus	n. 裂缝，空隙，脱漏部分
4. paradigm	n. 范例；词形变化表
5. brash	adj. 无礼的，傲慢的，仓促的，性急的
6. ramshackle	adj. 摇晃的，放荡的

长难句分析

1. Just past happy hour o'clock on a gusty Friday evening, the intimate basement room under New York's swanky Ace Hotel was alive with an intimate crowd, all of whom seemed awed and empowered by the three veteran rock heroes -- Corin Tucker, Carrie Brownstein and Janet Weiss of Sleater-Kinney -- sitting in front of them.

全句主干是“the intimate basement room was alive with an intimate crowd”，“just”结构作为时间状语，“all of whom”引导定语从句，修饰“crowd”，破折号后内容起解释说明作用。

译文：在阵风的周五晚上，刚刚度过了快乐的时光，地点在充满时尚的纽约艾斯酒店的地下室，这间让人感觉亲切的地下室因为有着一群亲密的人们而充满生机。这群人为三位老兵摇滚英雄感到敬畏，并受到鼓舞，这三位是斯利特·金尼组合的科林·塔克，凯瑞·布朗斯滕以及珍妮特·维斯，他们坐在人群的前面。

2. Drummer Janet Weiss came along in 1997, and was intrinsic to the band's golden era of music, including 1997's sensational Dig Me Out that garnered them acclaim and fame and inspired countless creative folks, the actors of Broad City included.

全句主语是“Drummer Janet Weiss”，“came”和“was”为两个并列谓语，“that”引导定语从句，修饰“Dig Me Out”，“the actors of Broad City included”为悬垂状语。

译文：鼓手珍妮特·韦斯于 1997 年参与了进来，她就是为乐队的黄金时期而生的，包括 1997 年轰动一时的《发掘我》。这张专辑为乐队获得了认可和名气，鼓舞了无数的创意民谣歌手，包括“开放之城”的演员。

全文译文

在阵风的周五晚上，刚刚度过了快乐的时光，地点在充满时尚的纽约艾斯酒店的地下室。这间让人感觉亲切的地下室因为有着一群亲密的人们而充满生机。这群人为三位老兵摇滚英

雄感到敬畏，并受到鼓舞，这三位是斯利特·金尼组合的科林·塔克，凯瑞·布朗斯滕以及珍妮特·维斯，他们坐在人群的前面。这个多产的摇滚三人组曾轰动华盛顿，于 2005 年解散，但是现在带着新专辑《无城去爱》复出了，仿佛这重要的十年中断并未发生过。带着这张新专辑，他们三位想还原摇滚本来的理念：桀骜不驯，原生态，坚定不移。

这或许正是他们同样选择两种强硬声音的原因，看似自以为是的背后是深谋远虑。颠覆性的喜剧中心的系列剧《开放之城》，那天晚上在一小群观众前采访了他们两拨人。喜剧家和音乐家之间的讨论没什么主见，内容也很松散。伊拉纳·格雷泽和艾比·雅各布森并没有问十分循规蹈矩的问题，相反却询问了即兴演奏和巡回演出。这样的问法恰如其分地偏离了主题，这和伊基·波普一样让人捉摸不透，在巡演车上随地方便，成为前爵士乐队的粉丝。还有詹姆斯·鲍德温的小说，这期间的发展，过程和想法都进入了他们重组后的第一张专辑之中。

尽管台上的腕儿很大，观众却集中体会到优越感而并非相形见绌。

想要达到摇滚传奇的级别，给人的总体感觉是要有技术，经典的训练，和在业内丰富的人际关系。但是斯利特·金尼组合这些都没有。这个组合产于草根，并一直走草根路线。1994 年由布朗斯滕和塔克发起了这支乐队（当时二人是好友并同时担任唱手），乐队受到了这两位搭档不成熟但急切的不满足感的刺激。当时的状况是，他们周围的文化氛围认为女性无法演奏激进的朋克音乐。所以他们决定要创造自己的旋律，这种旋律中声音相互激荡，被排斥的和最终发现的胜利深深地埋在挣扎之中。

他们二人的努力得到了同样发展缓慢，倍感挫折，但才华横溢的音乐人的共鸣，这些音乐人中的一部分最后成了“暴乱女孩”。这个组合的精神气质是自己动手，她们鼓励所有人都可以加入、参与、预订演出、参加讨论，将中间人赶走，并将女性安置在舞台的中央和前面。鼓手珍妮特·韦斯于 1997 年参与了进来，她就是为乐队的黄金时期而生的，包括 1997 年轰动一时的《发掘我》，这张专辑为乐队获得了认可和名气，鼓舞了无数的创意民谣歌手，包括《开放之城》的演员。雅各布森坦言道：“我感觉到没有你们，我们都没法演出了。”“即便你们是音乐家，我们是演员，我也能感觉受到你们的激励。”格雷泽面无表情地插嘴说，“这是时代潮流。”

Passage 92

The Christmas challenge to go cold turkey on Amazon UK is an escalation of a campaign that has been running since 2013 when three friends, all former Amazon shoppers in their early 20s, launched an online petition after several news articles and a BBC Panorama programme exposed exploitative and demeaning working conditions in the company’s warehouse. The Change.org petition, titled ‘Amazon UK: all we want for Christmas is a fair wage’, called for the company to “end poverty pay”. In less than a month it received around 55,000 signatures and on the 28th

February it was hand-delivered to Amazon's headquarters in Holborn.

"Amazon has more than enough money to pay its workers (both permanent employees and contracted agency workers) the Living Wage," the petition read. "This is the wage needed to support a basic standard of living. With UK sales in 2012 of £4.2 billion, you'd think Amazon could afford to pay its workers enough to be able to feed and clothe themselves and their families. Amazon is an enormously successful company. This petition calls on Amazon to recognize the humanity of its workers and their very real needs."

Emily Kenway, one of the founders of Amazon Anonymous and who put the petition online called many of the company's policies "disgusting". She cited practises such as the monitoring and timing of toilet breaks, the 'sack if you're sick policy' which sees workers let go if they are sick three times in three months, and the 50-hour working week which pushes the lim its of the EU working time directive. According to 24-year-old charity worker Bex, another of the masterminds behind AA who declined to give her surname, the petition fell largely on deaf ears. "Amazon simply responded by telling us how well they treat their 'permanent staff' and they didn't even comment on the Living Wage," she told Newsweek. "It was a fob off."

But the campaigners didn't let Amazon off lightly. In June 2014 the battle was brought to the company's front doorstep again when a mocked-up book, titled 'A Living Wage for All Amazon Workers' was launched on the website. In it's product description it said: "Over 62,000 people have called on Amazon to end poverty pay in 2014 -- but Amazon has yet to take our demand seriously so we've brought it direct to Amazon.co.uk." It asked readers to "review this product below and let Amazon know that it's time to pay the human cost of its operations".

The book was quickly taken down by the company. Bex went on to explain that Amazon Anonymous is designed to unite all strands of opposition and frustration against Amazon's "disengagement" from the issues of the campaign. "We have stepped up to AA to unite. If we all put Amazon in the spotlight and pressurize them we can get them to change," she said. As well as raising awareness, the website also encouraged many workers to come forward and anonymously share their experiences.

1. This passage mainly talks about _____.
 [A] amazon has more than enough money to pay its workers
 [B] amazon faces losses as people pledge to shop elsewhere
 [C] a petition calls on Amazon to recognize the humanity of its workers
 [D] amazon Anonymous, an organization to fight Amazon

2. What can we infer from the second paragraph?
 [A] Amazon wants to pay its workers but it couldn't afford.
 [B] Amazon workers are badly treated in terms of humanity and basic needs.

[C] Amazon is a successful company, but it fails to make great profits.

[D] The petition aims to help Amazon to gain more profit so that the workers can be better paid.

3. According to the third paragraph, which of the followings is not true?

[A] Emily Kenway cofounded Amazon Anonymous.

[B] A worker may be fired if he if sick three times within a month.

[C] Bex thinks that the petition isn't successful enough.

[D] Amazon didn't respond on the Living Wage.

4. In the end of the third paragraph, what does the sentence "It was a fob off." Mean?

[A] Amazon got pretty angry and refused to give more comment.

[B] Amazon wants to give back on those challengers.

[C] Amazon told a lie.

[D] Amazon said something just to stop people from asking more questions.

5. According to the last two paragraphs, which of the followings is not true?

[A] Over 62,000 people have read the book titled 'A Living Wage for All Amazon Workers'.

[B] The book aims to let Amazon spend more on human cost.

[C] It's a good idea to force Amazon o change by exposing the truth to the public.

[D] The website not only aims to raise awareness but also serves as a platform for people to share.

试题解析

1.[B] 这是一道综合分析题，考生应该看完全篇文章之后，再做这道题目。尽管 A、C、D 三个选项在原文中都有体现，但是从全文的角度来讲，主要讲的正是亚马逊公司由于苛刻员工，导致大家都去别的地方购物，因此导致了巨大的损失。

2.[B] 这是一道细节题。从第二段我们可以得出，亚马逊是家盈利能力非常强的公司，仅在英国 12 年的销售额就达到了"£4.2 billion"，正是因为公司不愿意花这份钱，其员工受到的待遇极差，午饭满足基本生活需求，因此 B 选项最符合题意。

3.[C] 这是一道细节题。A、B、D 三个选项都可以在第三段找到依据，而 Bex 认为这项请愿计划完全不成功，而并非不够成功，因此 C 错误。

4.[D] 这是一道猜测题。从前文来看，也知道亚马逊公司方面只是为了搪塞这些员工代表，因此 D 选项最贴合题意。

5.[A] 这是一道细节题。B、C、D 均可以从最后一段推断出，但是 A 有个错误，超过 62000 人是要求亚马逊结束廉价工资，而并非看过这本书。

核心词与超纲词

1. petition	n. 请愿，请愿书，祈求；
2. spotlight	n. 聚光灯，反光灯，公众注意的中心
3. pressurize	vt. 密封，增压，使……加压

长难句分析

The Christmas challenge to go cold turkey on Amazon UK is an escalation of a campaign that has been running since 2013 when three friends, all former Amazon shoppers in their early 20s, launched an online petition after several news articles and a BBC Panorama programme exposed exploitative and demeaning working conditions in the company's warehouse.

全句主干是“the challenge is an escalation of a campaign”，后面先跟了个定语从句修饰“campaign”，又跟了个时间状语从句。

译文：有三位朋友曾在 20 岁出头时在亚马逊英国工作过，他们在 BBC 全景栏目曝光亚马逊仓库工人饱受剥削和贬低的工作环境后，自 2013 年在网上发起请愿，而这项活动升级成了快速戒掉亚马逊购物习惯的圣诞挑战。

全文译文

有三位朋友曾在 20 岁出头时在亚马逊英国工作过，他们在 BBC 全景栏目曝光亚马逊仓库工人饱受剥削和贬低的工作环境后，自 2013 年在网上发起请愿，而这项活动升级成了快速戒掉亚马逊购物习惯的圣诞挑战。在 Change.org 网站上的请愿书，题目叫做“亚马逊英国，我们所要求的只是圣诞节一份合理的工资”，要求公司“停止支付过低薪水”。在不到一个月内，便收到了 55000 份签名，并提交到了位于霍尔本的亚马逊总部。

“他们有足够的钱去支付自己的员工（包括终身制员工和合同制员工）最低生活工资”，请愿书上写道。“需要这些薪资来达到基本标准的生活水平。亚马逊 2012 年在英国的销售额达到了 42 亿欧元，人们理所当然地认为亚马逊支付给员工的薪资足够解决家庭的吃穿问题。亚马逊是个获得巨大成功的公司，这项请愿希望亚马逊能够认识到自己的员工也是人，要照顾到他们的切实需求。”

艾米丽·肯薇是“匿名亚马逊”的发起者之一，并参与了将请愿书放在网上。她将公司的很多政策称为“恶心”。她举了实例，比如说监督并对员工上厕所的时间计时，还有“生病就走人政策”，即员工在三个月内生病三次就必须走人，而且每周要工作 50 小时，超过了欧盟对工作时间规定的界限。贝克斯是一名 24 岁的慈善工作者，同时是“匿名亚马逊”背后的重要人物，她不愿说出自己的姓，并声称请愿很大程度上并未被理会：“亚马逊仅仅回应称他们是如何优待‘终身制员工’的，而并未对最基本薪资做任何评价。”她对《新闻周刊》说：“这回应不过是搪塞而已。”

但是发动运动的人并未让亚马逊轻易地搪塞过去。2014 年 6 月，这场战争再次蔓延到了公司的前门台阶，同时一本叫《所有亚马逊工人的生活工资》的书在网上发布。产品描述是这样的：“超过 62000 人要求亚马逊在 2014 年结束低价工资——但是亚马逊至今未将我们的要求当回事，所以我们就直接到亚马逊英国公司。”描述号召读者“重新审视下面的产品并要让亚马逊英国明白，是时候该为运营所需的人力资源付钱了”。

这本书很快便被亚马逊下架了。亚马逊试图躲避运动中发现的问题，人们反对并为此感到沮丧，贝克斯解释说“亚马逊匿名”（网站名）是为了将这些联合起来。“我们到亚马逊匿名就是为了联合起来”，她说道。网站一方面为了唤起人们的意识，另一方面鼓励更多的工人来匿名分享自己的遭遇。

Passage 93

The ability of the Amazon forest to soak up excess carbon dioxide is weakening over time, researchers reported last week. That finding suggests that limiting climate change could be more difficult than expected.

For decades, Earth’s forests and seas have been soaking up roughly half of the carbon pollution that people are pumping into the atmosphere. That has limited the planetary warming that would otherwise result from those emissions.

The forests and oceans have largely kept up even as emissions have skyrocketed. That surprised many scientists, but also prompted warnings that such a robust “carbon sink” could not be counted on to last forever.

In a vast study spanning 30 years and covering 189,000 trees distributed across 321 plots in the Amazon basin, researchers led by a group at the University of Leeds, in Britain, reported that the uptake of carbon dioxide in the Amazon peaked in the 1990s, at about 2 billion tons a year, and has since fallen by half.

Initially, the researchers postulated, the Amazon may have responded well to rising carbon dioxide levels, which are known to increase plant growth, but that response appears to be tapering

off. Drought and other stresses could be playing a role, but the main factor seems to be that the initial acceleration of growth sped up the metabolism of the trees.

"With time, the growth stimulation feeds through the system, causing trees to live faster, and so die younger," Oliver L. Phillips, a tropical ecologist at the University of Leeds and one of the leaders of the research, said in a statement.

Further research is needed, but the scientists say that climate forecasting models that assume a continuing, robust carbon sink in the Amazon could be overly optimistic.

At a global scale, studies suggest that forests are still absorbing far more carbon than they release into the atmosphere, even as stresses like fires and beetle attacks increase because of climate change. In essence, rising forces of growth have been outracing rising forces of death in the world's forests.

Perhaps the big question now is whether that will flip. Will forests beyond the Amazon, such as the boreal forest that encircles the Northern Hemisphere, eventually follow the Amazon and weaken as carbon sinks?

That would mean, in effect, that human civilization would have less help from trees, and cuts in carbon emissions would need to be sharper than previously thought to limit global warming to tolerable levels.

1. It can be seen from the first two paragraphs that ____ .
 [A] forests are the only means to absorb carbon dioxide
 [B] climate change has exceeded human expectations
 [C] carbon dioxide is a cause of climate change
 [D] amazon forest has been soaking up roughly half of the carbon pollution

2. Which of the following statement is correct?
 [A] Carbon dioxide can stimulate the growth of trees and contribute to the metabolism.
 [B] Researchers in Britain found that the uptake of carbon dioxide in the forests peaked in the 1990s.
 [C] The forests and oceans will always keep up with the carbon emissions.
 [D] The decline of Amazon forest is mainly due to drought and other stresses.

3. Which is the best title for this passage?
 [A] Global Warming--- An Inevitable Trend.
 [B] Forests Are at Work to Soak Up Carbon Dioxide.
 [C] The Decline of the Global Forests as Carbon Sinks.
 [D] amazon Forest Becoming Less of a Climate Changer Safety Net.

4. The study conducted by a group at the University of Leeds shows that____ .
 [A] the speed of death will outrace the growth speed in the world's forests

[B] the uptake of carbon dioxide in the Amazon reached the peak in the 1990s
[C] Amazon is still absorbing far more carbon than it releases into the atmosphere
[D] cuts in carbon emissions would be sharper than previous expectation

5. Which of the following is suggested in the last two paragraphs?
[A] People may need to plant more trees to soak up the carbon emissions.
[B] People may need to turn to other means to eliminate carbon dioxide.
[C] Forests across the globe will follow the Amazon forest in the ability of soaking up carbon dioxide.
[D] Boreal forest that encircles the Northern Hemisphere will eventually turn into carbon sinks.

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述亚马逊森林吸收二氧化碳的能力在减弱。文章开宗明义，在第一段就表达了观点。之后，讲述了森林在抑制地球变暖中起的作用，接着详细说明亚马逊森林吸收能力减弱的研究依据及原因，文末作者表达了对二氧化碳的消耗难度增加的担心。

试题解析

1.[C] 此题属于推断题。根据关键词“first two paragraphs”定位到第一、二段。 第二段最后一句“That has limited the planetary warming that would otherwise result from those emissions.”意思是“森林和海洋吸收了部分二氧化碳，否则，这些二氧化碳将导致地球变暖”，因此可以推断出二氧化碳是导致气候变化的一个因素。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据第五段开头“Initially, the researchers postulated, the Amazon may have responded well to rising carbon dioxide levels, which are known to increase plant growth”，以及第六段“With time, the growth stimulation feeds through the system, causing trees to live faster, and so die younger,”可以得出二氧化碳可以促进树木生长及新陈代谢，故选[A]。

3.[D] 此题属于分析题。通读全文可以了解，整篇文章主要叙述亚马逊森林吸收二氧化碳的能力正在逐渐削弱。

4.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据关键信息“study conducted by a group at the University of Leeds”可以定位到文章第四至八段。根据第四段最后一句话得知选项[B]正确。

5.[B] 此题属于推断题。根据最后一句话得知人们能从树木那里得到的帮助会减少，从而可以推断可能会寻找其他的方式吸收二氧化碳。

核心词与超纲词

1. soak	vt. 吸收，吸入
2. postulate	vt. 假定，要求
3. taper	vi. 逐渐减少，逐渐变弱
4. metabolism	n. 新陈代谢
5. flip	v. 翻动

长难句分析

1. Initially, the researchers postulated, the Amazon may have responded well to rising carbon dioxide levels, which are known to increase plant growth, but that response appears to be tapering off.

全句主干是由“but”连接的两个转折关系的句子，前半句中由 “that”引导宾语从句，宾语从句中，“which”引导一个定语从句，修饰“rising carbon dioxide levels”。

译文：研究人员最初推断，面对二氧化碳水平的提升，亚马逊森林可能应对良好，二氧化碳可以促进植物生长。但是亚马逊森林的应对能力似乎正在减弱。

2. At a global scale, studies suggest that forests are still absorbing far more carbon than they release into the atmosphere, even as stresses like fires and beetle attacks increase because of climate change.

“studies”为全句主语，“suggest”为谓语，“that”引导宾语从句。宾语从句中“as”引导让步状语从句。

译文：在全球层面上，研究显示森林吸收的碳仍然远远超出它们向大气中释放的碳，尽管由气候变化造成的火灾、虫害等消极事件有所增加。

3.That would mean, in effect, that human civilization would have less help from trees, and cuts in carbon emissions would need to be sharper than previously thought to limit global warming to tolerable levels.

“That”为主语，“mean”是谓语，其后的“that”引导了两个宾语从句“human…”和“cuts…”，之间以“and”连接。

译文：那实际上意味着，人类文明能从树木那里得到的帮助就会减少，削减二氧化碳排放的力度，需要超出过去预想的力度，以将全球变暖控制在可接受的水平。

全文译文

研究人员上周撰文称，亚马逊森林吸收二氧化碳的能力正在逐渐削弱。这一研究结果显

示，遏制气候变化可能比预期的更加困难。

几十年来，人类排放到大气中的二氧化碳污染，有将近一半都会被森林和海洋吸收。这抑制了地球因为那些排放而变暖的程度。

尽管二氧化碳排放量急剧提高，但是森林和海洋的吸收能力基本上跟上了增长的步伐。这让许多科学家感到意外，不过也令一些人发出了警告：不能指望这样一个强劲的碳吸收源永远运转下去。

由英国利兹大学（University of Leeds）一个研究小组引领的研究人员，持续 30 年对亚马逊盆地 321 块林地中的 18.9 万棵树进行了研究。他们发现，亚马逊森林吸收二氧化碳的总量在 20 世纪 90 年代达到峰值，每年约 20 亿吨，自那时以来已经下降了一半。

研究人员最初推断，面对二氧化碳水平的提升，亚马逊森林可能应对良好，二氧化碳可以促进植物生长。但是亚马逊森林的应对能力似乎正在减弱。干旱和其他问题似乎也起到了一定影响，不过主要的因素似乎是最初生长速度的加快，加速了树木的新陈代谢。

“随着时间的推移，刺激生长的效应传到整个系统，导致树木长得更快，所以也死得更早，”利兹大学热带生态学家奥利弗·L·菲利普斯（Oliver L. Phillips）和另一位在研究中牵头的人物在一份声明中说道。

虽然还需要进一步开展研究，但科学家表示，假定亚马逊森林会持续吸收大量二氧化碳的气候预测模型，可能过于乐观了。

在全球层面上，研究显示森林吸收的碳仍然远远超出它们向大气中释放的碳，尽管由气候变化造成的火灾、虫害等消极事件有所增加。简而言之，在全世界的森林中，树木生长的趋势远远超出了树木死亡的趋势。

现在最大的问题或许是，这种局面会不会发生逆转。亚马逊之外的森林，如环绕北半球的针叶林带，是不是最终也会像亚马逊森林一样，减弱吸收二氧化碳的能力？

那实际上意味着，人类文明能从树木那里得到的帮助就会减少，削减二氧化碳排放的力度，需要超出过去预想的力度，以将全球变暖控制在可接受的水平。

Passage 94

The “standard of living” of any country means the average person’s share of the goods and services, which the country produces. A country’s standard of living, therefore, depends first and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. “Wealth” in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: “services” such as food and clothing, and “services” such as transport and entertainment.

A country’s capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country’s natural resources, such as

coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world were well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a fertile soil and a favorable climate; other regions possess perhaps only one of these things, and some regions possess none of them.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. Some countries are perhaps well off in natural resources, but suffered for many years from civil and external wars, and for this and other reasons was unable to develop her resources. Sound and stable political conditions, and freedom from foreign invasion, enable a country to develop her resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more wealth than another country equally well served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Old countries that have, through many centuries trained up numerous skilled craftsmen and technicians are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled. Wealth also produces wealth. If people have a large margin for saving, they can put their savings into factories and machines which will help workers to turn out more goods in their working day.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its own borders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade. For example, Britain's wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural products would be much less if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products that would otherwise be lacking. A country's wealth is, therefore, much influenced by its manufactures.

To calculate the average standard of living of any country one divides its "national income" meaning the total of goods and services produced for consumption in that country in a year, but such a total cannot be divided unless it is expressed in money.

1. The main reason of Sahara Desert's poor is ____.
 [A] the lack of natural resources
 [B] unvaried climate
 [C] incapacity of producing wealth
 [D] the lack of goods and service

2. Compared with China, U.S.A has the advantage of ____.
 [A] abundant natural resources
 [B] skilled worker
 [C] peaceful and stable civil circumstance
 [D] large margin for saving

3. The example of Britain tells us that____.
 [A] Britain produce more manufactures than other country
 [B] Britain's wealth is less than agricultural-developed countries
 [C] living standard also depends on international trade

[D] Britain's agricultural workers are unskilled

4. Which of the following statement is true according to the passage?
[A] National income cannot be divided.
[B] Goods are as important as services.
[C] The more wealth is produced, the higher the living standard is.
[D] Wealth plays the most important role to decide standard of living.

5. What is this passage mainly concerned with?
[A] The capacity of using resources.
[B] Some factors affecting living standard.
[C] A country's natural resources.
[D] How is important a country's wealth.

文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇议论文。讨论了国家创造财富的能力取决于自然资源和使用技术的效率等因素。

试题解析

1.[A] 根据文中第二段 "Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources"，以及"The Sahara Desert,… is one of the least wealthy."可判断 A 选项正确。

2.[C] 根据文中第三段提到，与美国不同的是中国"suffered for many years from civil and external wars"，可判断 C 选项正确。

3.[C] 在"for example" 前面有一句话"but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade."并且英国的例子也是围绕这句话所展开的，可判断 C 选项正确。

4.[D] 此题为细节题，根据第一段对财富的说明，可判断 D 选项正确。

5.[B] 此题为主旨题。文章以"The 'standard of living' of any country means"开篇，结尾中又提到"standard of living"的主体部分也是围绕影响生活标准的一个因素来论述的，可判断 B 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. craftsmen　　n. 工匠、手艺人
2. surplus　　adj. 盈余的、超过的

长难句分析

1. “Wealth” in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: “services” such as food and clothing, and “services” such as transport and entertainment.

句子中由 for 引导一个原因状语从句，状语从句里面包含一个 that 引导的定语从句。

译文：“财富”在这里不是钱的意思，因为我们生活并不是依赖钱，而是依赖于钱能买到的东西。商品，如食物和衣服，以及服务，如交通和娱乐。

2. To calculate the average standard of living of any country, one divides its “national income” meaning the total of goods and services produced for consumption in that country in a year, but such a total cannot be divided unless it is expressed in money.

句子中包含一个现在分词 meaning 和一个过去分词 produced 做后置定语，而整个主句由 but 引导一个正反对比的结构。

译文：为了计算一个国家的平均生活水平，要划分国民收入。国民收入是指一个国家一年内生产的为了消费的商品和服务的总额。但是，这个总额不能被分割，除非可以用货币表示。

全文译文

任何国家的“生活标准”意味着人均占有这个国家生产的商品和服务的价值。因此一个国家的生活水准，首要依赖它创造财富的能力。“财富”在这里不是钱的意思，因为我们生活并不是依赖钱，而是依赖于钱能买到的东西。商品，如食物和衣服，以及服务，如交通和娱乐。

一个国家创造财富的能力取决于许多因素，这些因素是相互影响的。财富在很大程度上依靠自然资源，如煤、金子和其他矿产、水资源等。世界上一些地区蕴藏着丰富的煤炭和矿产，拥有肥沃的土地以及宜人的天气；另一些地区则什么都没有。

仅次于自然资源的是利用它们的能力。一些国家富有自然资源，但是遭受连年的内战或外部战争，因为这个原因或其他原因无法开发他们的资源。完善和稳定的政治环境，免受外国的侵略，可以使国家和平稳定地开放好自然资源，并比拥有同样自然环境但政治环境不那么安定的国家创造出更多的财富。另一个重要的因素是一个国家的人民使用技术的效率。已经培训大量熟练工人和技术人员的工业化国家比拥有大量不熟练工人的国家能创造出更多的财富。财富也能创造财富，如果人们有大量存款余额，他们把存款投入到工厂和设备，这帮助工人在他们的工作日生产出更多的产品。

一个国家的生活标准并不仅仅依赖于国内生产和消费的财富，还依赖于通过国际贸易间接产生的财富。例如，如果英国只依靠自己国内生产食品原料和其他农产品，所创造的财富将非常少。贸易能将这个国家的剩余加工产品卖到国外，换回缺乏的农产品。因此，一个国家的财富受其工业产品的影响很大。

为了计算一个国家的平均生活水平，要划分国民收入。国民收入是指一个国家一年内生产的为了消费的商品和服务的总额。但是，这个总额不能被分割，除非可以用货币表示。

Passage 95

Nicolas Cage, a U.S. actor and a Goodwill Ambassador for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, poses for photographers during a gala event in Vienna November 5, 2013. Traditionally the Superman film franchise has cast cleft-chinned, boyish actors for its lead role, including Christopher Reeve, Brandon Routh and most recently, Henry Cavill. Casting Nicolas Cage as Superman, though, seems only possible in cult fantasy.

But it almost happened. In 1996, screenwriter Kevin Smith pitched a Superman script to producer Jon Peters. Gothic filmmaker Tim Burton signed on to direct the film and shortly after, Peters cast Nicolas Cage as Superman allegedly because Cage would bring a characteristic otherworldliness to the character. Unfortunately Superman Lives died before it even hit theaters.

But the film lives on, at least for filmmaker Jon Schnepp. Yesterday a trailer surfaced for Schepp's unfinished documentary about the scrapped Superman film. Entitled The Death of Superman Lives: What Happened? it features interviews with Smith, Burton, and a sneak peek at Cage's, er, unique Superman suit. Schnepp seeks to crowdfund the remaining the $85,000 needed to finish the documentary.

The clip reveals Burton's wish to extend the storyline of Superman an alien, including a plot stripping the lonely hero of his powers. Interviews with associate producers, comic book artists and storyboarders reveal that Batman, Braniac and Doomsday would have made cameos in the film, and it would have featured a freaky array of monsters. "If we had been able to strip through all the chaos, I think we would have had an interesting movie," Burton tells Schnepp in the clip.

So what gives? Tensions were present from the beginning—in an interview with Mania, Smith said Peters insisted on making Superman unable to fly, a stipulation posing logistical problems for a superhero known, well, to soar through the air. Once Burton signed on, he also cut Smith's script from the mix altogether and employed Wesley Strick to re-write the entire thing. Deeming Strick's script too expensive, Warner Brothers then snagged Dan Gilroy to make it more affordable.

Start dates for filming kept getting pushed back and production halted altogether in 1998, although $30 million had already been spend on the film, when Burton went to go direct Sleepy Hollow. But if Schnepp's documentary becomes a reality, audiences can now understand the mysteries behind the demise of Superman Lives. "I got involved and then it died, " jokes Kevin Smith to Schnepp. "It was truly the death of Superman."

1. According to the first paragraph, which of the followings is not true?
 [A] Nicolas Cage is a cleft-chinned, boyish actor.

[B] Henry Cavill is the most recent one acing as the superman.
[C] Nicolas Cage enjoys great popularity.
[D] Both Christopher Reeve and Brandon Routh have acted as the leading superman.

2. Why would Peters allege to cast Nicolas Cage as Superman?
[A] Because Cage is more famous than the former actors.
[B] Because Cage likes age a lot.
[C] Because Cage can bring audience a completely different idea and feeling.
[D] Because Cage is the next life of the superman.

3. What does the author mean by "Unfortunately Superman Lives died before it even hit theaters"?
[A] The superman actor died before the film release.
[B] The film is done before it is finished.
[C] The superman died in the film.
[D] Someone died on the film shooting so that the movie is forced to stop.

4. Which of the followings is not true according to the fourth and fifth paragraphs?
[A] Burton tells Schnepp in the clip that he is confident that he could have made a good movie.
[B] Tensions were there from the beginning of producing that film.
[C] Wesley Strick charges a lot for rewriting the script.
[D] Smith said Peters insisted on making Superman soar through the air.

5. What do you think is the best title for this article?
[A] Superman Lives Died before It even Hit Theaters
[B] Why did Nicolas Cage's "Superman" Film Die
[C] Nicolas Cage, a New Generation of Superman
[D] A Clip Reveals the Secret of the "Superman" Film Death

文章体裁结构分析

全文主要讲述了尼古拉斯·凯奇本来会有一部超人电影问世，但是后来不幸夭折了。后来有一部纪录片浮出水面，里面揭露了这部电影最终未能成功的种种原因。

试题解析

1.[A] 这是一道细节题，所谓下巴有裂痕、男子气十足指的是 Christopher Reeve、Brandon

Routh 和 Henry Cavill 这些之前演过超人的人，而尼古拉斯·凯奇能入选的唯一原因是因为其有着超高的人气，与前面三人不同，因此 A 错误。B、C、D 三个选项皆正确。

2.[C] 这是一道细节题，文章第二段在提到皮特选凯奇当主角后面便给出了原因，关键词是“otherworldliness”，意思是让人对新超人的个性有着全新的期待，因此 C 选项最符合题意。

3.[B] 这是一道细节题，这句话的意思是“不幸的是，超人在电影上映前便终结了”，因此 B 选项最符合题意。

4.[D] 这是一道细节题。倒数第二段中的“Smith said Peters insisted on making Superman unable to fly”，说明 Peter 是想要超人不能飞，而题支说让超人翱翔天际，因此 D 选项不正确，A、B、C 三选项皆可在四五段中找到对应的原文。

5.[B] 这是一道文章取名题。全文主要讲述了尼古拉斯·凯奇本来会有一部超人电影问世，但是后来不幸夭折了。后来有一部纪录片浮出水面，里面揭露了这部电影最终未能成功的种种原因。因此综合来看，B 选项最符合题意。A 选项迷惑性比较强，但是尼古拉斯·凯奇为重要人物，应该在题目中体现出来。

核心词与超纲词

1. gala	n. 祝贺，庆祝，节日，特别娱乐
2. franchise	n. 特权，公民权，经销权，管辖权
3. allegedly	adv. 依其申述，据说，据称
4. clip	n.（电影、广播、电视节目的）片断
5. stipulation	n. 规定，约定，条款，契约

长难句分析

Interviews with associate producers, comic book artists and storyboarders reveal that Batman, Braniac and Doomsday would have made cameos in the film, and it would have featured a freaky array of monsters.

全句主语是“interviews”，谓语是“reveal”，“that”引导宾语从句。宾语从句中有两个并列句，通过“and”连接。

译文：与副制片人、连环漫画家和故事板艺术家的采访中，他们揭露《蝙蝠侠》和《末日审判》本来都该有配角的，而且会有一批怪兽。

全文译文

尼古拉斯·凯奇是一名美国演员，也是联合国毒品和犯罪委员会的亲善大使，他曾在2013年11月5日越南的一场节日活动上，为记者拍照摆好造型。传统意义上超人电影都会选择下巴有裂痕和有些孩子气的演员当主角，比如说克里斯托弗·里夫，布兰登·劳斯及最近的亨利·卡维尔。让凯奇来演超人，似乎仅在掀起影迷热情的方面可行。

但这差点就成真了。1996年，编剧凯文·斯密斯将一份超人的剧本给制片人乔恩·皮特。哥特式电影制片人蒂姆·伯顿签署同意导演这部电影，据说不久皮特便将凯奇选为超人的扮演者，理由是凯奇将一种特别的空想赋予了角色。不幸的是，超人在电影上映前便终结了。

但电影并没有终结，至少对电影制片人乔恩·施耐普来说是这样。昨天的一辆拖车，将施耐普关于被废弃的超人电影未完待续的纪录片公之于世。题目叫做“超人之死：发生了什么？”上面有着斯密斯·伯顿的面谈，悄悄看一眼凯奇，穿着独一无二的超人套装。施耐普尝试集体出资剩下所需的85000美元来完成这部纪录片。

这部短片显示伯顿想延长超人来自外星的故事线，包括这位孤胆英雄失去超人力量的情节。与副制片人、连环漫画家和故事板艺术家的采访中，他们揭露《蝙蝠侠》和《末日审判》本来都该有配角的，而且会有一批怪兽。“如果我们能梳理清楚这些混乱，我们本可以搞出一部很有意思的电影”，伯顿在短片中告诉施耐普。

那究竟是什么原因？不和的气氛从刚开始便有了——在与马尼亚的面谈中，史密斯称皮特坚持要求超人不能飞，这项规定对一个为人所知能翱翔天空的超级英雄来说，交通成了问题。伯顿签署同意，但同时他也剪了混乱的史密斯剧本，并雇了韦斯利·斯特里克来重写整个剧本。考虑到斯特里克的剧本过于昂贵，华纳兄弟电影公司让丹·吉尔罗伊来减少开支。

电影拍摄的日期不断延后，而制作也在1998年停止，尽管在这部电影上的投入已经达到了3000万美元，而伯顿又去导演电影《沉睡的山谷》。但如果施耐普的纪录片成了现实，观众就可以理解当年超人终结背后的秘密。“我刚参加，电影就流产了”，凯文·史密斯对施耐普开玩笑说：“真的是超人之死啊。”

Passage 96

The day’s brews are tested at Blue Bottle Coffee in Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York May 10, 2013. On Monday, Williamsburg’s very first Starbucks opened to an apparently chilly reception in the hyper-gentrified Brooklyn neighborhood. The only surprise, perhaps, is how long it took to arrive and how far it landed (a mile!) from the luxury waterfront condos.

On Tuesday, a scattering of Williamsburg’s independent coffee shops told Newsweek they aren’t afraid of the global coffee giant.“I feel disappointed about what it means for the neighborhood in the next couple of years,” said Sarah Madges, general manager of The West. But

she doesn't think the new Starbucks will compete with her cafe, which sits just a block away on Union Avenue.

"People who want a sugary, milkshake-like drink always have gone to places like that," Madges said. "People who want real coffee are going to still come to places like us or other places in the neighborhood that serve manually pulled espresso shots as opposed to burnt-tasting, automatically produced, not-very-good coffee. I can't see any of our regulars jumping ship and deciding to go to a lesser quality place."

Alex Allen, a barista at the popular Gimme! Coffee, which has two locations in Williamsburg, described the attitude there as, "We'll do our business and you do your business." Harold McGovern, a barista at Sweetleaf on Kent Avenue, echoed the sentiment. The two business models are so vastly different, "there's just no way they could touch our business and no way we could touch theirs," McGovern said.

"We make some of the most high-quality, artisanal grade coffee on the Eastern seaboard, let alone the United States," McGovern added. "They just make a different product. I don't see any danger coming from them to us." A barista with 12 years of experience, McGovern said he's grateful to the global chain for getting people interested in high-end quality. So is J.D. Merget, the owner of Oslo Coffee Roasters on Roebling Street.

"Starbucks has only educated the world about coffee and made us do a better job than they do," Merget told Newsweek. "But I'm not that worried about it. I'm more concerned about Whole Foods moving in three blocks from me." Williamsburg in 2014: not worried about Starbucks. Maybe kind of nervous about Whole Foods.

1. What can we infer from Sarah Madge's words in the second paragraph?
 [A] She feels disappointed Starbucks will compete with her.
 [B] She feels fine about the new Starbucks because it's far from her own coffee shop.
 [C] She in confident in her coffee shop even the Starbucks is very close.
 [D] She is more worried about other small coffee shops than hers.

2. From the second and the third paragraphs, which of the followings is true?
 [A] People who want a sugary, milkshake-like drink would choose Madges' coffee house.
 [B] People who want high quality coffee are going to Starbucks.
 [C] There are two Gimme! Coffee houses in Williamsburg.
 [D] There is no big difference between Starbucks and Gimme! Coffee.

3. According to the fourth paragraph, which of the followings is true about McGovern?
 [A] He is a barista at the popular Gimme! Coffee.
 [B] He thinks his business is slightly different from Starbucks.
 [C] He is a good friend of Alex Allen.
 [D] His business is similar to that of Alex Allen.

4. In the fifth paragraph, McGovern said that “I don’t see any danger coming from them to us”, which of the following is not the reason?

[A] The global chain drives a lot of his competitors out of the business.

[B] He is make a completely product from the global chain.

[C] He is making some of the most high-quality, artisanal grade coffee.

[D] The global chain could even make customers interested in high-end quality.

5. Which of the followings is the best title for this article?

[A] Starbucks Is Driving Williamsburg Coffee Shops out of the Business

[B] Williamsburg Coffee Shops Aren’t Afraid of the Big Bad Starbucks

[C] Starbucks Does not Provide High-Quality Coffee

[D] Big Starbucks Is No Match for Williamsburg Coffee Shops

文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章主要讲述在布鲁克林区即将新开一家星巴克咖啡店，会与当地原本一些规模较小的咖啡店形成竞争。但是当地的咖啡店对自己的咖啡品质十分自信，认为星巴克的品质不如他们，而且经营模式也不同，因此不会对他们造成威胁。

试题解析

1.[C] 这是一道细节题。Sarah Madges 对自己的咖啡店十分自信，即便星巴克开在离自己一个街区的地方，但认为不会对自己形成竞争上的威胁，但她同时对其他小咖啡店的生存状况忧心忡忡，因此 C 选项符合题意。

2.[C] 这是一道细节题，A、B 两项颠倒了，文中提到“Gimme! Coffee, which has two locations in Williamsburg”，即这家咖啡店有两处，因此 C 选项正确。

3.[D] 这是一道细节题。“Gimme! Coffee”是 Alex Allen 工作的地方，因此 A 错误。他认为自己的经营模式与星巴克是完全不同的，而并非稍微不同，因此 B 错误。C 原文并未提及。可以推测他的经营模式和 Alex Allen 是相似的。

4.[A] 这是一道细节题。B、C、D 三个选项都能在第五段找到依据，但是 A 选项文中并未提到说星巴克可以将自己的竞争对手击垮。

5.[B] 这篇文章主要讲述在布鲁克林区即将新开一家星巴克咖啡店，会对原来一些当地规模相对较小的咖啡店形成竞争。但是当地的咖啡对自己的咖啡品质十分自信，认为星巴克

的品质不如他们，而且经营模式也不同，因此不会对他们造成威胁。综合来看，B 选项是最佳选择。

核心词与超纲词

1. waterfront	adj. 滨水区的
2. condo	n. 分户出售公寓大厦
3. espresso	n. （用汽加压煮出的）浓咖啡

长难句分析

People who want real coffee are going to still come to places like us or other places in the neighborhood that serve manually pulled espresso shots as opposed to burnt-tasting, automatically produced, not-very-good coffee.

全句主干是“people are going to still come to places like us or other places”，“people”后的“who”引导定语从句，修饰先行词“people”，“that”引导的定语从句修饰“neighborhood”。

译文：但对于需要真正咖啡的人，他们仍会来我们或社区其他的咖啡店，这些咖啡店有手工制浓缩咖啡，而不是那种煮过了的、自动生产的二流咖啡。

全文译文

2013 年 5 月 10 日的纽约布鲁克林区的威廉斯堡区，人们都会去蓝瓶咖啡屋品尝茶和饮料。这个周一，威廉斯堡区开的第一家星巴克在贵族化的布鲁克林一带遭到冷遇。唯一出乎人们意料之外的或许是，从富裕的海滨公寓到星巴克有 1.6 公里之远，竟要花这么久的时间。

在周二，威廉斯堡一些稀稀拉拉的独立咖啡厅告诉《新闻周刊》，他们不惧星巴克这个全球咖啡巨头。“我对接下来几年，星巴克将会带给这个街区的影响，感到沮丧。”西方咖啡的总经理莎拉·马奇说道。但她认为星巴克并非是她咖啡厅的竞争对手，因为她的咖啡厅在一个街区之外的联合大道。

“对于需要含糖、奶昔之类饮料的人，他们都喜欢去星巴克之类的地方，”马奇说，“但对于需要真正咖啡的人，他们仍会来我们或社区其他的咖啡店，这些咖啡店有手工制浓缩咖啡，而不是那种煮过了的、自动生产的二流咖啡。我不相信我们的常客会流失，到更没品位的地方去。”

吉米咖啡店在当地很受欢迎，艾利克斯·艾伦正是那儿的咖啡调配师。这家咖啡店在威廉斯堡区有两处，他们的态度是：“我们做我们的生意，你们做你们的。”哈罗德·麦戈文是肯特大道上甜叶咖啡店的调配师，他也有相同的感觉。这两种经营方式是完全不同的，“他们不可能会抢我们的生意，我们也不会碰他们的”，麦戈文说道。

“我们做的咖啡在东海岸都是品质最高的，达到了工艺级，甚至在全美也是，”麦戈文补充道，“他们的产品和我们不同，所以我觉得没有什么危机”。作为一名拥有 12 年经验的咖啡师，麦戈文对国际性的咖啡连锁店甚至有感激之心，正是它们让人们对真正的高端咖啡感兴

趣，罗柏林街奥斯陆咖啡烘焙店的老板 J.D.梅戈特也持同样的观点。

“星巴克仅仅告诉世界什么是咖啡，这使我们做得比他们更好。”梅戈特告诉《新闻周刊》，“但我对星巴克并不担心，我更担忧的是全食（美国有机商品超市）将搬到离我三个街区的位置。”2014 年的威廉斯堡：不惧星巴克。但是对全食有所担忧。

Passage 97

We all know that you absolutely, without exception, cannot lie on your resume. You'll end up like one of these guys: outed, shamed, and ultimately fired. End of story. Or is it? Turns out there might actually be one exemption to the rule. As Chris Baglieri explains in this blog post, filling your resume with fiction might be the perfect way to plan out your career path and set professional goals for the year. So, bizarrely, here's a step-by-step guide on how to lie on your resume.

At the start of every year, I do this thing where I update my resume with falsehoods. I lie, intentionally and boldly: proficient in X; launched Y; led a team and successfully Z'd. I mold it to perfection. What do you aspire to achieve professionally this year? Add it to your resume. It's fine that it's a lie, because for once your resume isn't for a job application. It's for yourself, your own career development. Take care that whatever you add still fits on one page—ideally all these ambitious lies won't be lies for long, and it'll be handy to not have to edit too much when you do want to use it for job applications.

And in its perfect state, wrought with lies, I think about what steps I can take in the coming year to make it less fiction and more non-fiction. Lying might be the fun part, but this whole exercise is only useful if you take it one step further and start plotting out how you're going to make these lies a reality. What projects do you need to take on to acquire the skills you want? Who do you need to network with to get said projects going? When do you need to get started to feasibly achieve these goals within a year?

I'm convinced this is the best career advice I have, a modern day version of 'dress for the job you want.' Craft your resume to how you want it to look, and then figure out how you're going to make that piece of fiction a piece of non-fiction in year's time. The last and most important step is executing. Again, lying on a resume you send to an employer is unacceptable.

But, using your resume as a way to hone your career development objectives is an interesting way to set yourself up for success. Lying on your resume might not be a widely acceptable practice yet, but with this change of audience and purpose, one day it might be—and surprisingly, that'll be a good thing.

1. According to the first paragraph, which of the followings is false?

[A] It's common sense that people shouldn't lie in their resume.
[B] Lying in your resume will ruin your career.
[C] Chris Baglieri explains that filling resume with fiction may help with one's career.
[D] There is a step-by-step guide on how to lie on your resume.

2. According to the second and the third paragraphs, which of the followings is **not** true?
[A] I keep my resume updated with lies in the beginning of the year.
[B] I was deliberate and bold in the lies.
[C] Lying is just the first step, there is more to be done.
[D] The more lies you make, the better chance you can get your ideal job.

3. In the fourth paragraph, what does the author mean by "dress for the job you want"?
[A] You should dress up properly for the interview.
[B] You should know whether this job is appropriate for you try.
[C] You should revise your resume to how you want it to be.
[D] You should never be faithful in your resume.

4. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
[A] Lying on a resume you send to an employer is unacceptable.
[B] It is necessary to lie in one' resume.
[C] Lying in resume will be more and more popular.
[D] Lying in resume is a matter of morality.

5. What's the author's general attitude towards lying in one resume?
[A] positive
[B] negative
[C] neutral
[D] unknown

文章体裁结构分析

本文论述了一个比较新颖的观点，即在简历上撒谎所能带来的好处，能通过谎言来规划自己的职业生涯。作者强调撒谎仅仅是第一步，更重要的是后续工作，如何将这谎言变成现实。最后表达了作者对这一观点持十分积极的态度。

试题解析

1.[B] 这是一道细节题。文中第一句说"我们都知道任何人都不能捏造简历"，因此 A 正

确。第一段讲到“事实证明其实或许还有一种例外的可能”，因此 B 选项是错误的。C、D 两个选项都是正确的，可以在第一段的最后两句找到依据。

2.[D] 这是一道细节题。第二段第一句话便是“At the start of every year, I do this thing where I update my resume with falsehoods”，因此 A 正确。“I lie, intentionally and boldly”，因此 B 正确。不光要在简历上撒谎，更重要的是后续的工作，将谎言变成事实，因此 C 正确。故选 D。

3.[B] 这是一道句意推断题，原句直译的意思是“为工作而打扮”，说的是“按照你的想法精心制作简历，然后想想怎样在一年的时间里把虚构的部分变成现实。最后也是最重要的一步就是执行”的意思，因此 B 选项正确。

4.[C] 这是一道细节题。A 选项不属于最后一段，是倒数第二段的，因此错误。B 选项作者并未提及，作者是说了撒谎的好处，但没说撒谎是必要的。根据最后一句话中的“with this change of audience and purpose, one day it might be—and surprisingly, that’ll be a good thing”可推断出 C 选项正确。D 选项文章未曾提及。

5.[A] 这是一道态度判断题，从全文来看，尤其最后一段，作者明确表明了对简历撒谎的支持态度，因此 A 选项正确。

核心词与超纲词

1. bizarrely	adv. 奇形怪状地，怪诞地
2. falsehoods	n. 说谎，假话，不真实，错误的信仰

全文译文

我们都知道任何人都不能捏造简历。否则你会变成这些人中的一员：被人揭穿，羞愧不已，最终被炒鱿鱼。难道就是这样的结局吗？事实证明其实或许还有一种例外的可能。正如克里斯·巴格里利在他的博客中说的，虚构简历或许是你规划职业道路和设定年度职业目标的最完美的途径。如此，尽管令人难以置信，这里我们会逐步教你如何虚构简历。

每年年初，我都会更新我虚拟的简历。我在简历中撒谎，刻意为之，甚至明目张胆：精通 X，开展了 Y，带领团队成功完成了 Z 事。我把简历打造得近乎完美。今年你对自己的职业方面有什么预期？把它加进简历中。如果是假的也没有关系，因为你的简历可以有一次不为了找工作，而是为了你自己，是为了你自己的职业发展。需要注意的是，不管你在简历上加了哪些内容，仍然需要将这些内容呈现在一个页面上。最理想的是不久之后就把这些充满野心的谎言变成事实，而且之后当你要用简历找工作时也不必改动太多。

最完美的状况是，在新的一年里，我要考虑采取什么措施，才能将我精心编造的简历中的部分或全部内容变成现实。可能你觉得撒谎是有趣的部分，但这整个的练习只有当你进一步规划如何将谎言要成真的时候才会有效。需要承担哪些项目来获得所需技能？需要和什么

人交朋友才能推进项目开展？在一年内达到这些目标需要从何时开始比较可行？

我确信这是我能提供的最好的职业建议，是现代版的“为工作而打扮”。按照你的想法精心制作简历，然后想想怎样在一年的时间里把虚构的部分变成现实。最后也是最重要的一步就是执行。再次提醒，将假简历发给雇主是不能接受的。

但是，用简历来磨砺自己达到职业发展目标是一种有趣的做法，帮助你成功。捏造简历或许目前还不是一种可以被广泛接受的做法，但是随着大众的改变和用途的变化，或许有一天，我们会惊奇地发现，捏造简历变成了一件好事。

Passage 98

You cannot cheat death in life, but you can reason with it in The Sims. This is but one instance in which the game’s developers reveal their black humor, which often deals with control. For instance, the guide tells you how to “manipulate” their appearance or personalities. When speaking with other Sims, you are prompted to “play with their emotions.” The Sims, like sex, is essentially about power, but over your alternate self.

Speaking of the self, Sinhaseni confirms something I always wondered about: The majority of users immediately re-create themselves first in the game, then others close to them, then fantasy selves. In that spirit, I try to do this as an ultimate test of the game’s success when The Sims 4 demo lands in my inbox. Instead, I end up spending over an hour agonizing and failing to create an honest Sim Paula.

Sculpting my likeness now is much more difficult than I remember it being when I was eight. This is partially because my options are too vast; I find myself mentally asking absurd questions, such as what my style of walking is. Do I walk in a goofy, bouncy or swaggering manner? But the heightened self-awareness doesn't stop there: Now you must bend your Sim’s vocal chords to have “melodic”, “sweet” or “lilted” tones in their speech, still a variation of gibberish called “Simlish.”

If you played The Sims as a kid, it may also be tougher to make your adult Sim likeness; children tend to be more honest with themselves. The brand-new aspiration function is the one I grapple with the most, given that I grew up wanting to write novels but have been told since childhood that if I want to retain my sanity I should pursue something more practical, like accounting. In The Sims 4 you have many aspirations to choose from, including “creativity”, “nature”, and even “deviance”. There are subaspirations, too. If you choose “knowledge” as your goal in life, it splinters into three options: Renaissance, Nerd Brain and Computer Whiz. I almost cheat and pick the “nature” option, mainly because your Sim can aspire to become a “freelance botanist,” whatever that means. Instead I make Sim Paula strive to become a “bestselling author,” because I am a sadist.

Then comes the personality play. You choose from four categories: emotional, hobby, lifestyle

and social. What you choose depends on whether you regard yourself highly or not, as you can choose “genius” and “snob” as traits. But then you have “glutton,” “bro” and “hates children,” along with “insane.” The description of “insane” reads: “talks to themselves and have unpredictable emotions.” Since that sounds like a reasonable description of my adult life, I select that one for Sim Paula along with “self-assured” and “ambitious.” You can only pick three traits for your Sim, a limitation that might make the players go through a momentary existential crisis.

1. According to the first and second paragraphs, which of the followings is not true?
 [A] Players can bargain with death in the game of the Sims.
 [B] When talking with other Sims, you are prompted to “play with their emotions”.
 [C] Most of the players would fantasy themselves first in the game.
 [D] The Sims, like sex, is essentially about power, but over your alternate self.

2. According to the third paragraph, why is sculpting my likeness now is much more difficult than I remember it being when I was eight?
 [A] Because I have too many options as I grow up.
 [B] Because I find myself mentally asking absurd questions.
 [C] Because the heightened self-awareness doesn’t stop there.
 [D] Because I must bend my Sim’s vocal chords to have “melodic”, “sweet” or “lilted” tones in their speech.

3. According to the fourth paragraph, which of the followings is false?
 [A] It is more difficult for a kid to make his adult Sim likeness.
 [B] Adults are usually more dishonest with themselves.
 [C] “Creativity”, “nature”, and “deviance” are subaspirations.
 [D] If you choose “knowledge” as your goal in life, it will splinter into more options.

4. According to the last paragraph, which of followings is **not** true about the personality?
 [A] In the game, there are four types of personality.
 [B] The author picks “insane” for Sim Paul because it’s a fair description of his adult life.
 [C] Players can pick at least three traits for the Sim.
 [D] A trait is put under personality.

5. What’s the author’s attitude towards the game of the Sims?
 [A] positive
 [B] negative
 [C] neutral
 [D] indifferent

文章体裁结构分析

文章主要介绍了“模拟人生”这款游戏，尤其是第四代中人物的特性，以及一些需要注意的内容，包括小孩角色和大人角色之前的区别，以及对人物选择性格方面的一些介绍。

试题解析

1.[C] 这是一道细节题。A、B、D 三个选项皆可在前两段找到对应内容。根据第二段第二句话“大部分的用户在游戏里最先创建的是自我的复制，接着是他们周围的人，然后才是想象的自己”，可知 C 选项是错误的。

2.[A] 这是一道细节题。根据第三段第一句话“和 8 岁时的模样相比，刻画现在的我要难得多。部分原因是我选择的范围太广泛”，可知 A 选项为最佳答案。

3.[C] 这是一道细节题。A、B、D 三个选项皆可以在第四段中找到，原文中提及“In The Sims 4 you have many aspirations to choose from, including ‘creativity’, ‘nature’, and even ‘deviance’. There are subaspirations, too.”，可知这三项是“愿景”，与“分愿景”或者“子愿景”不是一码事。

4.[C] 这是一道细节题。A、B 两个选项都能在最后一段直接找到答案。因为每个人只能选择一个“personality”，却看以选择 3 个“trait”，可知前者的单位是大于后者的，因此 D 说法正确。文章说有着三个的择限制，而题支却说至少三个，因此应该选 C。

5.[A] 这道题是对作者态度的判断。通过全文来看，作者对这个游戏还是持积极态度的，不然他也不会了解得这么透，还一直玩到第四代，因此 A 为最佳选项。

核心词与超纲词

1. goofy	adj. 傻瓜的，愚笨的
2. bouncy	adj. 有弹性的，快活的，精神饱满的，自大的
3. swaggering	adj. 大摇大摆的
4. grapple	vi. 抓住，格斗，抓斗机
5. sanity	n. 明智，头脑清楚，精神健全，通情达理
6. momentary	adj. 瞬间的，短暂的，随时会发生的

全文译文

你无法逃避死亡，但是在《模拟人生》中你可以和死亡讨价还价。那只是游戏中的一个

例子，游戏开发者们在其中展现了他们的黑色幽默，在游戏中你常常可以自己控制人生。举例来说，游戏向导会告诉你如何“操控”游戏中人物的长相或性格。和其他玩家说话时，你会被提示“发挥他们的情绪”。如同性一样，《模拟人生》本质上是进行控制，但是控制着另一个自己。

提到自我，一直以来我怀疑一件事在辛哈希尼那里得到了确认：大部分的用户在游戏里最先创建的是自我复制，接着是他们周围的人，然后才是想象的自己。本着这一精神，当我收到《模拟人生 4》的体验版时，我试图通过这种做法来对这款游戏的成功进行最终测试。然而最终我折磨了自己一个多小时，还是没能在《模拟游戏》中创建一个一模一样的保拉。

和 8 岁时的模样相比，刻画现在的我要难得多。部分原因是我选择的范围太广泛。我发现自己心里总在问一些荒谬的问题，比如我走路是什么样的？是蠢笨的、轻快的还是昂首阔步的？但这高度的自我意识不止于此：你还必须让你的人物说话时发出“有韵律的”、“甜美的”或“轻快的”声调，他们说的各种各样的话被我们称为“虚拟语”。

如果你是一个孩子玩《模拟人生》，刻画你的成年人物的样子或许会更难；孩子们常常会更加真实地刻画自我。最新推出的心愿功能最令我纠结。假如我长大后想当小说家，但是小时候已被告知若要保持神智健全，我就必须购买一些更加实用的东西，比如会计学。在《模拟人生 4》中，你有许多心愿可以选择，包括“创造力”、“自然”、甚至还有“异端”。各种心愿下还有子类别。如果你选择“知识”作为你的人生目标，其下会有三个选项：文艺复兴、书呆子和计算机天才。我差一点要欺骗自己选择“自然”这个选项，主要是因为你的虚拟人物希望成为“自由植物学家”，不用管它是什么意思。相反，我让虚拟保拉立志成为“畅销书作者”，是因为我是一个虐待狂。

接下来是关于个性。可以从四个类别中选择：情绪化的，爱好广泛的，时尚生活的和热衷社交的。你如何选择取决于你如何评价自己，比如你可以选择“天才”和“势利”作为你的性格特质。但是之后你的性格中就会有“贪吃者”、“兄弟”、“讨厌小孩”和“疯子”的标签。“疯子”的描述如下：“自言自语、喜怒无常。”因为这看起来合理地描述了我的成年生活，所以我为我的虚拟角色选择了这一项，另外还选了“自信”和“野心勃勃”。你只能为虚拟人物选择三种性格特质，这种限制可能会让玩家感受到片刻的生存危机。

Passage 99

U.S. President Barack Obama speaks about his legislation proposal to offer paid sick leave for Americans while at Charmington’s Cafe in Baltimore, Maryland, January 15, 2015. President Barack Obama will challenge the Republican-led Congress to back his tax-raising ideas for helping middle-class Americans in a State of the Union speech on Tuesday that will set up a tough debate and may impact the 2016 campaign to replace him.

Looking to burnish his legacy with two years left in office, Obama will appear before a joint

session of Congress in the well of the House of Representatives at 9 p.m. The speech will be his best opportunity of the year to command the attention of millions of Americans watching on television.

Obama will push a plan to increase taxes by $320 billion over 10 years on the wealthy by closing tax loopholes and imposing a fee on big financial firms. The money would be used to pay for an increase in benefits for the middle class. Obama's aim is to help those left behind by an economic revival taking hold six years into his tenure, which began with the Democrat facing a crippling financial crisis.

"Now that we have fought our way through the crisis, how do we make sure that everybody in this country, how do we make sure that they are sharing in this growing economy?" Obama said in a White House-produced YouTube video preview of his speech. Obama's proposals are already being viewed skeptically by Republicans who control both houses of Congress and who are in no mood to raise taxes on anyone. "More Washington tax hikes and spending is the same, old top-down approach we've come to expect from President Obama that hasn't worked," said Michael Steel, spokesman for House Speaker John Boehner, the top U.S. Republican.

But White House officials are betting that Republicans, also under pressure to help the middle class and needing to prove they can govern, will be willing to compromise on some aspects of the plan. "So are they going to agree on everything? Absolutely not," senior White House adviser Dan Pfeiffer told CBS' "Face the Nation" on Sunday. "I think we should have a debate in this country between middle class economics and trickle-down economics and see if we can come to an agreement on the things we do agree on." The proposals are also likely to be the subject of a debate among potential candidates to replace him in 2016, a campaign that is just now getting started.

Obama will take his proposals on the road the next day, traveling to Idaho and Kansas to promote them. And he will be interviewed by three YouTube bloggers. The speech will also allow Obama to update Americans on the struggle against Islamic extremists, two weeks after 17 people were killed in Paris attacks. He will defend his decision to seek to normalize diplomatic relations with Cuba. Alan Gross, the U.S. aid worker whose release from a Cuban prison helped pave the way toward restoring diplomatic ties with Cuba, will be among first lady Michelle Obama's guests for the speech.

1. The main idea of this passage is that ____.
 [A] White House and Republicans are in disagreement on tax raising
 [B] President Barack Obama will focus on middle class in State of Union Address
 [C] President Barack Obama is seeking to normalize relationship with Cuba
 [D] White House plans to increase taxes by $320 billion over 10 years

2. According to the first two paragraphs, which one is not true?
 [A] The Congress will back Obama's tax-raising ideas for helping middle-class Americans.
 [B] Obama's tax-raising ideas may have adverse impact on him in the 2016 campaign.

[C] There're only 2 years left for Obama to be in office.
[D] Millions of Americans are estimated to be watching Obama's speech at 9 p.m.

3. President Barack Obama plans to increase taxes by ____.
[A] closing tax loopholes
[B] cracking down economic crimes
[C] imposing a fee on big financial firms
[D] both A and C

4. We can infer from the passage that the attitude of the republicans towards Obama's tax-raising proposal is perhaps ____.
[A] utterly opposed
[B] unwilling but compromising
[C] indifferent
[D] favorable

5. As used in the first sentence of the second paragraph, the word "burnish" means ____ .
[A] shine
[B] add
[C] activate
[D] leave

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要围绕美国总统奥巴马关于提高税收以施惠美国中产阶级的提案，简述了提案的内容及各方的态度。文章开篇提及奥巴马关于带薪病假的提案的演讲，引出关于提高税收以提高中产阶级的福利提案，下文介绍了该提案的出发点和目的，以及国会和白宫所持的态度，最后介绍奥巴马将如何宣传自己的提案。

试题解析

1.[B] 此题属于综合题。通读全文后，可以得知本文主要围绕奥巴马关注和通过增加税收等措施提高中产阶级的福利展开。

2.[A] 此题属于细节题。根据文章前两段，我们得知奥巴马增税的提案可能会影响 2016 年大选，他的任期还有两年，以及晚间 9 点将在众议院举行国会联席会议。届时他的演讲会吸引无数美国人的眼球。

3.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据题干定位到第三段第一句，可知奥巴马希望通过堵塞税收

漏洞和向大型金融企业征新税的方式增加税收收入，故选 D。

4.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段中的“Obama’s proposals are already being viewed skeptically by Republicans who control both houses of Congress and who are in no mood to raise taxes on anyone.”，可以明确判断共和党并不想对任何人增税。但根据第五段可知，共和党也可能会出于压力而有一定程度的妥协。

5.[A] 此题属于词义推断题，根据上下文推断，奥巴马想为最后的两年任期增光添彩，“burnish”为擦亮之意。

核心词与超纲词

1. legislation　　n. 立法，法律
2. burnish　　v. 擦亮，使……光亮，将……打磨光亮

长难句分析

1. President Barack Obama will challenge the Republican-led Congress to back his tax-raising ideas for helping middle-class Americans in a State of the Union speech on Tuesday that will set up a tough debate and may impact the 2016 campaign to replace him.

“President Barack Obama will challenge the Republican-led Congress”为全句主干，“that”引导的定语从句用来修饰先行词“speech”。

译文：奥巴马总统将在周二的国情咨文演讲中向由共和党控制的国会施加压力，以获得国会对于他提出的为中产阶级减税方案的支持。该话题会引起双方的激烈辩论，并可能影响奥巴马参与 2016 年的总统竞选。

2. Alan Gross, the U.S. aid worker whose release from a Cuban prison helped pave the way toward restoring diplomatic ties with Cuba, will be among first lady Michelle Obama’s guests for the speech.

全句主干是“Alan Gross will be among first lady Michelle Obama’s guests”，“the U.S. aid worker”作为主语同位语，对主语起进一步说明，whose 引导的定语从句修饰主语。

译文：美国救援人员艾伦·格罗斯从古巴获释，也在积极推动恢复同古巴的外交关系，他也受到第一夫人米歇尔的邀请，成为奥巴马这次演讲的座上宾之一。

全文译文

2015 年 1 月 15 日，美国总统巴拉克·奥巴马在位于马里兰州巴尔的摩市的查明顿咖啡馆里，谈到了为美国人提供带薪病假的立法提议。奥巴马总统将在周二的国情咨文演讲中向

由共和党控制的国会施加压力，以获得国会对于他提出的为中产阶级减税方案的支持。该话题会引起双方的激烈辩论，并可能影响奥巴马参与 2016 年的总统竞选。

晚间 9 点将在众议院举行国会联席会议，届时奥巴马将会提前出现，在任期还有两年的时间里给自己的政绩镀金。这次演讲将是今年奥巴马吸引无数美国人眼球的最佳机会。

奥巴马将要推进一项计划，该计划将会通过堵塞税收漏洞和向大型金融企业征新税的方式，在 10 年内从富人那里筹集到 3200 亿美元（约合 2 万亿元人民币）。这些资金将被用于提高中产阶级的福利。民主党面临一次重大经济危机后，美国经济正慢慢复苏。在奥巴马执政 6 年之后，美国经济逐步稳固。奥巴马这项计划旨在帮助那些仍未摆脱经济危机影响的美国民众。

“我们已经从危机中艰难走出，那么我们如何保证我们的每一位同胞，保证他们都享受到经济发展带来的好处？”奥巴马在一段由白宫制作的预演讲的 YouTube 视频中说道。实际控制两院的共和党人已经用怀疑的眼光审议了奥巴马的提议，而共和党根本无意向任何人增税。众议院议长、共和党领袖约翰·博纳的发言人迈克尔·斯蒂尔说：“华盛顿加大税收和开销是我们从奥巴马总统那里得到的自上而下式的、不管用的旧方法。”

但是白宫官员断言，共和党会愿意对该计划的某些方面做出让步。因为共和党也同样承受着压力，迫使他们对中产阶级伸出援手，同时他们也正需要证明自己的执政能力。“所以他们会什么都同意吗？当然不会。”白宫高级顾问丹·裴佛在周日的哥伦比亚电视台“面向全国”节目上如是说。“我认为我们国家应该对中产阶级现状和向下渗透型经济来场讨论，看看我们能否达成协议。”这些提议很有可能成为 2016 年他的来自全新阵营的潜在竞争对手之间争论的一个话题。

奥巴马第二天会前往爱达荷州和堪萨斯州进行巡回演讲，以获得民众的支持，之后会接受三名 YouTube 的博客作者的采访。这次演讲距离 17 人在巴黎的恐怖袭击中丧生这起事件有两周，奥巴马也会利用这次演讲的机会鼓励美国民众，继续同伊斯兰极端组织进行斗争。奥巴马坚定地寻求同古巴外交关系正常化。美国救援人员艾伦·格罗斯从古巴获释，也在积极推动恢复同古巴的外交关系，他也受到第一夫人米歇尔的邀请，成为奥巴马这次演讲的座上宾之一。

Passage 100

Why was it important for you to present brief profiles of a few dozen actual shooters in your book?

To me it’s important to know each case as an individual perpetrator. I could have just presented group data about the different categories, but that would feel kind of disembodied. I think it’s very powerful to read the stories and really get a sense of who these people were and what their lives were like. And then step back and look at them more broadly and compare similarities and

differences.

In your book you talk about shifting the conversation from emergency response procedures to prevention. Can you explain? My impression is that schools across the country have instituted crisis response or emergency response protocols involving lockdown drills and so on. That's important to minimize damage if there's an armed intruder in the building, but that is not prevention. Prevention means early detection of potential danger. And to do that you need to know what the warning signs are and schools need to have a team of people trained in threat assessment procedures so when they do become aware of potential warning signs, they know how to investigate and evaluate that threat.

What are the warning signs? Perhaps the most important one to look out for is what's called leakage, in which the perpetrators leak their intentions. That can take various forms: Sometimes kids try to recruit a peer to join them in the attack; other times they warn their friends to stay away from school on a certain day because they're going to commit a shooting; they may ask kids to help them get bombs and firearms; they may brag about what they're going to do. In many cases, especially among the secondary school shooters, the younger perpetrators, there is a long trail of leakage and if people recognize that and respond promptly, they may be able to prevent attacks.

Why are these often missed before the rampages? If you know the person or you know the family you might just find it impossible to believe that that particular person is capable of committing mass murder. That is a huge hurdle for people to get past, especially if there is no history of violence. They may say, "I've known him all his life, he's always been a good kid, lots of kids say things they don't mean." It's easy to rationalize it. In other cases parents might not want to get their kids in trouble, friends might not want to get kids in trouble. Schools may underreact because don't want bad publicity, or they're afraid parents might sue them for having stigmatized their kid who hasn't done anything wrong yet, maybe just made a comment or two.

So what can we do? I think the most important thing is to train school personnel and students in the warning signs of potential violence, and have mechanisms in place where students can easily come forward, anonymously, and make their reports. When school shootings have been prevented, most commonly it's because students reported what they knew. That's probably the best first line of defense, getting students involved in school safety.

What do you hope readers can take away? The ultimate goal of the book is to help schools and society be safer. And my hope is that by shedding light on the lives of perpetrators and the warning signs they've left, people will be more sensitive to behaviors and know better what to do if they do encounter warning signs.

1. This passage mainly talks about ____ .

[A] the importance of learning to tackle with warning signs and preventing attacks

[B] why the author presents brief profiles of a few dozen actual shooters in the book

[C] the content of the author's book

[D] how to behave in case of emergency

2. The so-called leakage has the following various forms except for that ____ .
[A] kids try to recruit a peer to join them in the attack
[B] kids warn their friends to stay away from school on a certain day
[C] kids may brag about what they're going to do
[D] kids have a quarrel between each other

3. We may infer from this passage that____ .
[A] prevention is more important than emergency response.
[B] many schools focused more on emergency response than prevention of attacks.
[C] the book teaches readers how to protect themselves in case of violence.
[D] there's always no sign before a rampage.

4. The passage suggests that ____ .
[A] students should be uninvolved in reporting warning signs for safety considerations
[B] school personnel is the only group who needs to take the training in warning signs
[C] getting to know each other is a good way to prevent attacks from happening
[D] there should be mechanism being created for students to report any warning signs anonymously

5. As used in the first sentence of the second paragraph, the word "perpetrator" means ____ .
[A] criminal
[B] teenager
[C] sample
[D] research

文章体裁结构分析

本文主要讲述了如何通过识别和处理预警信号，从而预防校园暴力事件的发生。文章开篇通过作者自述在其书中将众多枪案罪犯分别进行简要介绍的目的，引出枪击案罪犯的异同点，后重点介绍如何进行袭击前的预防，包括早期预警信号及如何进行处理。最后点题说明作者著书的目的是，借助预警信号减少社会和学校的暴力事件。

试题解析

1.[A] 此题属于综合题。通读全文后，可以得知本文主要介绍如何处理袭击前泄露的预警信号，从而预防袭击事件的发生。

2.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第四段我们得知袭击信息泄露会有一些表现形式，包括：孩

子们招募同龄人加入袭击；警告他们的朋友在某一天不要上学，因为他们会发动枪击；让其他孩子帮他们弄到枪支弹药；向其他人吹嘘他们即将做的事。由此可见，D 选项是不包括的。

3.[B] 此题属于细节题。根据题干定位到第三段中的“schools across the country have instituted crisis response or emergency response protocols involving lockdown drills and so on”和“but that is not prevention”，可以得出 B 选项。

4.[D] 此题属于细节题。根据第六段中的“I think the most important thing is to train school personnel and students in the warning signs of potential violence, and have mechanisms in place where students can easily come forward, anonymously, and make their reports.”，可以判断需要一个匿名报告的机制，因此选 D。

5.[A] 此题属于词义推断题，文中多处出现该词，尤其在第四段中，可根据上下文推断出“perpetrator”为犯罪者的意思。

核心词与超纲词

1. perpetrator	n. 犯罪者，作恶者，行凶者
2. protocol	n.协议，草案，礼仪
3. firearm	n. 火器，枪炮
4. brag	v. 吹牛，自夸

长难句分析

1. Perhaps the most important one to look out for is what’s called leakage, in which the perpetrators leak their intentions.

全句主语是“the most important one”，不定式结构“to look out for”用来修饰主语，宾语中“which”引导的定语从句修饰先行词“leakage”。

译文：或许最重要的一种就是要留意所谓的信息泄露，在泄露的信息中会包含犯罪的企图。

2. And my hope is that by shedding light on the lives of perpetrators and the warning signs they’ve left, people will be more sensitive to behaviors and know better what to do if they do encounter warning signs.

“hope”为全句主语，“that”引导了一个宾语从句。宾语从句中“by”引导方式状语，“if”引导一个条件状语。

译文：我希望通过了解这些犯罪者的人生以及他们留下的预警信号，人们对于身边人的言行会更加留意，并且更好地学会在得到了预警信号后该如何处理。

全文译文

为什么在你的书中列出几十个真实枪手的简介如此重要？

对我来说，了解每一个案子中的个体犯罪者是很重要的事。我可能刚刚分门别类地做出了一组组的数据，但感觉还是不具体。我认为通过了解这些故事，我们可以从中找到这些人的本质，了解他们的生活，这对我们是很有帮助的。之后，我们再回头以更宽广的视角看待他们，比较和之前的看法有哪些异同点。

在你的书里，你谈到了将谈话由应急程序转变为如何预防险情。为何会有这样的转变呢？在我的印象中，全国的学校都已经制定了危机响应或应急响应的条例，包括封锁演习等。若有荷枪实弹的入侵者袭击，这样可以最大限度地减少损失，但是这并非预防。预防指的是对于潜在危险的早期发现。要想做到预防，就需要了解预警信号有哪些，学校也需要有专门的经过危险评测培训过的人员。这样的话一旦他们发觉了潜在的预警信号，他们就会知道如何排查并且评估出危险的级别。

那么有哪些预警信号呢？或许最重要的一种就是要留意所谓的信息泄露，在泄露的信息中会包含犯罪的企图。信息泄露有很多种方式：有时青少年要招募同龄人加入他们之中参与袭击；有时他们会让他们的朋友在某一天不去学校，因为他们要去进行枪战；他们也有可能让别的孩子帮他们弄到炸弹和枪械；他们还可能向别人吹嘘他们将要做的事。很多时候，特别是对于年纪较小的尚在读中学的枪手们的行踪，其实是有迹可循的。如果人们识别出来并且迅速做出反应，他们就能防止袭击事件的发生。

为什么在出事之前这些蛛丝马迹常常被忽略呢？如果你认识这个人或这个家庭，你会发现根本无法相信这个人可以制造一场大规模的杀戮。这是人们难以克服的一个障碍，特别是在这个人以前从未有过暴力犯罪记录的情况下。他们可能会说：“我从小就认识他了，他一直都是个乖孩子，很多孩子说的都不是真正心里想的。”人们倾向于找借口。还有的情况下，可能因为父母不想让他们的孩子陷入麻烦，或者朋友不想让孩子惹上麻烦。或者学校会低调处理因为顾及学校的名誉，或因为害怕家长状告学校污蔑他们无辜的孩子，说他们的孩子只是发表评论而已，没有做错任何事。

那么我们该怎么做？我认为最重要的就是利用潜在暴力事件的警示信号，对学校的教职工和学生进行培训，并建立适当的匿名报告机制。成功预防学校枪击案发生的最常见的原因，就是学生们向学校报告了他们知道的信息。让学生参与其中或许是保卫学校安全的最佳防护线。

你希望读者可以从中获得什么？这本书的最终目标就是让学校和社会变得更加安全。我希望通过了解这些犯罪者的人生以及他们留下的预警信号，人们对于身边人的言行会更加留意，并且更好地学会在得到了预警信号后该如何处理。

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